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Part One
Pages 1-8

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THE PURITY CONFERENCE

Delegates Make a Tour of the Baltimore Slums.

MRS. EDHOLM PROVES HER STATEMENTS

Commodore Gerry Speaks of Youthful Vice, Its Causes and Its Remedies—The Effects of Alcohol.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—"The Traffic in Girls," a paper read before the Purity Congress yesterday by Mrs. Charlton Edholm, produced startling results. First, the pictures of depravity and wretchedness described as belonging to certain quarters of every city caused a sensation. Subsequently a party of ladies, delegates to the congress, agreed to make a slumming trip, with a view of seeing for themselves if such scenes as pictured were to be observed in Baltimore.

The party, headed by Mrs. Edholm, and escorted by two ministers and four newspaper men, under the protection of two Police Sergeants, about midnight visited one of the notorious districts of the city, and spent a couple of hours praying and pleading with the inmates of disorderly houses.

The sessions of the congress to-day were marked by a large attendance. The speakers were received with great enthusiasm.

The Rev. S. S. Seward of New-York discoursed upon "Purity; How Preserved Among the Young." His article set forth in outline the means to be taken by parents to guard their children, from infancy to adult age, from all improper habits and thought, and to instruct them in what they ought to know.

Mrs. J. H. Kellogg, M. D., of Battle Creek, Mich., read a paper on "Chastity and Health." She divided her subject into two parts; (1) the physical deterioration resulting from impurity, not only in the individual, but in the race by heredity, as shown by physiologists and scientists, and (2) the physiological law of purity and the hygienic advantage of chastity and continence, as demonstrated by modern physiological researches.

Dr. M. L. Holbrook read a paper on "Alcohol and Chastity." The Bible and historical observations, he said, told the story of shame caused by strong drink, and he should not go over that ground again. What he wanted to show was that alcohol diminishes man's self-control, and self-control was what distinguished him from the beast. He concluded: "I could give abundant testimony that the use of alcoholic drink is one of the strongholds of unchastity."

Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, the first woman to receive a medical degree in America, (at Geneva, N. Y., in 1849,) sent a paper on suggestions on purity work, derived from English experience.

Dr. Mary Wood Allen, National Purity Superintendent of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, spoke on "Moral Training of the Young," and concluded by advocating coeducation. She told of many errors that overzealous parents taught their children which led to improper thoughts. The girl in a convent or girls' school is apt, the speaker said, to invest young men with ideal virtues, but the glamour vanishes when she comes to compete with them in practical school life. This would be more completely the case were she permitted to associate with them on terms of frank comradeship.

Miss Harriet Shinn, Assistant Secretary of the Civic Federation of Chicago, asked the delegates to answer, in one-minute responses, six questions in which, she said, her association was greatly interested. The queries and the consensus of opinion of the twenty-odd delegates who replied were as follows:

What would be the result of license in large cities of the United States?

Houses of prostitution, ill fame, or assignation should not be licensed.

Is it practical to suppress prostitution?

Yes.

What is the practical way to deal with it?

Give women the right of suffrage and enforce the laws governing the evil.

Is it advisable to enforce existing ordinances and throw the inmates of houses of ill repute into the streets?

Yes; send the men to jail and the women to the workhouse.

Mrs. Mariana W. Chapman, President of the Brooklyn Woman's Club, read a paper on "Equal Suffrage as Related to the Purity Movement." The speaker started by showing that woman's influence was not what it should be in politics, as, if it were, the traffic in young girls in the mining and lumber camps of the Virginia mountains would have no existence. And yet, the women of Virginia were not behind the women of Kentucky, where they gave an object lesson recently. She demonstrated, in answer to the oft-repeated argument that women do not want suffrage, that Wyoming statistics show that nine-tenths of the women vote and only eight-tenths of the men, and in New-Zealand, of 109,000 women who registered last year, 90,000 voted, and of 193,000 men registered, only 129,000 voted, and J. W. Coppithorne says the women "looked carefully to the personal character of the candidates and voted accordingly, so that it was shown that their influence was a purifying one in politics."

The Rev. C. W. Watch of Brighton, Ontario, read a paper on social-purity work in Canada. He eulogized the moral sentiment of the Canadian people, and said that if the whole Dominion should speak at the ballot box on the temperance question, there would be 100,000 majority in favor of prohibition. He congratulated his people on having no general divorce law. To procure a divorce, he explained, requires a special act of Parliament, and the result is that only forty-eight applications have been filed in ten years. Forty of these were granted, or about one divorce for every 6,000 or 7,000 marriages.

Juvenile prostitution, its causes, extent, repression and cure, was the subject of a paper by Commodore Gerry, who presented the matter on the basis of observations in the course of child-saving work.

The dangers which beset the child of humble parentage, either through ignorance or imperfect knowledge, were pointed out at length as being the principal causes, with the overcrowding and herding together of large families in one room, so common in large cities even among those not simply wretchedly poor, as a contributing influence, all three tending toward ultimate prostitution.

The extent of the evil was described as enormous, even beyond the comprehension of those more or less familiar with the existence of vice among children. "That the disease is spreading is unquestioned, and, indeed, is not to be wondered at," said the speaker, "when the present large component part of the American people, consisting of the large foreign element imported from all parts of the world, is considered. Until educated to pay a proper

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MONROE DOCTRINE AND BRITAIN

Foreign Office Embarrassed by the State Department's Protest Against Venezuelan Boundary Coercion.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A cable dispatch from London, received to-night, says that the British Foreign Office has been made acquainted with the contents of a dispatch forwarded by Secretary Olney to Ambassador Bayard, bearing on the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The tone of this dispatch, it added, is such that the Ministry will be forced to give much time to its consideration.

The dispatch in question is the one referred to in THE NEW-YORK TIMES a fortnight ago, and has erroneously been termed an ultimatum of the United States to Great Britain. It was the second one written by Secretary Olney since the adjournment of Congress, and was communicated to Lord Salisbury by Mr. Bayard on the latter's return from Scotland a few days ago.

Last February the House passed a joint resolution, introduced by Representative Livingston of Georgia, urging that the President's suggestion that the Venezuelan boundary difficulty be referred to arbitration, be recommended to both Great Britain and Venezuela.

The resolution was adopted by the Senate with slight modifications, and the State Department immediately brought this recommendation to the notice of the British Government. The reply of Great Britain was that her rights to a part of the territory in quesion could be submitted to arbitration, but that the question of the ownership of the other portion involved in the dispute could not thus be adjudicated.

This reply was in line with previous utterances of Great Britain on this important topic. It was, of course, unsatisfactory to the State Department, and Mr. Olney wrote his second note. As already announced in these dispatches, it embodies all the points developed by him in his recent study of the boundary question.

These, in brief, are that Great Britain received her title to territory in Guiana from Holland in 1814; that for a century and three-quarters the Essequibo was recognized as the rightful boundary between the old Spanish and Holland possessions; that there have been no concessions since 1814; that in 1810 Venezuela succeeded to the title held by Spain.

Mr. Olney, in his last dispatch to Mr. Bayard, made it clear that this Government regards the attitude of Great Britain as antagonistic to the principles of the Monroe doctrine, and that serious complication may follow the refusal of Great Britain to permit the reference of the entire boundary question to a court of arbitration.

The Secretary's communication is understood to be so worded that the British Foreign Office will find it difficult to defend persistence in its present course.

The English Government has prided itself upon its willingness to arbitrate matters of grave dispute with other nations. This being the case, refusal now to arbitrate the Venezuelan matter would be conclusive proof that this is not an ordinary boundary question, but one which directly affects the Monroe doctrine.

The President and his Secretary of State are determined to uphold this doctrine against Great Britain or any other nation that may seek to nullify it, and Mr. Olney's dispatch undoubtedly reveals this intention.

It is believed here that the determined stand taken by the United States will result in the abandonment by Great Britain of its high-handed attitude.

Should Lord Salisbury fail to reply to Secretary Olney's dispatch before Congress meets, it is certain that an effort will be made in both houses to bring the matter to a head. Friends of the Administration in Washington are much gratified with its position in the Venezuelan matter, and are confident that it will meet with the approval of the country.

AMBASSADOR BAYARD'S VERSION.

United States Anxious to Settle the Boundary Dispute.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—In an interview to-day, Thomas F. Bayard, the American Ambassador, denied the story that the United States had sent an ultimatum to Great Britain in regard to the latter arbitrating her difficulty with Venezuela.

He explained that since the rupture between Great Britain and Venezuela there had been anxiety in the United States to procure a friendly settlement of the dispute, and, to this end, the United States had offered her good offices to Great Britain, and had repeatedly tried to devise means to arrange the trouble.

This, he added, was the present position. The longer the question was allowed to drift the more anxious the United States became to see it finally settled.

MR. CLEVELAND TO GO TO ATLANTA

He, His Cabinet and Their Wives, Will Take a Special Train Oct. 21—Mrs. Cleveland May Not Go.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Arrangements were to-day perfected for the trip of President Cleveland to the Atlanta Exposition. A special train, under the management of Second Vice President Baldwin of the Southern Railway Company will convey the President, his Cabinet and their wives.

It has not yet been decided whether Mrs. Cleveland will accompany the President. The train will leave Washington at 11 o'clock the evening of Monday, Oct. 21, reaching Atlanta about 4 P. M. Tuesday.

The President will start on the return trip to Washington after the reception of the Capital City Club, Wednesday night, and arrive in Washington about 7 o'clock Thursday night.

President Cleveland and his family will go to Woodley, their country home, in about ten days, and remain there until the cold weather sets in. Woodley is now being placed in condition for occupancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and their children will go there immediately after the return of the President and his party from Atlanta next week.

Informal conferences were held at the White House to-day between the President and most of his Cabinet officers with regard to the condition of official business in the various executive departments.

WARNER MILLER AND J. P. SMITH

Ex-Senator and Editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette Have a Talk.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller and John P. Smith had a long talk in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Smith is editor of The Wine and Spirit Gazette, which is working for the Republicans. He went to a leading Tammany man on Oct. 9 and said that he wanted to sell out the paper and wished to know if it could not be arranged so that Tammany men would buy it and use it for their interests in this campaign.

The price asked for the paper was $12,000. Of this he wanted $2,000 down, and for the rest he would wait. The proposition did not result in anything. There were no Tammany takers.

To Extend the Free-Delivery Service.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Superintendent Machen of the Free Delivery Service, Post Office Department, will go to New-York City the latter part of the week to look into the matter of extending the free delivery service in the annexed territory. The additional service will embrace about twenty-two square miles around the Westchester County country. Mr. Machen will consider the views of the local postal authorities, who have investigated the matter, and will see how near he can come to conforming with their ideas. Some of the territory can be covered from a station already established, probably Station T or U. In addition to this, the remainder will require about ten carriers.

Iron Company Increases Wages.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Thomas Iron Company yesterday gladdened its 350 employes by voluntarily increasing wages 10 per cent.

This is the second advance within a few months.

TOXINES ATTACK TUMORS

Certain Forms of Malignant Growth Extirpated, Says Dr. Coley.

SIX PATIENTS, APPARENTLY CURED

Other Doctors Before the State Medical Association Agreed Upon the Value of the Knife in Treating Cancer.

That certain forms of malignant tumors of a cancerous nature can be extirpated by the use of toxines, such as the erysipelas serum, and the patients cured by this course of treatment, was definitely stated by Dr. W. B. Coley of the New-York Cancer Hospital yesterday at the afternoon session of the New-York State Medical Association, and his statement was borne out by the appearance before the physicians of six of his patients, who had been not only greatly benefited, but apparently cured by this course of treatment at the hospital.

The utterances of Dr. Coley and the presence of the patients, who freely submitted to examination, created great interest among the doctors, several of whom had been advocating the use of the knife as the only means to be relied on to extirpate cancer and malignant tumors from the human system.

The discussion on the subject: "The prognosis of malignant tumors as modified by their management," was opened by Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, President of the Academy of Medicine, and formerly Surgeon General of the State. The paper he read contained many valuable statistical tables in relation to the prevalence of cancer in the United States and the mortality from that disease.

One of these tables showed the increase of deaths from cancer in this country. In 1850, out of the total number of deaths from all causes, which reached 323,023, 2,088 were from cancer; in 1860, in a total mortality of 394,153, 3,672 were due to cancer; in 1870 the total deaths were 492,263 and the deaths from cancer were 6,224; in 1880 the total deaths were 756,583 and the deaths from cancer were 13,068, and in 1890, out of a total mortality of 875,521, the deaths from cancer reached 20,984.

Dr. Bryant said that the death rate from cancer in fifty large cities in the United States was annually 39.54 to 100,000 persons living, being 16.34 greater to 100,000 living persons in towns and smaller communities in this country. Regarding the nationality of those attacked by cancer, it was noticeable, said the doctor, that but two nationalities, the Italians and the Russians, suffer from malignancy in a lesser degree than natives of the United States. It was observable also that those who suffer most from the hardships and vicissitudes of life—as the Italians and the Irish—escape malignant manifestations more than the thrifty and comparatively well-to-do Germans. In discussing the removal of cancer and other malignant growths, the doctor said:

"But a word need be said, as it seems to me, regarding the means of removal of malignant growths. The knife is the only suitable means. The knife acts quickly and painlessly, widely and thoroughly, the wounds heal promptly and firmly and with a minimum degree of deformity. The advance of the knife is guided by the skill and intelligence of the operator and not by chance, and its use causes the least possible irritation of the lymphatic channel. Caustics act slowly, painfully, circumscribedly, incompletely, and their use is attended by the maximum of lymphatic irritation. The wounds of caustic heal tardily by granulation and are followed by the maximum deformity. The employment of caustics angers lymphatics, and their exclusive use does not contemplate the search for and removal of contiguous areas of infection, for obvious reasons.

"To-day the employment of toxines of erysipelas, &c., appears to offer additional hope to patients afflicted with malignancy, especially the sarcomatous. All inoperable tumors of this character, and all patients afflicted with present or prospective sarcomatous malignancy, should be thus carefully treated. However, the employment of toxines should not supplant the use of the knife. They should be used conjointly—knife first, toxines next, and the toxine when the knife is not admissible. In conclusion the following propositions are presented:

"That the relation to cancer malignancy of the functions and vulnerability of the organs commonly attacked, together with the known rapid development after malignant inception, is opposed to the theory of malignant infection.

"That earlier detection, prompter and completer ablation of malignant manifestations, together with continued and stricter surveillance, offer now the only means of increased cure from operative measures.

"That the intelligent and repeated use of the knife is the only method of practice that should be employed for the ablation of malignant growth.

"That all measures of whatever kind that strengthen and cheer the patient are important aids in the treatment of malignancy.

"That, although the use of toxines appears to offer additional means of relief, they should be employed as an aid and not as a substitute for the knife."

Drs. Edward K. Dunham, John W. S. Gauley, Parker Syms, Frederick H. Wiggin, and Frederick S. Dennis took part in the discussion which followed the reading of Dr. Bryant's paper, and they all agreed with the position taken by that physician in recommending the early use of the knife for the extirpation of tumors and cancerous growths, both malignant and benign, and condemned the use of caustics in treating such growths.

Dr. Coley closed the discussion by reading a paper on "The Indications of Non-operative Local Treatment, and the Therapeutic Value of Toxines." He said that he did not propose to discuss the theories on which the treatment of cancer by toxines is based, but he would give the results of his practice in that direction during over four years which he had spent in the application of the treatment at the New-York Cancer Hospital.

"I do not say that all cases of cancer can be cured by the toxine treatment. I can only give to the profession the results which have been reached by the use of the erysipelas serum and other toxines," said Dr. Coley. "I have had good results in many cases of both sarcoma and carcinoma. In some cases the patients have been greatly benefited by the treatment, and their lives have been certainly prolonged, if an entire cure has not been achieved. In the most successful cases the malignant growths have been entirely ablated, no symptoms of their presence can be detected by the most rigorous examination, and the patients are in apparently perfect health.

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TURKEY SUBMITS TO THE POWERS

Reforms Exacted, That a Christian Is to Execute, Are Accepted by the Porte and Await Sultan's Signature.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, telegraphed to Lord Salisbury this morning that the scheme relative to reforming the administration in Armenia, which was submitted to the Porte, May 11 last, by Great Britain, France, and Russia, had been accepted by the Turkish Foreign Office, and that it only awaited the Sultan's signature preparatory to being put into effect.

An unofficial but reliable dispatch received this evening announces that the long-pending and menacing question is now virtually settled.

The scheme of reforms stipulates that the Imperial Deputy Commissioner charged with their execution shall be a Christian.

The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from its Constantinople correspondent, who asserts that he is in a position to announce that all the questions between Turkey and the powers relative to the Armenians have been finally settled.

RESTLESSNESS IN ALL ISLAM.

Mohammedans Arrested, Activity in Forts, and Great Excitement in City.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Times will to-morrow publish a Constantinople dispatch, dated Oct. 15, saying it is believed that the decline in prices on the Bourse and the general depression is due to the spreading conviction that Mohammedan discontent will shortly reveal itself in action which will be the opening of a long and dramatic chapter.

Mohammedans declare that a storm is brewing which will sweep away the whole dynasty and release Islam from the thralldom which cramps its energies and paralyzes all its force. The fact is that the imperial system gnaws into the life and comfort of everybody, so that the note of discontent, once sounded, will be echoed in every household.

The dispatch adds that a number of Mohammedans were arrested to-day for using seditious language. There is much activity in the forts on the Hellespont, and much excitement in the town. The garrison has been increased by 3,000 men, and 10,000 more have been ordered to join.

New batteries are being raised in Dardanos, Namazieh, and Medjidieh. They will be armed with heavy guns. All the flannel in the city has been bought for the purpose of making cartridges. All the whitesmiths are busy making lanterns and canteens.

ARMENIAN SHOPS REOPENED.

Troops Start Ostensibly for Hedjayb, and in Reality for Crete.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 16.—The Armenian committee has ordered reopened all the shops of Armenians that have been closed since the outbreak of the trouble here.

Troops to the number of 2,500 have started, ostensibly for Hedjayb, but it is thought that their real destination is Crete, where serious trouble still threatens.

NEW SALES RECORD FOR COTTON

Dealings at the Exchange Reach 560,200 Bales—Heavy Selling Follows Reports of Increased Crop Estimate.

Cotton made a new sales record yesterday, when dealings at the Cotton Exchange reached 560,200 bales, thus exceeding the previous high record of 556,900 bales on Nov. 25, 1892. The buoyancy which characterized Tuesday's market brought out many converts to the belief in 10-cent cotton. Their buying orders were met by reports that Neill's estimate would make the crop 6,800,000 bales, instead of 6,600,000 bales, as had been supposed on Tuesday.

Large operators sold on this news, and the two opposing forces in the market met in a contest of high excitement. Sales by thousands of bales became common. The day ended with sellers slightly in the lead, prices for the day having declined from 10 to 14 points, 100 points being equal to 1 cent. New-Orleans declined 6 points, but the Liverpool market, which closed before the estimate rumor came out, added slightly to Tuesday's advance.

While the financial district never deprecates advancing prices, it is not averse at this time to a moderate decline in cotton. The advance in the last week has checked export orders. Offerings of cotton bills thus ceased to be plentiful at a time when they were most needed to offset realizing operations abroad due to the South African speculations. Rates of sterling exchange, which were moving rapidly toward the gold importing point, have turned. They advanced yesterday to $4.88½, against $4.87¼ less than ten days ago. The gold export movement was not checked until rates were about at yesterday's figures. A decline in cotton or any other influence calculated to land bills in the exchange market and renew the downward course would not be deplored by bankers.

Other factors in the financial situation favor lower rates of exchange. The Treasury transfers to New-Orleans yesterday reached $410,000, and exchanges of large legal tenders for small notes amounted to $500,000. Transfers to New-Orleans this week have amounted to $775,000, and exchanges to $800,000. These transactions, reducing the comparatively small surplus in the banks, must help the money market. In connection with a renewal of free offerings of cotton and grain bills, they would depress rates of foreign exchange to a point at which gold would soon be imported. There is no apprehension of exports, but bankers would be better pleased than now if the margin between present rates and possible calls for gold were not so narrow.

SENATOR TILLMAN AGAIN BEATEN

The South Carolina Convention Refuses to Adopt His Suggestions.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16.—The Constitutional Convention wrangled over three hours to-day on several amendments to sections of the legislative articles relating to the abolishing of special legislation for the incorporation of cities, towns, &c. Senator Tillman presented a section providing that the Legislature should in the year 1916 submit to the people the question of holding a constitutional convention, and do likewise every twentieth year thereafter, allowing a majority vote to call the convention. It was voted down by a vote of 65 to 47.

The convention before the recess adopted a section prohibiting the intermarriage of a white person with a person having any negro blood whatever. The matter was reopened to-day, and Judge Frazer offered to further amend by adding words to maintain the status of many families in this State tainted slightly with negro blood. Some strong speeches were made, and finally the section, with the amendment, was recommitted to the committee. George D. Tillman made a speech, maintaining that instead of the phrase, "any negro blood," the words "one-eighth negro blood" should be used.

Congressman J. R. Howe Robbed.

Burglars entered the home of Congressman James R. Howe, 188 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. They ransacked the building. The value of what they stole cannot yet be estimated.

The Congressman's dry-goods store was robbed about a year ago of articles valued at $1,000.

DEATH OF D. G. THOMPSON

Found Lifeless in His Apartments in the Westminster Hotel.

MAN OF MEANS AND EDUCATION

Was Graduated from Columbia College and Had Traveled Extensively—Collected Many Art Treasures.

David G. Thompson, who had lived at the Westminster Hotel, Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, for two years, was found dead in his rooms at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Mr. Thompson had been in the hotel café until 1 o'clock in the morning, and was talking with Dr. Fleming, Robert Fulford, and some other guests. Bidding them good-night, he started for his room, attended by a waiter. On the way to the elevator the waiter noticed that Mr. Thompson's step was somewhat uncertain, but he thought nothing of the matter until he heard of Mr. Thompson's death.

A chambermaid tried to enter Mr. Thompson's apartment at 11 o'clock, but found the door locked. She called a bell-boy, who opened the door. Mr. Thompson's body was found lying across the empty bathtub, with the head depressed.

Among others who responded to the alarm was Dr. Forbes Winslow, the celebrated English alienist, who is a guest at the Westminster. Dr. Winslow told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last evening that the body was at that time warm, and that death could not have occurred earlier than 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning. The clothing had not been wholly removed, Dr. Winslow said, but it was apparent that Mr. Thompson lay down on his bed for a while.

Mr. Thompson's relatives were immediately notified, and his brother, Charles G. Thompson, of 17 West Thirty-sixth Street, took charge of the body and his brother's effects.

An autopsy was made at 6 o'clock last evening by Dr. O'Hanlon, at which Dr. Forbes Winslow assisted. Dr. Winslow says Mr. Thompson died of what might be called a typical case of paralysis. The larger vessels of the cerebellum were badly congested, and a considerable amount of blood was found on the anteror lobe of the brain. The liver and kidneys were also seriously affected.

Mr. Thompson was a native of New-York. He was graduated from Columbia College, and for a time was an instructor of chemistry in that college.

Being a man of large means, he soon relinquished his professorship and spent many years in travel. He was deeply interested in the excavations made in the ruins of some of the ancient cities, and at one time represented one of the historical societies which carried out such explorations.

His apartment at the Westminster was a marked illustration of his tastes, for its furnishings were made up of rare and antique treasures.

The funeral arrangements have not been made.

A HIGHWAYMAN ON LONG ISLAND

Fired at Philip Heuss, Who Refused to Stop, and a Coat Button Stopped the Bullet.

RIDGEWOOD, L. I., Oct. 16.—Philip Heuss, twenty-two years old, who is in business with his father, a wealthy florist, on the Fresh Pond Road, Newtown, while returning in his carriage from the Evergreen Post Office at 6 o'clock to-night, in Cypress Avenue, a brilliantly lighted and populated street, was stopped by a highwayman.

Heuss, thinking a friend was playing a practical joke upon him, struck his horse with the whip. The man fired upon him, the bullet going through his overcoat and being stopped by striking a button of his under coat. Heuss's cries and the report of the pistol aroused the neighbors, and the highwayman fled. At the time Heuss had about $200 in his possession.

Robberies in the neighborhood have been common for some time, but this is the first instance where a highwayman has attacked any one.

EX-PRESIDENT HARRISON IN QUARANTINE

The Illness of "Baby" McKee Results in Considerable Inconvenience.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—"Baby" McKee, who is quarantined with scarlet fever in a mild form at the McCall cottage, on Circular Street, is no worse to-night, but the attending physician, Dr. A. H. Hall, believes that it will be several weeks before his patient fully recovers. "Baby" McKee's sister Mary is still in good health and possibly may escape the fever.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison, who arrived yesterday; his daughter, Mrs. J. R. McKee; her son, "Baby" McKee, and the nurse have been, by order of Dr. D. C. Moriarta, quarantined in the front portion of the cottage, the others of the family being allowed the freedom of the rear rooms. Gen. Harrison entered no protest against being quarantined. But to-day he asked what would be the mode of procedure should he be called away from Saratoga. Dr. Hall informed the General that he could leave at any time he desired, after being fumigated and disinfected, to prevent the possibility of danger to others with whom he would come in contact.

AMERICAN GAS LIGHT ASSOCIATION

Five Hundred Millions of Dollars Represented at the Philadelphia Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The twenty-third annual convention of the American Gas Light Association, which organization represents corporations with an aggregate capital of $500,000,000, began here to-day. Two hundred members of the association were in attendance.

A number of new members were elected to the association, and the reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. The former report showed that 340 names were on the roll, a somewhat smaller membership than that of last year. One of the deaths to which special attention was called was that of Third Vice President Samuel G. Stiness of Pawtucket, R. I., who was killed in a railroad accident near Providence, while returning from the last annual meeting.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance of $500 on hand, the total amount received during the year having been nearly $3,000.

The Yacht Saunterer Capsized.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Oct. 16.—Off Jessup's Beach yesterday, the yacht Saunterer was capsized by a squall. A passing yacht rescued the party on board, consisting of Capt. Hubert White, First Mate W. F. Halsey, and Boatsteerer H. H. Post. The Saunterer was bound for New-London, having left her moorings at North Sea early in the morning. The boatsteerer noticed the squall and notified the Captain, and as the Captain was busy in the cabin writing in his logbook, he gave orders, it is said, to hold the course and keep all sails set. A moment later the boat went over. All the crew managed to climb to the boat's bottom safely as she went over, but as the ship partly righted they were thrown into the sea. They regained their positions on the boat and signalled distress. The capsized vessel was towed to her anchorage at North Sea.

CONTRACT FOR ESCUDO PHOSPHATES

Evidence of Scandalous Behavior of Jenner in the Punchard Affair—Why Venezuela's Cabinet Resigned.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Oct. 16.—The Official Gazette published a contract with the Minister of the Treasury for exploiting the phosphate beds in the Island of Escudo.

It is evident that the attitude of the Foreign Office, and the behavior of Minister Jenner in the entire matter of English contracts with Colombia were scandalous.

The influence of Punchard, McTaggart, and Lowther was due to Sir James Lowther, powerful in British politics, brother of the junior member of the firm of contractors, and well served by Jenner.

The fall of Mato's Ministry in Venezuela is ascribed to the country's political instability.

SOUTH AMERICA FAVORS CUBANS

Chile, Argentina, and Brazil Are Only Awaiting a Signal from America, and Brazil's Decision Is Reported.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Oct. 16.—Inquiries made in official quarters, and among persons qualified to speak authoritatively, result in indications strongly marked, that, if America gave the signal, Chile, Argentina, and Brazil would recognize the Cuban insurgents against Spain as belligerents.

It is reported here that the Brazilian Government has decided to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

A PROTESTANT MARRIAGE IN PERU

Civil Recognition Accorded in Callao After a Struggle—A Loan Proposed to Regain Tacna and Arica.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, Peru, via Galveston, Oct. 16.—After a struggle the Callao County Board has ordered that the Protestant marriage of Hazeltine Wood be inscribed in the Civil Register.

The budget for the coming year has been presented to Congress.

A loan of 10,000,000 sols is proposed to indemnify Chile and recover the ransomed territories of Tacna and Arica.

ALFARO RETURNS TO GUAYAQUIL

His Departure from Quito Was Delayed by the Court-martial Proceedings Against Bowen and Trivino.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, via Galveston, Oct. 16.—Gen. Alfaro telegraphs that he and his family will leave Quito Thursday for Guayaquil. His departure has been delayed by the court-martial proceedings against Bowen and Trivino.

ARGENTINA REFUSES A SUBSIDY

Unless America Agrees to Pay Half of the Amount Demanded a Steamship Line Will Not Be Supported Officially.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, Argentina, via Galveston, Oct. 16.—The Senate has refused to grant a subsidy of $100,000 for a steamship line to New-York, unless America should agree to pay half of the amount.

MURDER OF COBEA'S QUEEN PROVED

Japanese Minister Komoura Has Instructions to Punish the Criminals if They Are Japanese.

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Seoul, the capital of Corea, states that the body of the Queen, who was reported to have been killed during the recent attack on the palace by the King's father and his followers, has been found.

The Japanese Minister to Corea, M. Komoura, has been ordered to punish her murderers, if it shall be proved that Japanese killed her.

TRUCKS BLOCKADED BROADWAY CARS

Policemen Were on Registration Duty and Drivers Had Their Own Way.

The Broadway cable road was blocked at Canal Street, about 6 o'clock last night, through the absence of the police. Nearly fifty cars were "stalled" for about twenty minutes.

Nearly all the policemen in the lower part of the city, including the Broadway Squad, were detailed to duty at registration quarters.

At Broadway and Canal Street the truckmen assumed command last evening, and held the crossing until a large string of cars lined both up and down town tracks.

During the blockade of the cars a man was knocked into the street by a collision between a car and a passing truck. He reported the case to the Leonard Street police, and Sergeant Blair and two Roundsmen went to the scene and soon cleared the thoroughfare.

Boston's Masonic Temple to be Sold.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—At a meeting held this afternoon the Directors of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts were empowered to sell the Masonic Temple, on the corner of Tremont and Boylston Streets, recently damaged by fire.

A suggestion has been made that the old Public Library building be hired and used for Masonic purposes until the new temple is completed.

The new building will be completed in three or four years.

The Town of Tidioute Afire.

WARREN, Penn., Oct. 16.—The town of Tidioute, fifteen miles below here, is afire, and fifteen buildings have been destroyed.

A high wind is blowing and the entire business portion of the place will probably be burned. The Fire Department of this city left at 3 o'clock for Tidioute to render assistance.

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ENTHUSIASM FOR REFORM

Brooklyn Citizens Ratify the Democratic-Reform Ticket.

EDWARD M. SHEPARD LOUDLY CHEERED

John A. Taylor Denounces the Republican Party for Its Policy, Methods, and Shams.

MR. FAIRCHILD PRAISES THE TICKET

Mr. Shepard Declares that Harmony Negotiations Failed Because Regulars Wanted a Pliant Man.

The Criterion Theatre, Fulton and Grand Avenues, Brooklyn, was crowded to the doors last evening with an enthusiastic audience of men and women who gathered there to hear the doctrines of the Democratic Party Reform Organization expounded by Edward M. Shepard, the party's candidate for Mayor; Charles J. Patterson, candidate for District Attorney, and Charles S. Fairchild, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Democracy.

Seated on the stage were George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County; J. Warren Green, S. Perry Sturges, Elections Commissioner Charles J. Edwards, Senator Daniel Bradley, A. Augustus Healy, Owen F. Finnerty, G. W. Brown, Henry Hentz, R. R. Bowker, Assistant Corporation Counsel Henry Yonge, Jacob Van Wyck, G. W. Williams, A. Pease, Theodore S. Nye, W. C. B. Haff, N. T. Ellis, John Kelly, P. Meagher, Theodore M. Banta, ex-Senator Pearsall of Glen Cove, L. I., and a number of other men prominent in the Democratic reform movement.

John A. Taylor, the candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, who withdrew in favor of James W. Covert, presided, and delivered an excellent speech. He said:

Taylor's Speech.

It is at once a privilege and an honor to be called upon to preside over a meeting such as this, composed of self-respecting citizens, who, in the performance of a high public duty, are met together to consider the exigencies of a municipal campaign. Several years ago a distinguished United States Senator, calling himself a Republican, announced as the fruit of his long experience in public affairs that there was no room in active political strife for any code of ethics. Since that public utterance it has been growing daily more apparent that the common people of this country are coming more and more to insist upon every-day honesty of purpose as an essential element of political success. Since that time we have witnessed the inspiring spectacle of a man returning from the high office of President of the United States to his place in the rank and file of our common citizenship, and so carrying himself before his fellow-men as to compel recognition at the hands of his party convention, and achieving most signal success at the polls, solely upon the ground of his impregnable personal integrity.

The Birth of Reform.

No insignificant contribution to the domination of these moral forces has been the action of that band of independent Democrats who three years ago upon this very spot, on a bleak Winter night, met in small numbers to announce their readiness to carry outside the ranks of their own organization the banner of conscience in politics, and two years ago this revolt against the debauchery of Democratic politics in our city enabled our friends, the Republican enemy, to place in the Mayor's chair a man who, planting himself upon a non-partisan platform, compelled thousands of independent Democrats to give him their votes. The platform upon which Mayor Schieren was elected declared that the success of previous Republican Mayors had been "not the success of the party, but of the great body of citizens." One year ago the same party, discarding as an unnecessary crutch its professions of carrying on our civic matters solely in the interest of the public and not of party, nominated for its Controller, for the head of its local ticket, a gentleman who has demonstrated in every official act and utterance that his highest conception of the performance of public duty was the advancement of party interest, and party interest alone.

The Victor and the Spoils.

The recent Republican City Convention did not, I believe, go through the farce of enacting any platform, or of passing resolutions which should set forth their purpose in the campaign. Nor, indeed, was this necessary. What the spirit and temper of its constituency is may perhaps be properly represented by an interview with one of its most prominent candidates for Mayor which was had recently, in which he used this language: "I am an organization man. I believe in party leaders. I am not ashamed to be supported by a party leader. I am prepared to make a strong fight as a party candidate. I take no stock in half-and-half candidates. This year the party should name a straight-out Republican. I would be a Republican Mayor under obligations to that party, and should understand that the people intend Republicans should rule, and that none but Republicans should rule, and should govern myself accordingly in selecting my cabinet officers."

This is the plain, outspoken committal of the Republican Party to the doctrine that "to the victor belongs the spoils," and that nothing is to be hoped for from that party politically but the best government which the machine element of the party will allow. And in justice to the whole situation it must be conceded that nothing more or better is pretended by the Democratic Party organization. The ancient and honorable men who still control that organization have made it very plain that they do not care to accept any doctrine of municipal government such as is imposed in the principle upon which the Democratic Reform Organization was organized.

The Regular Candidate.

This was the wall upon which the full-rigged ship of Fusion split. It was a difference of principle, not of man, and not until they found a nominal member of our organization willing to take himself without his principles into their camp did they dare present a candidate for Mayor. Now, under these circumstances and in this condition of affairs the duty of any body of self-respecting voters who profess to own themselves and to be governed in all their actions by the dictates of conscience was to resolve firmly, as they did one year ago, to stand up before the 150,000 voters of the City of Brooklyn and offer to them the opportunity of voting for able, fearless, independent men who would pledge themselves to the administration of our municipal affairs solely upon business principles, and would resolutely shut their eyes to party advantage, except as it should be served by the faithful administration of public trust. And so at last the lines are clearly drawn.

On the one hand a Republican machine, fully armed and equipped according to law; on the other a Democratic machine, hungry to the point of starvation for the spoils of office. Neither of these makes any pretensions to any other purpose in government than to parcel out the emoluments of office in whatever direction the interests of party may require.

Mr. Shepard a Perfect Exemplar.

Now, against both these opposing factions we set up the peerless standard of government in the interests alone of the people of this City of Brooklyn, and we challenge any man to say that this principle finds anywhere a more perfect exemplar than in the person of that fearless expounder of the law and chiefest citizen to-day of Brooklyn, Edward M. Shepard. He has given already bounteously of his time and fortune to scourge from our synagogues its public thieves, and there is not a man, woman, or child within our city borders who does not owe

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him a debt of gratitude that he is willing to undergo the gantlet of personal abuse and misrepresentation, which is the inevitable accompaniment of a political canvass. He stands for your cause and yours alone. He stands for the redemption of your public interests from the Goths and vandals of party factions. He stands for the uplifting of the administration of municipal affairs from the scandalous byways of political corruption.

Fellow-citizens, there are enough and more than enough of voters in this good city of kindred spirit with himself to place him in the Mayor's chair, and if they are willing to devote to this end one-half the zeal and untiring effort which he is willing to furnish, the 5th of November next will be the date from which will run the final emancipation of our City Government from the narrowing and degrading influences of partisan politics.

But, whether or not victory may come to us to-day or be a little longer deferred, let us here and now and on this platform serve notice upon the ranks of both political parties that until there shall be an unconditional surrender of the doctrine of government of our cities by great political parties the Democratic Reform Organization will see to it that at every succeeding election the polls shall be manned in the interest of the public alone, to the end that government "of the people, by the people, for the people," shall not perish from the land.

Mr. Taylor then introduced Charles S. Fairchild, who was received with great applause and cheering. Mr. Fairchild said:

A few weeks ago I parted at Syracuse from many of those on this stage, with sadness in my heart. I felt it would be long before I would again have the honor and pleasure of appearing on a platform with them. In spite of the eloquent appeal of your candidate for District Attorney, in favor of admitting one delegation from New-York City to some portion of representation there, and to some position in the Democratic Party in the State, we were obliged to leave the hall, leaving behind many who believed it was to be their fortune to tread the pleasant path of harmony, while we in New-York would be treading the thorny path of discord.

But here we are, together again!

And so I parted from other friends, gentlemen from the County of Erie. They, too, were going to harmonize, but now they are further from it than ever. All this not being local to Brooklyn, to New-York, and to Erie, I suggest there is some disease running through the party which must be eradicated before the party is ready to do real work.

From New-York, I, for one, made it a condition that under no circumstances would I attempt to harmonize with the element dominant in the Democratic Party of the City of New-York, and with that understanding I went. Why not?

Because within the party, there and here and in other parts of the State, the habit has grown up among the dominant element to establish a rule which deprives every man who belongs to the party under their organization of the only thing which makes public life pleasant and private life tolerable—deprives them of liberty; and you will find in Brooklyn, as we found in New-York, that there can be no harmony till the people in control come to recognize the fundamental principle which underlies this great Republic of ours; and when liberty within the party is taken away, it is but a little step for those who do this, when they come in control of the Government, to take liberty from citizens.

I don't know when I was more struck than by a circumstance which happened last week. As I was riding in a horse car with Charles Stewart Smith, in Forty-second Street, I saw Cornelius Vanderbilt, and I said to Mr. Smith, "There's one man who last year had courage." "Why?" asked Mr. Smith. "Because," I answered, "in our fight against Tammany he gave us not only money, but his name." There were many other rich men who gave us as much money as Mr. Vanderbilt, but with the understanding that under no circumstances should their names be revealed, lest, if the corrupt organization retained its power, they should be persecuted and oppressed by it.

In speaking of this same thing to the Chamber of Commerce, I said we have no other issue that is worthy consideration, till we have made permanent a condition whereunder no one will say Mr. Vanderbilt is a brave man, because he dares to have it known that he does that which he conceives to be his public duty. We get nothing from all our political shifts, if we don't get that, and I conceive that underlying this movement stands the principle that every man in the party, and in the city, shall stand with equal rights before both governmental and local authority, and until then there can be no harmony.

I suppose there is no one who cares more for Democratic ideas in government than do I, unless it be my dear friend, he whom you are to support for Mayor this year; and yet I feel as does he—that this Democratic Party can never become a fit instrument to perform the work Providence has given it until it makes itself a fit and clear instrument for that work, and such a movement as is going on here is a part of that progress; and until men in the government of the party are willing to have Democracy within their party, they never will be fit to give Democracy in government anywhere. And in the interest of the Democratic Party as a whole, in the Nation, I believe that such movements as this are beneficial and strengthening to the party.

In New-York, you know, we are this year having, as we did last year, a practically nonpartisan struggle against the dominant power in that city. Last year we had it, and a great triumph followed. No one expected the millennium from that, but the one thing we did gain in that city was our freedom. New-York to-day is a free city, and this year the struggle is to maintain that freedom, without which we have nothing else.

To do this requires a tearing down and a cleansing. So, in Brooklyn, you will find that if you wish to build up you must first tear down the old structure. This is a dusty, dirty, disagreeable process, but it must be done. We are doing it there, and when I left my friends at Syracuse, cheerful as the prospect seemed to them, I believed they would have to do it in Brooklyn, too.

But with you it is not altogether an unpleasant work. Under the circumstances of this canvass in Brooklyn, I can, indeed, conceive of no work of a kind that could be more agreeable. Here, every effort having been exhausted to do what could be done in another way, you have come to the way I have spoken of, but under more ideal conditions. You have nothing here to impede or retard you. Everything you do seems so manifestly the right thing to do. You have such candidates, no matter what the result, that every manly man must feel that it is something glorious to follow such grand and noble leaders. I only wish that in this year of 1895 I lived in Brooklyn.

I have spoken of the service which your delegates at Syracuse and your candidate for District Attorney rendered us there. I wish here to express my gratitude of 30,000 Democrats of New-York for the able, just, and fair way in which he presented our case to the convention. I wish I had the honor to cast my vote for him. Such men in political life are rare, with courage to stand for the right and principle and the upholding of a great party.

And then your candidate for Mayor. Think of a party or a body of men having Edward M. Shepard for its leader in a canvass. I have seen now for over twenty-five years much of politics, and have known all the men prominent in the Democratic Party in New-York in that time, and in my judgment I have yet to see one who has so measured up to my idea of what a public man should be in this county as does Edward M. Shepard; and I say to you that no cause can really fail that has at its head such men as he, and those who are with him in this contest.

Mr. Fairchild was followed by Charles J. Patterson, who entertained the audience with a speech replete with witty thrusts at the "regular" machine and its candidates. He was especially caustic when treating of Edward M. Grout, the regular Democratic candidate for Mayor, who he contended was really a creature of "Boss" McLaughlin, and if elected would prove as pliable as former Democratic Mayors had been. He ridiculed Mr. Grout's professions of independence, and said he would like to know what Mr. Grout would have to say regarding the fitness of Senator Coffey and ex-Senator McCarren for re-election to the State Senate, and asked how Mr. Grout could advise their constituents to re-elect them and at the same time assert that he is an honest man.

Mr. Patterson accused Mr. Grout of being a "trimmer" on the question of consolidation, because he had written that, while his private opinion was that consolidation would benefit Brooklyn, he would treat the question impartially if he had to deal with it as Mayor.

As Mr. Patterson concluded his speech, Edward M. Shepard appeared in the wings. He was quickly recognized, and received an enthusiastic ovation. Cheer after cheer was given for him, and when he stepped to the footlights he was repeatedly cheered again.

Mr. Shepard said:

I come to-night from a hurried Western trip, which even in the exigencies of the campaign I was compelled to take. Coming back I had the fortune to spend a day in Buffalo, and there I gained a genuine inspiration for the work of this campaign. There I saw the ship and the name of this Democratic Party under which we have made our nominations, and there heard that the best citizens of the city deemed our emblem full of hope for the future of a community suffering, yes, from the same causes that makes Brooklyn and other cities feel that the time has come for the disorganization of the old organization; and they tell me that, thanks to the ship, there is to be a final and complete end to the partnership of politics with crime.

I told them we were fighting the same fight in Brooklyn. We dreamed on election day, 1893, that that lesson would be sufficient for our purpose; that after that we would have genuine Democratic politics, which were concerned with the honest welfare of this community. We thought that folly and crime could not rest or dwell under the influence which that election day brought, but we found the same cynical and disdainful feeling again triumphant in the so-called Regular Democratic organization.

That election passed, and again we dreamed on election night that the regular Democrats needed no additional light, but we found the restoration of party peace meant the restoration of substantially every wrongdoing which the Democratic name had earned. We found we must begin harmony by accepting the intellectual head of the administration which we overthrew in 1893. They said to us: You must accept that as a first installment of the price you must pay! We said in 1894 that if we could not make a party union on an honorable basis we would stand up and be counted, and we did. We gave a perfectly fair notice of what we meant to have, and we said we must have as candidates men known to the community, who have been tried in temptation, and known to be true blue! They called it a bluff.

One distinguished gentleman said: "Those gentlemen have stuff to sell, but their price is too high." That showed the estimation in which our statement was held. They could not imagine we meant what we said. They thought that with half the offices but without power we could be bought body and soul. We told them everything we said they would find solemnly and persistently true.

They said: "This is the first bitter cup you are to take—you shall nominate for Supreme Court Judge the man whose work you denounced in 1893, as a pledge of party submission." We said: "We break at the beginning. If that is the price with which we are to commence, what is the price with which we are to end?" The price with which they thought to end was the Mayoralty. What they wanted was a Mayor with the largest apparent claim to public confidence, who might be owned by them after he got into the City Hall. All the harmony negotiations consisted of trick after trick for us to surrender the Mayor, who was to be his own master, except as he recognized his supreme master, the City of Brooklyn.

It sometimes happens in politics and government that a man is shut up to a choice between two things, both, perhaps, evil or unfortunate, and in legitimate business that a man is not shut up to a choice between two things, but that there is a third course, more courageous and more safe, and if I understand the present situation, that is the condition of things in Brooklyn. We have suffered here as almost every city has suffered. The Republicans when in office do things disgraceful and discreditable.

Mr. Shepard said that changes of parties in power were caused by popular dissatisfaction with corrupt administrations, but that the party acquiring power by tidal waves of popular will were apt to regard such success as license for plunder and extravagance, until it was turned out again, and thus the political pendulum was kept swinging. He said he believed the Democratic Party Reform organization was the proper medium for persons desiring good government in Brooklyn to express their will, and that a large vote for its candidates would demonstrate a healthy public sentiment.

Mr. Shepard was cheered to the echo when he took his seat.

INDORSED EDWARD M. SHEPARD.

Brooklyn Democratic Club Also Denounced Several Regular Candidates.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club indorsed the nomination of Edward M. Shepard for Mayor, at their meeting, held at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night.

Sidney V. Lowell occupied the chair, as Harrington Putnam, the President, resigned because he is a candidate of the Reform Democratic Party for Civil Justice.

The club indorsed the nominations made at Syracuse, and then Daniel Moynahan of the Eighth Ward offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Brooklyn Democratic Club approves of the stand taken by the Democratic Party of Kings County against the vicious influences still in control of the older organization, and hereby declares that the best interests of this city and county will be served by voting for the ticket headed by Edward M. Shepard for Mayor and Charles J. Patterson for District Attorney. Further,

Resolved, That we call upon all good Democrats in Kings County to join in the crusade to retire to private life such men as Michael J. Coffey and P. H. McCarren, and restore to the Democratic masses in this city and county the control of the party in the election districts free from the domination of such men and the influence they stand for.

E. S. Bronson moved that the resolution be divided. He was heartily in favor of the second resolution, but as to the first, he thought it would be well to defer action until a larger meeting was held.

Thomas Green moved to lay the whole matter upon the table, which was defeated by a vote of 15 to 12, Mr. Lowell voting to table the resolutions.

Mr. Lowell then vacated the chair, and, going in the body of the house, offered a resolution that the club indorse Edward M. Grout for Mayor. In making the motion, he said he had no hope that his resolution would be adopted. He characterized the meeting as one packed with Mr. Shepard's admirers.

Mr. Lowell resumed the chair and entertained his own motion, that Mr. Grout be indorsed, and it was voted down by a large majority. He then put the original resolution, presented by Mr. Moynahan, and it was adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the house.

The anti-Coffey and anti-McCarren resolutions were adopted unanimously, and the meeting adjourned.

James Matthews to Jesse Johnson.

James Matthews has sent the following letter to Jesse Johnson of the Brooklyn Republican Campaign Committee:

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your note from Republican campaign headquarters, in which I am informed that I am a member of your Finance Committee, and in which is conveyed the request that I contribute to a fund for the election of the Republican candidates in the coming election in this city.

I cannot allow you to continue the use of my name in this connection, nor will I contribute to the campaign fund. Two years ago I had the honor to be one of the committee of one hundred citizens, created to bring about the election of a Mayor upon non-partisan principles. I am now, and have long been, a believer in the entire divorcement of party politics from municipal affairs, and in the election of Mayor Schieren, which I in a small way contributed to bring about, had hope that we were laying the foundation in Brooklyn through the Republican Party for the success of this principle of non-partisanship in municipal affairs.

I find, however, that your party has abandoned entirely the professions upon which the election of 1893 was carried, and that not the slightest encouragement was given to the recent movement of independent citizens to secure the nomination for Mayor of the man who did more to secure the election of Mayor Schieren than any other person in the community, and who has by pen and voice done so much to keep alive the principle to which I believe all independent citizens will subscribe.

As I understand it now, we are told that the Republican Party is strong enough to elect a Republican Mayor, and that we are to have no further trials of the non-partisan principle in municipal administration. In view of these facts, I consider it my duty and the duty of every man who believes as I do, to reject the nomination you have given us as a partisan nomination, and give support to Mr. Edward M. Grout, the man who has put himself bravely upon a citizens' platform, and who for years has labored to bring about good government in this city. I shall, do all I can to bring about his election. You will, therefore, kindly see that my name is removed from your committee lists.

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"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

MAYOR STRONG IN THE FIELD

First Speech in the Campaign—Approves of His Commissioners—Mr. Roosevelt and Col. Waring Heard.

At a mass meeting of independent citizens of the Eighth Assembly District at Walhalla Hall, 48 Orchard Street, last night, Mayor Strong made his first speech during the present campaign. He said:

"I came here this evening to hear Commissioner Roosevelt talk, as he is the talking member of the present administration, and I expect to greatly enjoy hearing him speak. I talked to you a year ago and have not occupied the Mayor's office nine months, and I have been told that if I carried out the principles I was elected on I would alienate all the Republicans and all the Democrats. I did not believe I would, but I guess that is what I have done.

"I have tried to give you a good government, and I will continue to do so. I am proud of all the men I appointed, and I have appointed men from all the parties who helped to elect the present administration.

"If I had the appointments to make over again, I would not change them.

"This year, with eight judicial officers and a County Clerk and Register to elect, we should not let party enter in, but should defeat Tammany Hall."

Commissioner Roosevelt was then introduced, and said:

'I take pleasure in facing my fellow-citizens, and telling them what I have done and what I propose to do. I think it is my duty to explain my position to all honest citizens. I took the position I did to reform the police force, because I thought it to be my duty to do so, and because I was determined to rid New-York of its greatest evil. I was determined to give you good policemen.

"We have been left a hard task by Tammany Hall, and it will be a long time before we can bring the force to the standard we desire. The fault was with the head, and the head should have been held to as strict account as the most humble. A Police Commissioner should be held to a stricter account than any one else."

Mr. Roosevelt then proceeded to point out the improvements in the force, and said that there had been a great diminution of clubbing. He said that in making promotions he considered the records of the men and not their political pull, and explained why he had made a number of promotions. Promotions were made because men did their duty.

"In the platform of Tammany Hall they have shown great animosity toward the Police Commissioners. I would not want the approval of Tammany Hall.

"Tammany Hall has complained of the lack of intelligence shown by the present Police Commissioners. Tammany Hall likes the kind of intelligence that permits a policeman to take $25 from one saloon keeper for letting his saloon remain open, and to close the saloon keeper next door, who can not put up or will not give up money."

Mr. Roosevelt then spoke in favor of honest elections, and said that the repeaters moved around from this city to Gravesend, where they used to work for Boss McKane. "Fortunately, in him we got the king devil, and he is where he belongs, but that is an exception; it is usually the poor devil the boss used that is landed in prison."

Mr. Roosevelt closed by saying that he had nothing to regret in his official life.

Col. Waring, Street Commissioner, followed Mr. Roosevelt, and said:

"I am an engineer and a working man, and know little about politics. I accepted the position of Street Cleaning Commissioner from Mayor Strong just as I would accept an engagement from the authorities of some other city to construct some public works.

"I made it a condition with Mayor Strong that I should clean the streets and do nothing else, when I accepted his appointment.

"Mayor Strong made it a condition that I should become a citizen of New-York. I am on my way to that distinction, and by the 1st of January I will be a citizen of New-York."

Mr. Waring said that he was certain he had greatly improved the streets, especially on the east side, and said that he received many letters from women, "God bless you for getting rid of those vile trucks."

"If Mayor Strong," said Col. Waring, "had treated me as other Mayors have treated my predecessors, do you think I could have given you clean streets? I could not have done so."

He said that never but once had Mayor Strong asked him to appoint a man to a position in his department, and as the man was of the right character he was appointed. He said he was in favor of abolishing pushcarts, but thought that proper market places should be provided for the pushcart men.

John De Witt Warner, who spoke before Mayor Strong arrived, said:

"The question of the hour is whether you are going to allow Tammany Hall to rule this city or have good men in control. The people, whenever they rouse themselves, can down Tammany Hall. The old game is being tried by Tammany again. Whenever Tammany Hall is defeated it rouses itself to a vigorous campaign. Tammany Hall never admits itself beaten. Tammany Hall always has some red herring to lead the honest people from the scent. Last year Tammany Hall said that religion and the Church were being endangered. Religion was the red herring last year. This year the red herring that is being used to lead you from the right path is the cry of personal liberty.

"Tammany Hall took Sheehan, one of the worst men it had, and made him its boss. Tammany Hall has put up one of its worst men in this district—'Silver Dollar' Smith—and will try and make you swallow him.

"I believe that a man has a right to Sunday beer, but when he says that he is ready and willing to put Tammany Hall back in power, he is giving up too much for his Sunday beer. If they are willing to sell this city back to Tammany Hall, they are fools, and may lose their Sunday beer."

Otto A. Rosalski, a lawyer, living in the Eighth District, made a short speech at the close of the meeting.

CAPTURED FOR M'KINLEY

Politics in the Meeting of the National Colored Convention.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Colored National Convention met in this city to-day. James W. Poe of North Carolina was elected President, and J. W. Coles of Virginia Secretary.

The session to-morrow will be a lively one. The election of James W. Poe as President of the convention is regarded as an indication that the McKinley people will dominate the convention.

W. C. Payne, a McKinleyite, was made Chairman of the Platform Committee; R. H. Key, candidate for delegate to the next Republican National Convention, and a McKinley man, nominated Poe for President of the convention, and he has named a Committee on Resolutions, consisting of members favoring McKinley.

Cuticura SOAP

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STILL SEEKING HARMONY

Democrats Would Have an Agreement on Legislative Candidates.

SENATOR HILL ON THE SITUATION

Outlook for the Party in the State Encouraging, He Thinks—What He Says of Warner Miller's Excise Speech.

Senator Hill put in a hard day's work at the Democratic State Headquarters, 27 Madison Avenue, yesterday. He devoted much of his time to the task of bringing about harmony in the legislative districts of this city and Kings County. He was obliged to leave for Washington last night. Before going he was asked for his views on the political situation, and he said:

"The outlook for the Democratic Party in this State is encouraging. There is absolute unanimity everywhere for the State ticket. It will receive the vote of every Democrat, and besides thousands of Republicans intend to vote with us this Fall. The chief difficulty in securing the Legislature arises from the local divisions here and in Brooklyn over legislative candidates. The running of two Democratic candidates in each district imperils over half the districts in these two cities, and the party cannot safely stand that loss. With substantial agreement on legislative candidates in these two cities, it is believed the Democracy could secure the Legislature.

"The State Committee has appointed a most excellent sub-committee to secure if possible an agreement among the various local factions on legislative candidates, and it will proceed immediately with its work. It will either succeed with its efforts, or place the responsibility where it belongs. Our Democratic friends in each faction must make some concessions. We must have harmony, if we have to fight for it."

"Have you read Warner Miller's speech at the Cooper Union last night?"

"Yes," replied Senator Hill, "I read it with much interest in the morning papers. He makes the issues very plain indeed. He is opposed to any changes whatever in the present excise laws rendering them more liberal. He wants to continue them just as they are. He is opposed to local option. He is no hypocrite. He is a radical puritan, and is proud of it. His speech will drive thousands of liberal-minded Republicans into the Democratic ranks this Fall. A most extraordinary spectacle is presented when we see a rural leader of the Republican Party, an ex-United States Senator, and late a candidate for Governor, coming to New-York City and actually and boldly repudiating the local platforms which the Republicans of this city had constructed for their legislative candidates. Nearly every newspaper in New-York City is for local option. Seven-tenths of all the people are for it, and the Republican local platform proposes to favor it, and yet Mr. Miller spurns it and denounces it. A house divided against itself cannot stand.

"The situation well illustrates the inconsistency, the hypocrisy, and absurdity of the Republicans upon the excise question. They are attempting to deceive the voters by different arguments in different places.

"It is impossible for them to succeed. The people are aroused, and will not be betrayed. The Democratic Party has frankly and plainly declared for local option, and the people believe it. The signs of the times are encouraging for Democratic success."

The business of adjusting the vexed situations in the legislative districts was not only uppermost in Senator Hill's mind yesterday, but in the minds of all the other State leaders. They are particularly anxious about the Senatorial districts. Shipping Commissioner Maurice J. Power, who is practically the leader of the State Democracy, called at headquarters about noon, and after holding a long consultation with Chairman Hinkley, he was closeted for more than half an hour with Senator Hill and Chairman Mason of the Campaign Executive Committee.

After the conference, Mr. Power said that he could not say what would be done. The time for withdrawals and substitutions, he said, would not expire until midnight next Monday. Asked if he was going to serve on a conference committee from the State Democracy, he said that he was not.

The sub-committee on pacification, which was appointed at Tuesday night's meeting of the Democratic State Committee, met last night in Chairman Hinkley's room, and discussed the legislative situation in this county for hours. This sub-committee is made up of Perry Belmont, A. C. Fields, Charles M. Preston, W. C. Ely, O. V. Kellogg, John F. Gaynor, Grenville Kane, John R. Abney, Chairman Hinkley, and Clerk De Freest of the State Committee.

Col. Robert Grier Monroe and Assistant Corporation Counsel H. De Forest Baldwin were present at last night's meeting, to represent the State Democracy, and ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Board was there to represent Tammany.

Thomas F. Grady, one of Tammany's Senatorial candidates, called at the headquarters late in the evening, but was not one of the regular conferrees. It was reported that the State Democracy was willing to compromise on one-third of the number of legislative candidates, but that Tammany was not at all willing to concede this. The Tammany position seems to be against any compromise.

The leaders of Tammany Hall said yesterday afternoon that it was too late to make any changes, and that no concessions would be made. Whether Senator Hill's vigorous demand for harmony will have any effect remains to be seen. No definite conclusions were arrived at last night by the conferrees.

In relation to the situation in Kings County as to the legislative district contests, Chairman Hinkley said last night:

"We are of the opinion that the situation in Brooklyn will work itself out properly. At the suggestion of the managers, the State Committeemen from Kings County are endeavoring to adjust the differences, and the outlook for a settlement is very good. The sub-committee will not be called upon to act in the Kings County matter unless the present efforts that are being made do not meet with success."

MEETING OF COUNTY CHAIRMEN.

Ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Hill Speak—Democratic Outlook Bright.

"We are going to win this fight," was the emphatic declaration of ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower at the Democratic State Headquarters yesterday.

He had just come from the meeting of the Chairmen of the various Democratic County Committees of the State.

This was a most important meeting. It was probably the largest gathering of County Chairmen held during a campaign in years. Both ex-Gov. Flower and Senator Hill made speeches. All the candidates on the State ticket were present, and all the Chairmen reported in detail upon the conditions of things as to the State ticket, the county ticket, and the legislative ticket in their counties. These reports showed that not in years has there been such unity among the Democrats of the State as to the State ticket.

Men who formerly were known as Cleveland Democrats, or as Hill Democrats, have obliterated the factional lines, and there is absolutely no dissension whatever as to the State ticket. The meeting of the Chairmen lasted for four hours. Chairman Hinkley presided during part of the session, and Chairman Mason of the Campaign Executive Committee during the remainder.

Senator Hill, in his address to the Chairmen, cautioned those in counties that were apparently safe not to be overconfident, but to work as hard as they know how until the closing of the polls.

"Knuckle down to hard and earnest work, and see that the registration is complete, and that the voters are fully instructed as to how to vote the new blanket ballot," was the gist of Senator Hill's advice. He expressed great confidence that the Democratic ticket would be successful this year.

Ex-Gov. Flower's speech was full of confidence in success. He also gave some good advice to the Chairmen, and both of the ex-Governors were warmly applauded. The result of the meeting will be to start the campaign booming all over the State. The list of County Chairmen or their representatives who were present yesterday follows:

County.	Name.	Address.
Albany	Norton Chase	Albany.
Allegany	F. C. Mulkin	Friendship.
Broome	John O'Hara	Binghamton.
Cattaraugus	Thomas Troy	Olean.
Cayuga	Hiram Babcock	Auburn.
Chautauqua	J. S. Hughes	Falconer.
Chemung	E. Denton	Elmira.
Chenango	H. T. Owen	Norwich.
Clinton	M. A. Smith	Plattsburg.
Columbia	J. Purcell	Hudson.
Cortland	C. E. Rowley	Cortland.
Delaware	J. I. Goodrich	Delhi.
Dutchess	J. W. Hinkley	Po'kepsie.
Essex	P. W. Prime	Keeseville.
Franklin	C. A. Burke	Malone.
Fulton and Hamilton	J. B. Judson	Gloversville.
Genesee	E. A. Dodgson	Batavia.
Greene	C. E. Bloodgood	Catskill.
Herkimer	Frank Addy	Herkimer.
Jefferson	O. M. Wood	Watertown.
Kings	J. D. Bell	Brooklyn.
Lewis	T. Norton	Lowville.
Livingston	S. G. Foss	Dansville.
Madison	P. J. Kennedy	Oneida.
Monroe	—— Slocum	Rochester.
Montgomery	H. V. Burke	Amsterdam.
New-York		
Niagara	C. M. Southworth	Lockport.
Oneida	D. A. Barnum	Utica.
Onondaga	D. W. Peck	Syracuse.
Ontario	John Colmey	Canandaigua.
Orange	S. D. Robertson	Bullville.
Orleans	M. E. English	Albion.
Oswego	A. Salladin, Jr.	Oswego.
Otsego	G. Van Horn	Cooperstown.
Putnam	W. C. Osborn	Garrisons.
Queens	J. H. Sutphin	Jamaica.
Rensselaer	J. L. Sherry	Troy.
Richmond	Dr. J. L. Feeney	Stapleton.
Rockland	F. P. Demarest	Nyack.
St. Lawr'ce	H. E. Seaver	Canton.
Saratoga	John Burke	Ballston.
Schenectady	T. W. Wallace	Schenectady.
Schoharie	J. H. Brown	Summit.
Schuyler	C. H. Everts	Watkins.
Seneca	C. L. Becker	Waterloo.
Steuben	J. R. Kingsley	Bath.
Suffolk	H. A. Reeves	Centre Moriches.
Sullivan	T. A. Niven	Monticello.
Tioga	Patrick Maloney	Owego.
Tompkins	O. F. Van Vleet	Ithaca.
Ulster	J. W. Searing	Kingston.
Warren	G. R. Finch	Glens Falls.
Washington	John Gilroy	Granville.
Wayne	H. Chatterson	Clyde.
Westchester	F. Larkin, Jr.	Sing Sing.
Wyoming	George Wright	Pike.
Yates	C. H. Eaton	Penn Yan.

Interesting opinions and views were expressed by many of the Chairmen after the meeting.

H. V. Burke of Montgomery County said the party in his county was thoroughly united, and he had no doubts of the election of H. V. Borst as State Senator.

H. S. Chapman of Niagara County said that the party in his county was thoroughly united on the local and State tickets. He also stated that fully 70 per cent. of the Democratic vote had been registered up to date, and before the registration was over, every Democratic vote would be registered. He was confident that Niagara Democrats would elect a member of Assembly in the county, and David Millar, candidate for Senator in the Forty-fifth District, stood a good show of being elected.

James D. McMahon said that in Oneida County the registration was being carefully looked after, and a big Democratic vote for the State and local ticket could be looked for.

Chairman John Colmey explained that special pains had been taken to get out the vote in Ontario County and that James H. Metcalfe would surely defeat John Raines. He predicted that in Ontario County alone between 800 and 1,000 majority would be cast against Raines, because every town in the county had from one to two dozen dissatisfied Republicans who were opposed to Raines. This was also the case in Wayne County, and everything was propitious for Metcalfe's success.

Anthony Salladin, Jr., spoke for Oswego County, saying that though they had two city tickets in Oswego, that fact did not interfere with the State ticket, because under such circumstances the full party vote would be polled, but whatever difficulties the party now had in Oswego were in a fair way of being patched up. He said that 60 per cent. of the Democratic vote had been registered, and 20 per cent. of it was more this year than that which was registered on the first two days of last year. He also thought the Democrats had a good chance of electing a member of Assembly in his county this year.

George Van Horn of Otsego said:

"The Republican majority of last year will be reduced considerably, and there will not be so many stay-at-home Democrats this year as last. The registration will be complete, and nothing will be left undone toward instructing the voters in the use of the new blanket ballot."

He also said the hop growers of his section were fully alive to the excise situation in this city, and the brewers' interests and hop interests were common—at least that is how the hop growers look at it in Otsego.

J. F. Dykeman said for Queens County: "I am one who can speak confidently that we will win a Senator in Queens and two members of Assembly. We are doing some good work in our county."

Frank P. Demarest of Rockland said: "We are in better shape this year than we have been for two years past; we have an excellent county ticket, and if Orange County does half as well as Rockland this year there will be no Lexow in the next Senate."

H. E. Seaver spoke for St. Lawrence, saying: "We Democrats are scattered around somewhat in St. Lawrence, but we will get our full vote this year."

John Burke of Saratoga was emphatic when he said there were no factions of the party in his county, and the feeling in the party was excellent for success. The Republicans have nominated several unpopular candidates on the local ticket, which will strengthen the local as well as the star State ticket. There was a strong anti-Platt feeling in the county, which would manifest itself election day in favor of the Democrats. Every means will be taken to get out our full vote.

Alexander Thompson, banker, nominated for member of Assembly in Schenectady County, said: "We are in good shape in our county. Superintendent Aldridge's appointments on the canal have done a good deal to disrupt the Republicans in our section, for you know our county is a canal county, and canal patronage cuts a big figure with us. We shall carry the county this Fall, because we will have our entire vote and we mean business. We won't have stay-at-home voters this Fall, because every precaution will be taken to get our full vote."

De Witt C. Dow, candidate for State Treasurer, spoke for old Schoharie. He said: "All the Democrats in my county are thoroughly united, and we are hard at work instructing our voters how to cast the blanket ballot this Fall. We are aware of the dangers following erasures of names, and by election day we shall have our voters fully instructed. I believe we will carry a member of Assembly in our district."

Chauncey L. Becker of Seneca County said: "In our county we are united, and I predict that S. Edwin Day will be elected Senator in our district. Seneca County is fully alive to the importance of the election this year, and how particularly important it is that the Democrats secure one or both houses. Judge Day is popular with his own party against W. W. Wilcox, a Warner Miller man, whom the Platt men dislike, and do not care whether he is elected or not. Day will carry Seneca County without any doubt, and if Cayuga will do its duty we will elect a Democratic Senator in the Thirty-ninth District."

Thomas A. Niven of Sullivan said: "The divisions of the past exist no longer in our party in Sullivan. We are as solid as a rock, while the Republicans in Sullivan are badly demoralized."

Patrick Maloney of Tioga and George R. Finch of Warren also said no divisions in the party existed in their counties, and that the full vote would be polled for the star ticket this year.

"We will do better this year," said John Gilroy of Washington County, "than we did last. Just watch our vote. H. G. Burleigh's and Comstock's friends are at it in our county, and when these two Republican leaders fall out it means our gain. The Republicans are in a demoralized condition, and we will probably elect a member of Assembly in Major Henry Gray of Greenwich."

"Perfect harmony," said Henry Chatterson, "prevails in Wayne County. We are looking after the registration, and every Democratic vote will be polled in our county. The nomination of Raines for Senator is causing no end of trouble for the Republicans, and we shall certainly elect Metcalfe Senator in the Ontario-Wayne district."

George F. Slocum was the spokesman for Monroe County. He said while the party there had its local dissensions it was solid for the State ticket.

"We are making a house-to-house canvass," he said, "and you can depend upon it our full vote will be brought to the polls. I believe we will elect a Senator in our county, for the nominee is acceptable to all Democrats, and he will also draw a good many Republican votes."

H. T. Owen spoke for Chenango County, saying: "The tax rate and other causes have disgusted a large number of the Republicans in our county. The increased tax rate hit us hard, and the party is thoroughly united, so you can say a solid Democratic vote will be cast this Fall. What we want to see is the party all right in New-York City to give us encouragement up in the country. Such encouragement would stimulate us greatly."

O. V. Kellogg, Cortland County, said: "I can say the party is in good shape in Cortland, and we are looking out for the vote this Fall."

Just before the close of the meeting of the Chairmen, Mr. Mason made a brief address urging the importance of complete registration and instructions as to voting the new ballot. He gave other useful information to the Chairmen as to the management of the details of the campaign in their various localities.

Ex-State Engineer and Surveyor Martin Schenck has sent a letter to Democratic State Committeeman John F. Gaynor, in reference to the candidacy of Russell R. Stuart, the Democratic candidate for State Engineer and Surveyor, in which he says:

"Personally and professionally, Mr. Stuart is a very able man, an engineer of decidedly practical ideas, and thoroughly able to master the situation under the most trying engineering difficulties. His long experience on the canals of our State, (fourteen years or more,) coupled with an excellent practical and theoretical knowledge of engineering, makes him an exceedingly valuable man for the place, to which I trust and believe he will be elected at the coming election. I am of the opinion that no engineer in the State is better informed on the condition and needs of the reservoir and feeder system of our canals, and canalmen and shippers have no warmer friend; and I trust that he may receive from all friends of our public works, irrespective of party affiliations, the hearty support that he so richly deserves. I am indebted to Mr. Stuart for valued assistance rendered and many practical suggestions received from him on the subject of canal maintenance and improvement during my term of office as State Engineer and Surveyor, and shall use every effort to aid in electing him."

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You want **Scott's Emulsion.** If you ask your druggist for it *and get it*—you can trust that man. But if he offers you "something just as good," he will do the same when your doctor writes a prescription for which he wants to get a special effect — play the game of life and death for the sake of a penny or two more profit. *You can't trust that man.* Get what you ask for, and pay for, whether it is Scott's Emulsion or anything else.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN CUBA

Effect of the Fall in the Price of Sugar upon the Revolution.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I trust you will allow me to differ somewhat from the views of The London Times quoted in your editorial of this morning as to the condition of Cuba and the causes of the present revolution. In my opinion, too much importance is given in that review of the situation to the influence of the fall in the price of sugar. It is one of the causes, and only one.

Cuba raises other crops besides sugar, and, although this is the principal, the others amount to a good deal—about one-third—and they have sold and are selling at good prices, in some cases at better prices than before, as tobacco, for instance. It is also said that the revolution is caused by the economic condition, as the laborers, finding no work on the sugar estates, have joined the revolutionary forces. There is a little truth in this, but it is not the whole truth. The revolution commenced where there are no sugar estates, and its principal force is to be found where little sugar is raised. The whole jurisdiction of Baracoa is crowded with rebels, and there is not one single sugar estate there. The district comprised by the western extremity of Camaguey and that of Santiago, a stronghold of the revolution, has no sugar estates, and the people lived on other crops, which were selling very well.

The immediate cause of the financial condition of Cuba is certainly the fall in the price of sugar, but the causes which have made it necessary for Cuba to feel so keenly the effect of the fall in the price of sugar are the exceedingly heavy taxation, and, more than the taxation itself, the system of it, or rather the no system. I think I could show to the satisfaction of any fair-minded person that the Spanish taxation in Cuba enters into the bad condition of the island to no less an extent than 50 per cent.

There is urban property in Cuba which cannot be given away, for no one will take charge of it for nothing, and this has happened for several years past. I can bring forward owners (now living here in New-York) who will testify that they have offered to transfer gratuitously houses and lots of theirs, and even pay the notarial and registry fees, and they have found no one to accept their offer, because the rent of those houses was not enough to pay the taxes assesed. The present owners were willing to make the transfer gratis so as to avoid other property of theirs being levied upon to pay for the balance of taxes due. This you will find to be a common thing in Santiago, Baracoa, Manzanillo, Bayamo, Puerto Principe, in fact, in about half of the island.

Of course the fall in the price of sugar has contributed to the financial distress, and the financial distress has contributed to strengthen the revolution, but only as a secondary cause.

Cuba is forced to pay Spain, directly or indirectly, some $60,000,000, and if you add the amount which may be estimated to be represented by restrictions on trade, (compelling her to buy in dearer markets so as to favor Spanish manufacturers,) the total is perhaps between $70,000,000 and $80,000,000 a year. Now, the yearly expenditures of the island under any tolerable Government could be covered with $12,000,000 or $14,000,000, and you may well calculate the influence which a saving of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 a year would have on a country of 1,600,000 inhabitants. It represents nearly two-thirds of the yearly net revenue of the country during its most prosperous years.

If Cuba is languishing it is due, above all, to the Spanish misrule. F. G. PIERRA.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1895.

The Intercollegiate Debates.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Princeton, Yale, and Harvard will again meet in intercollegiate debate this year. The Princeton committee to-night announced that the question for the Yale-Princeton debate had been chosen, and was as follows: "Resolved, That in all matters of State legislation of a general character a system of referendum should be established similar to that now established in Switzerland." This question Princeton to-night sent to Yale, the choice of a question being Princeton's, and the choice of sides Yale's.

The Yale-Princeton contest will occur in Princeton on Dec. 6, at which time three speakers will represent each college.

The Princeton-Harvard debate will be held in March. The arrangements are not yet made. Yale and Harvard will meet the last week in March.

WOMEN'S HOPE.

Dr. Greene Gave Some Powerful Advice

In His Private Illustrated Lecture to Women.

Great Audience of Women in Chickering Hall.

Woman's First Thought Should Be Health.

Considerations of Deep Meaning for All Women.

Every lady wants to thoroughly understand her organism, and to know how best to obtain perfect health and strength, a clear complexion, a good form, and all those womanly attributes which the world so greatly admires. They were told this much and more by Dr. Greene in his great private lecture to ladies in Chickering Hall. This well-known and successful specialist and lecturer, of 35 West 14th St., New-York City, has established a world-wide reputation in the cure of female complaints of every description.

There are few women of the present day who are not affected in some way with the weakness and disease common to their sex. This is due to several reasons. The delicate structure of the female system renders it especially liable to many diseases. The constant work and worry which occupy the lives of most women, with its weakening effect on the nerves, could not do otherwise than produce those distressing diseases peculiar to the female sex.

Thousands of women are ruining their health by overwork, or in some way overtaxing their strength and laying a foundation for nervous prostration and female weakness. Thousands of young girls are injuring their health in our stores, shops, and factories. Their systems, yet undeveloped, are being weakened and ruined by overwork. The delicate nerves cannot long stand the strain without breaking down. Women everywhere are creating for themselves disease, prostration, and weakness by overworking their strength and nerves. Household cares are generally too heavy a burden.

Such a mode of life can never fail to soon show its effects upon the system. A feeling of nervousness gradually appears. It is scarcely perceptible at first, but gradually those tender nerves grow weaker, until the person becomes constantly harassed by that awful condition, nervousness. Loss of sleep soon manifests itself, and then the miserable patient suffers all night, as well as all day. The digestive organs become disturbed, there is gas in the stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, loss of appetite, and constipation. The person becomes

Tired and Languid,

there is a constant feeling of exhaustion, debility, and lassitude which makes her fit for nothing. She loses her energy and ambition, becomes irritable, and, indeed, cares not whether she lives or dies. Her interest in everything departs and she can no longer arouse herself from the condition of lassitude and nervousness into which she has fallen.

Female weakness appears in the form of irregularities, exhausting discharges, displacements, pains and bearing down sensations. Complete nervous and physical prostration will surely follow if something is not done.

What to do is the question. There is no other living physician who has the opportunities to observe and study female complaints and nervous diseases in women that Dr. Greene has. Having made a specialty of these complaints, he has constantly been treating and curing this class of patients. He sees, almost at a glance, just what ails the patient, and his remarkable knowledge of medicine enables him to know exactly what to do to cure the complaint in the shortest possible time.

The women of this land have learned to look upon Dr. Greene as the greatest living benefactor to their sex, so wonderful have been the cures which he is constantly making among them. Well may they trust and thank him for the great work he is doing for the women. He has proved to them and to the world that all forms of female diseases and nervous complaints are curable by his wonderful medicines and method of treatment. He is making weak and delicate women strong and splendid specimens of womanhood. No woman with any of these weaknesses or complaints is fit to bear children or to bring up a family. Dr. Greene's remedies correct all such conditions and build up, strengthen, and invigorate every part of the system. The poor, tired-out women of this country have a friend and benefactor in Dr. Greene in whom they may well place trust and confidence.

His enormous experience in such diseases has enabled him to establish a system of treatment so sure and certain in its action that it rarely fails. These remedies cure perfectly and permanently all manner of diseases pertaining to women.

All weak and delicate women need just such medicines as he employs in his large practice, and if they will only take them they will be made strong and well. Thousands of women and young girls are drooping and fading every day for want of just such strengthening and vitalizing remedies to build up their systems. They are not exactly sick, but they are run down, weak and tired; they have loss of appetite, dull feeling in the head, don't sleep well, and wake up in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. All this is quickly and permanently remedied by taking Dr. Greene's medicines.

How the strong, robust, and perfectly healthy woman is envied by those who are less fortunate. How the thin, pale-faced woman turns her eyes upon the plump, rosy-cheeked, splendidly formed person, and with a sinking at the heart wishes that she, too, might possess such health and charms. And the woman with poor skin, disfiguring humor and freckles, what would she not give to acquire that clear, beautiful complexion of the healthy woman whom every one so much admires.

A large majority of these women can have their wishes entirely realized if they will but accept Dr. Greene's treatment and use his wonderful remedies. And every one of them can be made so much better that life will

Seem Like a New Existence.

By making rich, pure blood, vitalizing the circulation and nerves, strengthening the powers of digestion, assimilation and nutrition, these remedies cause the form to become rounded, full and graceful, the complexion perfect and healthy, and a feeling of strength, vigor, and animation to pervade the system. Many women begin to show the signs of advancing age when very young. This is due to overwork, ill health, or a weak constitution. Dr. Greene's remedies overcome all these conditions, and not only keep the person young and fresh looking, but take away the signs of age after they have been established.

Do not abandon hope! Thousands of women have given up in despair after trying many physicians, and concluded their disease was incurable. They have not received the right treatment; they have been treated by those who did not thoroughly understand the case. These diseases are positively curable with the proper medicines. Let them try Dr. Greene's remedies and there is no doubt that they will be strong and well.

Our life is in our own hands, to do with it as we will, but for the sake of those who are or may become dependent upon us, for the sake of our friends and loved ones, for the sake of a future whose mysterious destiny still remains unrevealed to us, let all see to it that they get their health in the best possible condition. Let no one lose such a splendid opportunity as Dr. Greene offers to make people well and strong. He can be consulted by all, free of charge, at his office, 35 West 14th St., New-York City, personally or by letter.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Richmond, Glover, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Amsterdam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Oct. 4, with mdse and passengers to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Athos, (Br.,) Owen, Cape Haiti Sept. 24, via Navassa Oct. 11, with mdse to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at Quarantine at 11:30 P. M.

SS Spain, (Br.,) Foot, London Sept. 29, with mdse to F. W. J. Hurst. Passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:50 P. M.

REPUBLICANS IN GLOOM

Warner Miller's Speech Brings No Joy to Their Hearts.

PLENTY OF PRAISE FOR HIS "BRAVERY"

But the Flat-Footed Excise Declarations Are Handled Very Gingerly.

THE GERMANS ARE INDIGNANT

They Will, It Is Declared, Vote Solidly Against the Republican Candidates.

Machine Republicans, who have been trying to force the excise plank in their party platform to the background in this campaign, were anything but pleased when they read Warner Miller's speech yesterday.

Mr. Miller declared against local option in excise matters, in favor of the present excise law, and against Sunday beer under any conditions. He advanced many other propositions, which Republicans believe will drive German-Americans away from their party.

The traditional "cave of gloom" is a merry, joyous place, compared with Republican State Headquarters yesterday. The State Committeemen, who had anything to say on the subject, made the most of Mr. Miller's statement that the views expressed were his own. Most of them refused to discuss the effect of the speech. Some, including Chairman Hackett, said they had not read Mr. Miller's speech. They admitted that they "understood its general tenor."

Mr. Miller was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Many politicians were there. Some who believed that his speech was impolitic and injudicious congratulated him on his "bravery." Then they went aside and lamented that he was so brave. Mr. Miller is a member of the Advisory Committee of the State Committee. For this reason, the State Committee could not very well wholly repudiate the speech. They did not hesitate to say that the speech was better suited to "up the State" conditions than to those in New-York.

The Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee had a meeting in the afternoon at State Headquarters. It was the first one held since the committee was appointed. Some who saw the committeemen gathering spoke of the meeting as "an inquest."

Those present included Chairman Hackett, Executive Chairman Odell, William Barnes of Albany, Frank H. Hiscock of Syracuse, William J. Youngs of Oyster Bay, Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Catskill, Harvey J. Kurd of Buffalo, Reuben Fox, the chief clerk; John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, the Secretary, and William L. Proctor of Ogdensburg.

The committee held a session, which lasted an hour or more, behind closed doors.

There was a general discussion of the situation in the State at large. Reports from various county Chairmen were submitted. The difficulties that beset the voter because of the complex ballot were fully considered and a set of instructions was issued. It was determined to send out a large number of sample ballots.

While the committee was in session a rumor was started in the corridors that one thing under consideration was the removal of ex-Senator Warner Miller from membership on the Advisory Committee because of his Cooper Union speech. A half dozen members told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that this subject was not considered, nor was Mr. Miller's name in any way brought into the discussion.

Some members of the committee, in speaking of Mr. Miller's speech, assumed a tone which indicated that they would gladly have done this had not the committee adopted the scheme for itself which had failed with Mr. Miller, namely, to "bottle up" itself. It did this, for it felt that it would be impolitic and indiscreet to take any such action.

"Just say for me," said William Barnes of Albany, with an amused look, "that it was thought best not to do this at this time."

While the committee was in session in its rooms some of Mr. Miller's friends were in the corridor talking about the speech. It was, in fact, the thing most thoroughly discussed among Republicans.

Gen. George S. Batchelder of Saratoga, formerly United States Minister to Portugal and one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury in the Harrison Administration, was one who discussed the speech.

"I would say frankly to Mr. Miller that, in my judgment, his speech was a mistake," said Gen. Batchelder. "Some things may properly be said in conferences of party leaders which should not be proclaimed in public. I am a friend of Mr. Miller's, and in the campaign of 1888 I made speeches for him through a portion of the State. I admire his bravery now."

One of the group of listeners was Fred S. Gibbs.

"We admire his bravery, but he ought to be brave by telephone from Herkimer County. That sort of bravery is good for Herkimer County, but it does not fit this side of the Harlem River. The indorsement of Tammany Hall by the liquor men will, however, make honors about even."

State Committeemen Youngs and Wiley said they did not care to say anything for publication about Mr. Miller's speech. Mr. Youngs said he had not read it.

Mr. Platt said he did not care to discuss it. Mr. Hiscock of Syracuse said he did not care to criticise Mr. Miller in any particular. He had nothing to say for publication about it.

Some of the local campaign managers were more troubled about it than the State Committeemen. They maintained that they still stood by their local platform, which called for submission to the people the question of home rule in excise matters.

"The speech represents Mr. Miller, and no one else," said Fred S. Gibbs, to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. "Republicans in this city do not indorse it. They stand by their local platform."

Amasa Thornton, who is one of the local campaign managers, said:

"When I first read the speech in the morning, I thought it would hurt us in this city. I don't think it will do so. We maintain that we stand on our local platform."

Adelbert H. Steele, Chairman of the Republican Club's Campaign Committee, said he thought it was a good speech, and would do a great deal of good for the party.

"How is it regarded by Republicans?" he was asked.

"They like it, judging from the big attendance at last night's meeting," he said.

WILL LOSE THE GERMAN VOTE.

Great Indignation Expressed over Warner Miller's Speech.

Almost every German voter in this city has made up his mind to vote against the Republican candidates.

The truth of this statement is confirmed by some of the most prominent office holders of the new German organization formed Tuesday night to support the fusion anti-Tammany ticket, and known as the German-American Citizens' Union.

It also receives confirmation of a very positive kind from the fact that several of the leaders of the German-American Reform Union, who voted to support the straight Democratic State and local ticket, did so, not because they liked Tammany Hall, but because they found that the rank and file of their party were determined to vote against any ticket which had the name of a Republican upon it.

This antipathy to Republicans has been steadily growing in the minds of the German voters until it has assumed the proportions of a national passion of hate. Many of the Germans who worked hardest to elect the reform administration last year are working still harder to defeat the fusion ticket this year, and are giving their time and their money freely to accomplish this result.

The faults of Tammany Hall are not hidden from these men, and they are almost as earnest in disclaiming any idea of a permanent alliance or fusion with an unreformed Tammany as they are in avowing their determination to defeat the Republicans at all hazards.

Nine-tenths of the Germans of this city—those who are members of the great singing societies, as well as those who keep small stores or saloons, or who live in tenement houses—have been set upon this policy of vengeance since the Republican State Convention met at Saratoga.

Since Warner Miller delivered his speech in Cooper Union Tuesday night, all but a very small fraction of the remaining tenth will follow the example of the majority of their neighbors.

One phase of Mr. Miller's speech has already been seized upon by the Germans as an open insult to their wives and daughters, which they will never forget. Mr. Miller said:

"Is there any respectable man who would take his wife or daughter into an American saloon—I mean a drinking saloon?"

The Germans have not stopped to read Mr. Miller's effort to tone this phrase down by explanatory additions. They say that they are respectable, and that they take take their wives into saloons. Men who are members of the Arion and the Liederkranz said this yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, with every evidence of uncontrollable rage.

It did not pacify them when the reporter ventured the explanation that Mr. Miller meant an American saloon, and that they meant a German saloon. A saloon is a saloon to the German mind, and nothing else.

Carl Hauser, formerly a prominent member of the German-American Reform Union, and now a Vice President of the German-American Citizens' Union, said last night:

"I believe that Mr. Miller made that speech last night to show Platt that he was not the boss of the rural Republicans. Moreover, if the Republican leaders do not come out with public speeches or interviews over their own names so that we can quote them to our friends, repudiating Mr. Miller's narrowness and intolerance, we cannot secure any German votes for their ticket."

Dr. Senner, the Immigration Commissioner, who is the only member of the Citizens' Union with a recognized following of voters, was asked if he had seen Warner Miller's speech.

"I have seen it, but have not had time to read it carefully," replied Dr. Senner. "I saw a passage in it to the effect that no respectable American woman would enter a saloon, and I must say that such a statement is outrageous. It shows how little Warner Miller knows about the habits of respectable American women in the large cities of this country. Dr. Parkhurst, since he has begun to go to Germany, knows better than Mr. Miller what a respectable woman may do with perfect propriety."

Dr. Senner as he spoke was evidently keeping his tongue under strong restraint.

J. B. Pannes, the President of the newly-organized German-American Citizens' Union, said:

"Warner Miller's speech was a most unfortunate one, delivered at a most unfortunate time. We shall have very hard work to explain it to those Germans whom we ask to support the fusion ticket."

Another prominent office holder in the Citizens' Union said:

"I asked six or seven respectable Germans to-day to vote for the fusion ticket, and each of them told me that under no circumstances would he vote for any Republican candidate for office this year. Some of these men have been lifelong Republicans, and the others have never been identified with Tammany Hall. It is useless to try to reason with the poorer Germans. Republicanism is Rooseveltism with them, and they are going to vote against both, no matter what it costs."

Theodore Sutro was the only member of the Citizens' Union who tried to make any defense of Mr. Miller's speech. He said:

"The point in the Miller plank of the Saratoga platform is the word 'maintain.' This may as well mean that the laws should be upheld as that they should be kept on the statute book. The State and local Republican platforms mean the same thing, and, no matter what Mr. Miller may say, English is English, and will be interpreted by its every-day signification.

"At the same time I cannot agree with Mr. Miller when he says that we should all become Americans of his pattern. There are all kinds of people in this country—some here a few months, some here a few years, and some here many years. Every naturalized citizen has not only a right to vote and agitate for a change in the laws, but he has an absolute right to enjoy freedom in his habits and in his religion, so long as these are not detrimental to the welfare of the State."

Jean Weil, the senior Vice President of the German-American Reform Union, said:

"Warner Miller's speech is the best Democratic campaign document we have. It will be read with effect by every German voter in the State. Mr. Miller and his clan may prefer to swallow their whisky on the sly; the Germans prefer to drink their beer openly."

William L. Strauss, another prominent member of the German-American Reform Union, said:

"Warner Miller's speech proves that the Republicans are in sympathy with the A. P. A. movement. Why otherwise should he harp upon the phrase 'foreign born.' I worked hard for reform last year, but this year I am a reformed reformer, and will vote the straight Democratic ticket."

This statement expressed the views of Edward Grosse, Carl Lewenstein, Dr. Friederich, and others who were standing beside Mr. Strauss when he spoke. Tauscher de Sieghardt, the leading spirit of the Austrian societies of the city, added:

"Warner Miller had better go home to his country place and sleep until election day. Then the Germans of the State will wake him up with a vengeance."

William F. Rausch, a Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, said:

"I have 800 saloons in my district and I know every saloon keeper, as well as many of the small storekeepers on each block. They are unanimously against the Republicans, and will vote the straight Democratic ticket, because they blame the Republicans for the oppressive enforcement of the laws, which has caused them to lose money during the Summer. No influence can move them an inch from this attitude. It is passion, and not reason, which affects them."

Edward Hilson, head of the Hilson Company, said: "I believe in more liberal excise laws. The enforcement of the present Sunday law is cruel. It is inhuman to lock up the workingmen in their rooms and deny them enjoyments of any sort on Sunday. Workingmen don't want to be animals, that eat and don't drink. The cigar business has suffered a great deal on account of the puritanical enforcement of the excise law. I read ex-Senator Miller's speech and I am convinced that a Republican Legislature will never liberalize the Sunday laws. That party is pledged to maintain the obnoxious statute. In my opinion, the stand the G. A. R. U. has taken is in accord with the sentiment of the voters in general."

Joseph Unger, a well-known box manufacturer, worked and voted for the reform ticket last year. He is very much disappointed, and will vote the straight Democratic ticket. He says he believes that the G. A. R. U. has taken the right stand.

Michael Fleck, proprietor of extensive ironworks, is disgusted with "reform," as Messrs. Strong and Roosevelt interpret it, he says. He expects to see the regular Democratic ticket elected by a tremendous majority.

Vincenz Masin of 338 East Thirty-eighth Street, one of the leaders of the lower Bohemian district, is most positive in his condemnation. He is acquainted with all his countrymen of the district, and knows their sentiments. There will be a Bohemian mass meeting Monday night, in order to determine which ticket should be indorsed by liberty-loving Bohemian voters. The overwhelming sentiment is in favor of the straight Democratic ticket.

Carl Lewenstein, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the German-American Reform Union, said last night that 100,000 leaflets, containing pertinent extracts from Warner Miller's speech, will be printed and circulated among German voters by his committee.

All Doubts Dispelled.

From The Evening Staats-Zeitung of Yesterday.

If any doubts remained as to the position of the Republicans on the excise and Sunday questions, they were effectually dispelled last night by the mass meeting held in Cooper Institute. Ex-Senator Warner Miller, whose speech was rightly feared by the leaders of the Republican campaign, spoke very clearly on the subject, and the great applause he evoked showed very clearly that he spoke as they would have had him. It should certainly be clear to the Germans, after this speech, that they have nothing to expect from the Republicans. As far as the State and legislative candidates are concerned, they should therefore support the Democratic nominees.

To Effect Reorganization.

The Committee on Organization of the German-American Reform Union has received a number of letters from German citizens, who live in the Thirty-first Assembly District. These voters are opposed to the Senner-Sutro combination, and do not want to be swallowed up by the Platt fusion and its allies. The committee of the German-American Reform Union had a conference with about thirty prominent German citizens of the Thirty-first District and it was decided to call a meeting for Saturday evening, when a reorganization will be effected. A strong district organization of the German-American Reform Union will be formed.

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REGISTRATION FOR TWO DAYS

Voters to the Number of 82,323 Were Enrolled Yesterday, Making the Total 171,636.

The registration in this city yesterday, the second registry day this year, was 82,323. The registration for the first day was 89,313, thus making the total for the two days 171,636.

Voters began to register promptly at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the work continued until 9 o'clock at night.

The figures for yesterday are compared below with those of the first day:

Assembly Districts.	First Day, 1895.	Second Day, 1895.
First	1,436	1,568
Second	1,955	2,044
Third	2,363	2,104
Fourth	2,131	2,130
Fifth	2,428	2,117
Sixth	2,186	2,328
Seventh	2,551	2,419
Eighth	1,314	1,593
Ninth	2,594	2,414
Tenth	2,364	2,234
Eleventh	2,212	1,964
Twelfth	1,813	2,093
Thirteenth	2,226	1,855
Fourteenth	2,567	2,253
Fifteenth	2,431	2,042
Sixteenth	2,335	2,231
Seventeenth	2,318	2,105
Eighteenth	2,441	2,212
Nineteenth	2,956	2,889
Twentieth	2,430	2,324
Twenty-first	3,674	2,963
Twenty-second	2,533	2,416
Twenty-third	3,176	2,559
Twenty-fourth	2,236	2,067
Twenty-fifth	2,019	2,152
Twenty-sixth	2,074	1,996
Twenty-seventh	2,031	1,891
Twenty-eighth	2,639	2,258
Twenty-ninth	2,416	3,577
Thirtieth	2,907	2,574
Thirty-first	3,450	2,758
Thirty-second	2,906	2,570
Thirty-third	2,708	2,296
Thirty-fourth	4,516	3,599
Thirty-fifth	4,134	3,979
Annexed	848	747
Total	89,313	82,323

The registration for the first two days in previous years and the total registration for four days in the years named are given below:

	First Day.	Second Day.	Total Two Days.	Total Four Days.
1894	102,812	98,878	201,690	308,401
1893	68,994	76,633	145,627	265,908
1892	92,694	109,803	202,497	309,840

The weather was fine throughout the day yesterday, and the work of registration went on smoothly in most of the districts.

THE FIGURES IN BROOKLYN.

Total Registration for Two Days, 114,829—Politicians Disappointed.

The registration in Brooklyn yesterday did not come up to the expectations of the politicians. They had figured on at least a registration of 75,000 in order to make up the loss of 15,000 on the first day this year, as compared with the first day of 1894.

There were only 54,966 voters who registered yesterday, and this, with the registration on the first day of this year, makes the total for two days 114,829.

This shows a registration for the two days this year of 16,955 less than for the first two days of 1894, 599 less than for the corresponding days of 1893, and 15,172 less than for the first two days of 1892.

The registration for the first two days this year is given below, as is also a comparative table of the corresponding days in 1892, 1893, and 1894:

	—Two Day's Registration.—			
Wards.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
First	2,526	3,350	3,066	3,528
Second	1,099	1,258	1,560	1,398
Third	2,375	2,777	2,808	3,185
Fourth	1,689	2,005	1,761	2,100
Fifth	2,124	2,598	2,682	2,850
Sixth	4,515	5,232	4,831	5,212
Seventh	4,883	5,971	5,513	6,333
Eighth	4,140	4,506	3,620	4,506
Ninth	4,581	5,244	5,411	5,887
Tenth	4,634	5,026	5,693	5,561
Eleventh	2,836	3,391	3,171	3,785
Twelfth	3,301	3,477	3,231	3,681
Thirteenth	3,010	3,617	3,321	3,864
Fourteenth	2,974	3,360	3,534	3,713
Fifteenth	3,556	4,150	3,973	4,303
Sixteenth	3,577	4,384	4,041	5,180
Seventeenth	5,855	6,531	5,323	6,696
Eighteenth	2,045	2,435	2,130	2,570
Nineteenth	4,365	5,028	4,488	5,425
Twentieth	3,381	4,169	3,788	4,500
Twenty-first	6,081	7,065	6,419	7,580
Twenty-second	6,725	7,607	6,790	7,806
Twenty-third	7,790	8,872	7,749	8,947
Twenty-fourth	2,777	2,976	2,523	2,772
Twenty-fifth	4,743	5,275	4,513	4,944
Twenty-sixth	4,797	5,381	4,692	5,044
Twenty-seventh	3,201	3,601	3,170	3,770
Twenty-eighth	6,461	7,086	5,628	5,961
*Twenty-ninth	1,982	2,168	....	....
†Thirtieth	1,583	1,865	....	....
‡Thirty-first	1,224	1,489	....	....
Total	114,829	131,784	115,428	130,001

*Flatbush. †New-Utrecht. ‡Gravesend.

The politicians were unable to explain the light registration yesterday.

SON ARRESTED FOR THE ASSAULT

Thomas Ryan Accused of Making the Attack on Edward Ryan—The Father Will Not Speak.

Thomas Ryan son of Edward Ryan, who was mysteriously assaulted Monday afternoon, was arrested last night on suspicion of having struck his father on the head with a sharp instrument.

Thomas Ryan works as a clerk in a grocery store at 318 East Twenty-fifth Street.

Since the time the victim was first brought to the hospital, he has been either unable to speak or refuses to give any information that will lead to the arrest of his assailant. When a direct question was put to him whether it was his son Thomas that struck him, the old man simply placed his finger on his lips and refused to answer.

The father is in a half-paralyzed condition, but he has good chances for recovery.

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MR. DELAFIELD DECLINES

He Will Not Run on the Good Government Ticket.

NOMINATED FOR THE CITY COURT

Vacancy Will Soon Be Filled and There Will Be No More Withdrawals of Candidates, Says Mr. Pryor.

Lewis L. Delafield, nominee on the Good Government ticket for Justice of the City Court, has written a letter to Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the Convention of Good Government Clubs, in which he says that he will not run, believing that the Good Government ticket will jeopardize the success of the campaign against Tammany.

The Bureau of Elections at Police Headquarters is also in receipt of a formal notice from Mr. Delafield of his withdrawal from the ticket and declining to have his name printed on the ballot.

Some of the Good Government men say that his action was anticipated, was, in fact, known to be probable, some time ago, and, moreover, that he expected to draw with him three or four other candidates.

Others think that Mr. Delafield should have stood unflinchingly by the straight Good Government ticket and not withdrawn, and they do not hesitate to say so.

At 1,180 Broadway, last night, the members of the Campaign Committee met as usual, and discussed the details of the campaign in general and Mr. Delafield's withdrawal in particular.

"One thing is at least certain," declared James W. Pryor. "There will positively be no more withdrawals. Moreover, Delafield's vacancy will be filled within forty-eight hours."

Isaac H. Klein, George M. Cassat, Boudinot Keith, R. W. G. Welling, J. Jay Chapman, and others all said the same thing.

Charles Stewart Davison, who received Mr. Delafield's letter of resignation, had forwarded it to R. Fulton Cutting. Mr. Cutting last night was in Tuxedo.

Although the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Messrs. Delafield and Hawes must be filled before Oct. 21, and will surely be filled before the end of this week, no member of the Campaign Committee last night was willing to commit himself to a statement.

The name of Arthur Von Briesen was on many lips as a candidate who possessed all the necessary qualifications.

"Nothing will be done to-night, anyhow," said Secretary Pryor, "for we have other matters to occupy our attention."

The cart-tail campaign will be begun in real earnest on Saturday.

The Good Government Club of the Tenth Assembly District met in Liberty Hall, in East Houston Street, on Tuesday night, and decided to indorse the ticket and appoint a Campaign Committee.

TO GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB MEN.

Campaign Committee of the Organization Urges Them to Stand Fast.

Not at all disconcerted by the withdrawal of Lewis L. Delafield from its ticket, the Good Government Campaign Committee, of which George M. Cassatt is the Chairman, is actively engaged in the task of securing votes, and in keeping in line with members of the clubs.

With the latter object in view, the committee yesterday sent a letter to every Good Government Club member in the city, in which the issues of the campaign are rehearsed, the history of the evolution of the fusion ticket recapitulated, and the position of the Good Government Clubs outlined. The letter is as follows:

GOOD GOVERNMENT CAMPAIGN HEADQUARTERS, 1,180 BROADWAY,
New-York, Oct. 16, 1895.

DEAR SIR: The Good Government Campaign Committee believes that it is due to the members of the Good Government Clubs to lay before them certain facts relating to the recent action of the convention. No attempt will be made to present the innumerable details which, taken together, constituted a series of events leading necessarily to the nomination of candidates, and the subsequent refusal of the convention to withdraw those candidates.

Confronted with a critical situation, it behooves all Good Government Club men to proceed with care and only after an unimpassioned survey of the whole field. A fuller, clearer statement than has yet been made of the position of the Good Government Clubs has become necessary.

In considering the questions presented, you must remember that the one thing sought by the Good Government Clubs is permanent good government for the city, and that they must move toward this end upon straight lines and without retrograding.

The clubs were organized upon the principle, and in all their former utterances have strenuously maintained, that permanent good city government in this country can be secured only by eliminating State and National parties and politics from local elections and administration. Government of cities by National parties has proved a failure; in a hundred great cities throughout the country it has been tried for years. It has always failed. Whether in Philadelphia or San Francisco, whether in New-Orleans or Chicago, the result has been incompetent, extravagant, and corrupt administration. The introduction of National politics into municipal affairs has invariably produced misgovernment and bossism. Only by preventing the intrusion of the one and crushing the other can we obtain for our city a government of its people, by its people, and for its people.

This theory of non-partisanship thus distilled from dire experience has been generally accepted by good citizens with any degree of independence in local politics. Dr. Parkhurst, in a recent letter, written some time before the fusion nominations, stated that the intrusion of National political parties into local affairs was an impertinence, and the platform of the Committee of Seventy, upon which the great victory was won last year, maintains the same principle in the most positive manner. But, more than this, the Constitution of this State contains new provisions designed to separate local from State and National elections. The address to the people prepared by the Republican majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1895 contains the following paragraph: "We seek to separate in the largest cities municipal elections from State and National elections, to the end that the business affairs of our great municipal corporations may be managed upon their own merits, uncontrolled by National and State politics, and to the end, also, that the great issues of National and State politics may be determined upon their own merits, free from the disturbing and often demoralizing effect of local contests."

It is apparent, then, that a vital principle, embodied in the very fundamental law of the State, exists as the basis of the Good Government organization.

The Good Government Clubs, at both their annual conventions, declared in the most positive manner in their platforms that they would support only such candidates as represented this principle. In doing this they made a solemn promise to the public, which they cannot break, even for the sake of defeating Tammany Hall, and retain their self-respect and the confidence of the community. They cannot, as an organization, for any consideration, support a candidate for municipal office who does not stand out boldly for this vital principle of non-partisanship, and "whose character and career are not such as to inspire confidence in his professions."

Last year every candidate upon the ticket of the Committee of Seventy was pledged to this principle. The people had the assurance of that committee that every candidate was of such character as to warrant the belief that he would keep his pledges. This year, not a candidate upon the fusion ticket, with the exception of the candidates also on the Good Government ticket, stands for this principle.

When the Good Government Convention met on the 28th of last August, it adopted a platform containing a declaration of its principles, and appointed an Executive Committee, with instructions to take steps to bring about a union of citizens in the nomination of non-partisan local officers upon this platform. In pursuance of these instructions the Executive Committee held numerous consultations with leading citizens of both political parties, and labored earnestly to carry out its instructions. As a result the committee found that the various party organizations would not enter into any union which did not involve the nomination of candidates for partisan reasons, and a consequent sacrifice of the vital principles which the clubs were organized to maintain. The Republican organization was under the control of Mr. Platt, and its leaders insisted upon the right of that organization to name a majority of the candidates upon the local ticket. They would give no assurance that such candidates would not be party men, committed to the principle of partisanship in local affairs.

Being convinced of the hopelessness of a satisfactory and honest union on any such basis, the Executive Committee proceeded to make up a ticket composed of candidates who, although they belonged to one or the other of the great National parties, represented the principle of non-partisanship in local affairs, did not represent any machine, and were, as to character and ability, eminently fit to fill the offices for which they should be nominated.

At an adjourned meeting of the convention on the 30th of September, this ticket was presented, and, after a long and thorough debate, was nominated by a large majority. Two vacancies were left on the ticket. The nominations were made before the regular party County Conventions had met, in order that the Republican Convention and the State Democracy Convention might have an opportunity to cast aside partisan and selfish interests and to unite with us in nominating candidates such as the parties themselves would not have put forward in the first instance. The convention also recognised the fact that after comparatively decent, but strictly partisan, nominations had been made, the chance to put forward a non-partisan ticket effectively would be gone. This action of the Good Government Convention aroused a storm of criticism, and, as a consequence, the Chamber of Commerce stepped into the field and appointed a committee of fifty prominent citizens, who undertook to do what our Executive Committee had found to be impracticable.

Our convention, at an adjourned meeting held the 4th of October, welcomed this effort of the Chamber of Commerce, and authorized its Executive Committee to confer with the Committee of Fifty, with a view of aiding them in their efforts. The result of these efforts you all know. The same obstacles put forward by selfish politicians as confronted us met the Committee of Fifty. In the words of Dr. Parkhurst, "Excellent, surprisingly excellent, as the fusion ticket is in certain portions of its personnel, no one who has been for any considerable time resident in this city can examine the ticket without instantly discovering that the influences largely operative in its construction were distinctly indifferent, not to say antagonistic, to all that makes for the best interests of the city as generally interpreted."

In other words, the fusion ticket finally presented to us by the Committee of Fifty was not in any respect a non-partisan ticket, and it bore upon its face, as to a majority of its candidates, unmistakable evidences of a deal between the Republican machine and the State Democracy.

Before this ticket was finally accepted by the Committee of Fifty, the Good Government conference committee protested in the strongest terms before the Committee of Fifty against its acceptance as a whole. We argued that such a ticket could not command the support of all citizens; that it was compounded of partisan politics; that the Good Government Clubs could not consistently support a majority of the candidates thereon. In spite of this, however, the Committee of Fifty felt constrained to adopt this ticket as a whole, stating very plainly that it did so because it seemed the only means of beating Tammany Hall.

Upon Oct. 8 the Good Government Convention recovened, and upon recommendation of its Executive Committee completed its ticket by adding thereto the names of the only candidates upon the fusion ticket not already upon its own whom it could conscientiously support. By a large majority, after a prolonged debate, it refused to indorse the fusion ticket as a whole, and decided to keep its own ticket in the field.

It has been urged that there was one other course open to the convention—namely, to withdraw its ticket and do nothing. The convention felt, however, and so decided, that such a course would be inconsistent, and would be to lower the standard which it had already set up—the only possible standard for consistent reformers.

Members of your committee have full personal knowledge of the dealings which resulted in the fusion ticket. From such knowledge we state, what becomes obvious upon analysis of that ticket, that it represents in great part two political machines; that it was constructed avowedly for the purpose of strengthening those machines; that the spoils system, controlled with the knowledge and consent of the conference committee of the Committee of Fifty, in the selection of candidates for the two county offices. What would become of reform, if the people were to get the impression that all reformers were prepared to adopt the very negation of all that they have contended for?

It is inconceivable that the cause of permanent good municipal government can be advanced by an alliance between reformers and the boss, whom they have always denounced as potentially, if not actually, as great an enemy to the city as is Tammany Hall. The people will not follow such leadership; it fills them with distrust and tends to turn back the tide of popular sentiment now setting in the direction of non-partisan municipal government.

It was believed that every effort should be made by the Good Government Clubs to elect the only candidates upon the fusion ticket worthy of the support of good citizens, and at the same time make an effective protest against the other nominations on the fusion ticket by retaining its own candidates in the field. The Good Government ticket contains the names of the only acceptable candidates upon the fusion ticket. Each of them represents the principles contained in the Good Government platform. A vote, therefore, for the Good Government ticket is a vote for these candidates upon the fusion ticket.

Even Dr. Parkhurst says: "It we can stand shoulder to shoulder in the election of their names, the cause is maintained and the enemy is worsted, even though the tail of the ticket become the trophy of the Wigwam." Nonaction on the part of the convention would have impaired very seriously the chances of the worthy candidates upon the fusion ticket.

The position of the Good Government Clubs has been fixed by the County Convention—the only body with power to act for the clubs in the matter of city and county nominations.

Each member of a Good Government Club must determine for himself his duty to the Good Government movement, and weigh for himself the question of the importance of that movement in determining the future political action of the machines. His decision will either strengthen Platt at the expense of our organization or strengthen the clubs at the expense of Platt.

If our ticket should be withdrawn, or if it should make a pitiful showing at the polls, the only organized factor working for non-partisanship in 1897 in municipal affairs will disappear from the calculations of the politicians. If our vote is a large one, it must be taken into account in the make-up of the issues in that year.

Your committee expresses the utmost confidence in the good effect to result from retaining our ticket in the field and fighting for votes. The tide is setting our way. Day after day we have evidence of this. The vehemence of the first attacks upon us has abated. Many of those who made those attacks know that we are right, and consequently they confute and confound themselves in much that they say. Read the issues of The Evening Post for the last ten days and ask yourself whether it is expressing its convictions or forcing itself to abandon all the principles of civil service and of municipal reform which it has heretofore maintained ably and effectively. If your mind is wavering, let it waver another week. It will inevitably come to the right side. Members of your committee have been present at many meetings, large and small, at which the whole question has been discussed. They have seen many changes from one side to the other. Those changes have all been one way. Respectfully yours,

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE,
By George M. Cassatt,
Chairman.

Elizabeth Will Pay Its Bills.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Oct. 16.—The dead-lock in the Elizabeth City Council over the payment of bills, which has existed for two months and caused great inconvenience to tradesmen and city employes, was broken to-night. Ten Councilmen, just the required number, voted for a resolution paying the salaries of the new policemen, the city employes, and the firemen. It was the latter claim that caused the dead-lock, certain Councilmen objecting to this increase of the police force.

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Fry your food in Cottolene instead of lard and it will be free from that greasiness and "richness" so distressing to dyspeptics; the flavor will be delicious instead of rancid, and your food will do you good. Put it in a cold pan, heating it with the pan. Cottolene reaches the cooking point much quicker than lard—care should therefore be taken not to overheat it. Follow these instructions—you will never use lard again.

Genuine Cottolene has trade-mark—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New-York.

COMMISSION TO SELECT RIFLES

Gov. Morton Selects the Men Who Will Decide on the Pattern of Arms to be Used by the National Guard.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Gov. Morton to-day appointed the members of the commission provided for by Chapter 500 of the Laws of 1895, to test, examine, and recommend a magazine breech-loading rifle for the use of the National Guard. The gentlemen selected are Col. Albert B. Shaw of Watertown, Prof. Robert Henry Thurston of Ithaca, and Eliphalet W. Bliss of Brooklyn.

Col. Shaw was an officer in the Union Army during the war, serving in the New-York State Volunteers. During President Grant's Administration he became Consul of the United States at Manchester, England. He is a well-known marksman with the rifle.

Prof. Thurston is a member of the Faculty of Cornell University, and has the degrees of Ph. B., LL. D., C. E., Doctor of Engineering, Director of Sibley College, and Professor of Mechanical Engineering. He was formerly also in the United States service, and is an authority on all questions of applied mechanics.

Mr. Bliss has been identified with the manufacture of arms and military projectiles for upward of thirty years. For the past fifteen years he has been at the head of the United States Projectile Company in Brooklyn, a concern engaged in the manufacture of marine topedoes.

The law under which the commission was appointed provides that the commission shall examine and recommend such arms of modern pattern, consisting of magazine breech-loading rifles and other implements necessary to supply the National Guard, so as to secure the most efficiency by the adoption of such arms as are adapted to the requirements which the new tactical manoeuvres contemplate. All tests of guns shall be made at the State camp at Peekskill, and shall be confined to arms of American invention and manufacture.

The Governor must approve the commission's findings, and thereafter the Adjutant General is to enter into a contract for furnishing the particular arm approved, not exceeding 15,000 rifles, the price of which shall not exceed $20 each. The contract shall be executed within three years. Six thousand dollars is appropriated for the expenses of the commission, who are to receive a per dium compensation of $20 each day actually employed. The commission is to appoint a Secretary at a per diem compensation of $10 for each day of actual service.

RHEUMATISM

1 JUG of Ripley Brom-Lithia Water will give you 3 weeks' treatment, and one or two jugs more will cure.

If we can't cure you—don't pay us.

A testimonial from Mr. JOHN S. WILLARD, the well-known manufacturer of mirrors at 137 West 23d St.

New-York, Sept. 10, 1895.

Ripley Brom-Lithia Water Co., 159 West 23d St., City.

Gentlemen: The R. B.-L. Water was recommended to me some two months since for rheumatism and gout. After trying it a few times I invested in jug of the water, which I took quite regularly as long as it lasted, but did not get more as I think myself cured. The swelling of the limbs and pain are gone. Should I ever feel the pangs again, you would be the first I should call upon for help, feeling sure I could be cured without any trouble and but little expense. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to any who are suffering as I did.

Wishing that all the world knew of the cure, I am, very truly yours,

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RIPLEY BROM-LITHIA
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THE SUIT AGAINST MRS. STANFORD

She Is Anxious to Have the Hearing in the Supreme Court Expedited.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Mrs. Leland Stanford of California is very hopeful that the suit against the late Senator Stanford's estate, which will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, will be argued, and a decision reached not later than next June. In her interview yesterday with Attorney General Harmon, Mrs. Stanford was informed that nothing could be done at this point until the decision of the Judges who rendered an opinion in her favor in California last week is received at the Department of Justice. There is a manifest willingness to expedite the case as far as possible, not only because of the vast interests involved, but in view of its importance to the great educational work at Palo Alto, which directly depends upon it.

Mrs. Stanford has retained Joseph H. Choate of New-York to represent her before the Supreme Court. The two had a consultation last night at the Arlington Hotel, where Mrs. Stanford is staying. Mr. Choate returned to New-York this morning, and another consultation will be held when Mrs. Stanford reaches New-York next week.

Mrs. Stanford was en route East when the decision of the California Court on Saturday last was telegraphed her. The dispatch reached her at a point midway between Chicago and Omaha. While she had expected a verdict in her favor, she did not anticipate a unanimous decision. She was naturally delighted at this result, and she felt, as do her friends in Washington, that the moral effect will not be without its influence upon the higher court. Mrs. Stanford left California a week ago to-day upon the advice of her physician. The death of Senator Stanford, coming so unexpectedly, was a severe shock to her, and the additional responsibilities resulting from the Government's suit against the estate, have been a burden which she has found it difficult to bear. Her physician felt that a month or six weeks among new surroundings was vitally necessary to her health, and, acting upon this advice, she started at once, accompanied only by her secretary and maid. She made the trip across the continent in her private car. She will visit Montreal before leaving the East, and return to the Pacific slope over the Canadian Pacific Railway.

There is some probability that the case of the Government against the Stanford estate will not be argued until President Cleveland shall appoint a successor to the late Justice Jackson. This will postpone the consideration of the case until after Congress shall have met, and the Senate shall have had an opportunity of confirming the new appointee. If the case be decided in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Stanford, it will result in closing up the university at Palo Alto for all time, inasmuch as Mrs. Stanford will be left practically penniless, and without any opportunity for procuring the large sum necessary for its annual maintenance.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD IN SESSION

Committee Appointed to Help Raise the Million-Dollar Fund.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—This morning's session of the New-York State Synod of the Presbyterian Church opened with devotional exercises. After roll call, standing committees were announced.

At the call for overtures, memorials, appeals, and complaints, several were presented and referred, after which the roll of Presbyteries was called, and the records were presented.

The Rev. Dr. Jennings offered a resolution that a committee to consider means to raise the synod's quota for the million-dollar fund be appointed, and it passed. The committee was announced as follows: The Revs. Isaac Jennings, M. D. Kneeland, Levi Parsons, and John R. Cutting, and Elders J. J. McCook, William Keeler, and R. H. Bloom.

Reports of committees were then received. After transacting minor business, the Synod took a recess until 2 o'clock, at which hour holy communion was administered. At 2:30 the Sunday School Committee reported, and later the Elmira Female College was discussed.

The women's meeting was opened with devotional exercises, after which reports of officers were heard. The afternoon was devoted to a memorial service in honor of Mrs. Callum, a former President.

BROOKLYN'S SCHOOL CENSUS

Superintendent Skinner Directed Mayor Schieren to Have It Taken—The Police Will Act as Enumerators.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Brooklyn Board of Education has notified Superintendent Charles R. Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction, that there is nothing in the school census law passed by the last Legislature which requires the Brooklyn board to take the school census in Brooklyn.

In a letter to the State Superintendent, President William H. Maxwell of the Brooklyn Board of Education, says:

"I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication requesting the common school authorities of Brooklyn to carry out the provisions of the school census law. Conferences have been held upon the subject with the Mayor of the city, the President of the Board of Education, the Commissioner of Police, and the Superintendent of Police. It was agreed that the only practicable plan of taking a school census in this city is by the members of the police force.

"An official application to the Police Department elicited a reply that it would be impossible to have a school census taken by the Police Department. I may add that both the Commissioner of Police and the Superintendent of Police are entirely willing to aid the school authorities were it in their power.

"The lowest estimate I have been able to make of the cost of taking the school census required by the statute, with men especially hired for the purpose, is $30,000. As no money was raised by tax for the purpose of taking a school census, and as there are no funds at the disposal of the Board of Education which could be devoted to this use, I am reluctantly obliged to admit my inability to execute your directions as to the carrying out of the provisions of the census law."

Superintendent Skinner is determined that the census shall be taken at once, and today he telegraphed Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn as follows:

"The law compels me to take or cause to be taken a school census of Brooklyn. The Board of Education declines to act. If matter cannot be arranged between the city and the Board of Education, I shall be compelled to organize and complete the work at the expense of the city. May I hope for any action on your part to have the census taken according to law?"

Mayor Schieren received Mr. Skinner's telegram yesterday, sent it to Police Commissioner Welles, and directed him to have the police take a census of the school children in Brooklyn.

Commissioner Welles, in speaking of the matter, said:

"Mayor Schieren and I discussed the matter of taking the census this morning. I told the Mayor that after election I would be glad to undertake the work, but at present [illegible] are too [illegible] the police to [illegible]. However, to [illegible] the work [illegible] mean a saving of $40,000 to the taxpayers. That amount, I estimate, would be necessary if [illegible] to take the census. The work shall be systematically done [illegible] nor shall [illegible] possible. I will not talk of going up in a balloon to dig a well."

WIFE OF EX-CONSUL WALLER HERE

A Passenger on the Steamship Amsterdam—She Was Unable to See Her Husband in France or Hear from Him.

Mrs. Waller, wife of ex-United States Consul John L. Waller, who is serving a sentence of imprisonment for twenty years as a result of a French court-martial at Tamatave, Madagascar, was a passenger by the Netherlands-American steamship Amsterdam, which arrived in Quarantine at a late hour last night.

When seen on board the vessel last night, Mrs. Waller said she had been strongly cautioned by her friends in France not to talk to newspaper men, and she was disinclined to say anything [illegible]. She landed at [illegible], Sept. 22, and at once [illegible] received no [illegible] Amsterdam sailed.

United States Ambassador Eustis had telegraphed her [illegible] prior to [illegible] no letter [illegible] at the [illegible] Waller [illegible] will be [illegible] by their [illegible] her three [illegible] years old.

Mrs. Waller, when informed of the reported [illegible] of Antananarivo by the French, said [illegible] report unless [illegible] later advices.

Mr. Waller is a negro, and was born a slave [illegible]. President Harrison made him Consul to Madagascar, and it was [illegible] that office [illegible] the French [illegible] trial by [illegible] twenty years' imprisonment.

While [illegible] of this country, Waller won the esteem of the Hovas [illegible] that upon [illegible] granted [illegible] in the rubber [illegible]. A few years [illegible] France [illegible] rights in Madagascar, [illegible] neither Waller nor the Hovas [illegible] these rights [illegible] concessions granted the ex-Consul.

According [illegible] become first suspicious, and then jealous, [illegible] the recipient [illegible] was subjected [illegible] their hands [illegible] charged with [illegible] formation [illegible] French, [illegible] Hovas. [illegible] summarily [illegible] ment.

The matter has been taken [illegible] diplomatic correspondence between this country and France, and Ambassador Eustis has been [illegible] to make a full investigation of all the facts in the case.

James Oliver Senate Candidate.

There was no convention of the State Democracy of the Tenth Senatorial District last night. The Committee on Substitutions met on Tuesday night, and substituted James Oliver, formerly Assemblyman, for Senator from the Tenth District in place of John P. Murray, who declined the nomination. William J. Hirschfield was substituted for Assemblyman in the Fourth District in place of Simon Jaffe, who declined the nomination. The substitutions and declinations were filed at Police Headquarters yesterday.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:15—His Excellency.
CORNELL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 76th St-2d, 3d Av—8:00—Concert.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Hansel and Gretel.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:15—Christopher, Jr.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Mavourneen.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Cricket on the Hearth and Lend Me Five Shillings.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—Mistress Betty.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—The Black Crook.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—A Social Highwayman.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Pudd'n Head Wilson.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—The Gay Parisians.
IRVING PLACE, Irving Place-15th St—8:15—Misses Barefoot.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda. Matinée.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th St—10:00 A. M. to 10:30 P. M.—Food Exhibition.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Av—Noon to 12:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from The New-York Times's thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Weather Bureau. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	43	42	44
6 A. M.	43	42	44
9 A. M.	52	45	45
12 M.	57	54	52
4 P. M.	60	53	55
6 P. M.	62	55	55
9 P. M.	58	56	58
12 P. M.	55	58	58

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 51.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 50.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 53.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 56.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 15, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 17, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

NATIONAL ISSUES THIS YEAR.

Mr. Warner Miller plainly thinks that the National issues between the two great parties are very important in the State election this year. If he did not think so he would not devote to them the greater part of his chief speech in the campaign. But from the way in which he presents these issues it would seem that their importance inspires him with timidity rather than courage. He appears anxious lest they should drive voters away from the Republican Party rather than hopeful that they will win votes. Whether this is his real feeling or not, it would be perfectly reasonable, and he does well to try to protect his party from such influence, though his effort is awkward and not likely to succeed. How far National issues may affect the vote can only be estimated. There is no way of getting accurate information about it. Usually the mass of each party vote their own ticket in a State election without very careful consideration or even knowledge of the National issues. But, so far as men who are not closely connected with either party shall take account this year in this State of these issues, we think the tendency will be decidedly toward support of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Miller's treatment of the subject justifies this conclusion. He is practically sure that the repeal of the McKinley tariff produced the panic of 1893, and that the recovery from it, which he somewhat reluctantly concedes has at least begun, was due to the election of a Republican House of Representatives. But he protests that the Republicans are not going to restore the McKinley tariff, and he admits—with a manliness that the Republican organs would do well to imitate—that the course of the Administration on silver deserves approval. Now, the currency and the tariff are the only National issues worth giving any attention to. They are the only ones as to which legislation, determined by party action, can have any effect. If, as Mr. Miller concedes, Mr. Cleveland's policy on silver makes all unwholesome legislation on that subject impracticable, it may be disregarded, particularly as there is no real difference between the two parties regarding it. There remains, then, the tariff only. On this Mr. Miller's attitude is distinctly apologetic and defensive. He says: "The Republican Party stands to-day for what it has always stood for—the protection of home industry and home labor. It does not stand for a prohibitory tariff, and never has; and when it takes the reins of government in its hands it will correct the mistakes of the present tariff, and it will see that proper protection is given the industries of the country—no more than that."

"No more than that"! This note of deprecation is very significant. It betrays a consciousness that the voters of the country are not eager for the return of the McKinley régime and the hope that they will be reassured by a vague generality and a protestation of moderation. The hope is natural but not reasonable. Vague generalities are not what the voters want nor what will content them. What does Mr. Miller, what does the Republican Party, mean by "protection of home industry"? Do they mean what they meant when, under the same phrase, the party enacted the McKinley monstrosity? Mr. Miller distinctly says that "when"—he might better have said "if"—"the party takes the reins of government in its hands it will correct the mistakes of the present tariff." That is an unqualified notice that changes are to be made, that the tinkering is to be begun again. Where will it stop? What are the mistakes he refers to? Is free wool one of them, as the Republican organs claim? Are the reductions of taxation on other raw materials among these mistakes?

Mr. Miller says that his party will see that "proper protection is given the industries of the country." But a large number of the industries of the country have succeeded in adjusting themselves to the terms of the present tariff, and those in which materials were relieved of taxation find the conditions very much improved. Capital, domestic and foreign, has flowed into these industries. Extensions of plant have been made. Increased labor at better wages has been employed. Large enterprises now depend on the stability of the favorable provisions of the actual tariff. What do the Republicans intend to do with them? These provisions have in the past all been denounced by the Republicans as withholding "proper protection." Are they to be repealed? It will be seen that, however guarded, however vague, Mr. Miller's declaration is, it is a distinct threat of tariff revision. Nothing is more dreaded by the country.

FOR A "TIGHT" SUNDAY.

Monroe Republicans, like Herkimer Republicans, are as zealous as Warner Miller in their advocacy of the "maintenance" of the Sunday laws, but, like a number of Herkimer Republicans to whom The New-York Times has invited attention, they are apparently opposed to the enforcement of the law.

The Republican Club of the Fifth Ward of Rochester selected Sunday last and the bowling alleys of a Republican ex-School Commissioner at Charlotte as the time and place for a festival "for the benefit of the Republican candidates in that ward." To attract attendance, an "ox roast and fixin's" were advertised, and a prodigious hunger or thirst drew to the bowling alleys more than 700 persons to partake of the roast and "the fixin's," which were served out of kegs and bottles, in violation of the law which Mr. Miller desires to maintain "in the interest of labor and morality."

Up at Rochester it does not appear that there is any complaint against the Fifth Ward Republican Club for assembling in large numbers to eat roast beef and drink beer for which it had paid. The police did not object, so it is assumed there was no disorder. But there is not a little indignation because an organization pledged to "maintain" a law prohibiting the sale or giving away of spirituous liquors or beer on Sunday should, with premeditation and deliberation, violate that law, exposing the party to the charge of rank and disgusting hypocrisy.

THE POWERS AND PUBLIC OPINION.

Of course there can be no question that the Sultan, in accepting the programme of Armenian reform laid down for him by the powers, has yielded merely to superior force, and has yielded with extreme reluctance. All the abuses that have excited the indignation of Christendom are necessary incidents of his Government. Probably he no more sees how the Government is to be carried on if the power of plundering and torturing is withdrawn from the collectors of his revenue and the ministers of his justice than an old-fashioned politician can see how a political organization is to be kept up without the power of assessing office holders. He has yielded, however, rather than to take the consequences of obduracy, and he has yielded every point, even to the appointment of a Christian to put the new system into operation, an appointment which was very properly insisted on as a guarantee of good faith.

This is a clear triumph for humanity and civilization. The state of things which the Sultan, left to his own devices, has been maintaining and would continue to maintain in the Christian provinces had become a scandal to mankind. The public indignation had risen so high against it in the most highly civilized countries, and even in one country not highly civilized, that the Governments of these countries were forced to lay aside their mutual jealousy and unite to put a pressure upon the unspeakable Turk that would bring his treatment of his Christian subjects within the limits of decency. While the Sultan's Government has no respect at all for the opinions of mankind, and will be decent and humane only on compulsion, it is the public opinion of Europe that has constrained the powers to employ this compulsion.

An equally cheering instance of the indirect effect of public opinion upon a Government itself insensible to it has been furnished in the submission of China to the British demands for redress and punishment for the massacre of the missionaries. Great Britain has exacted as much as the case admitted of, "indemnity for the past and security for the future." She has not only secured the condemnation and now the execution of the actual murderers, but she has done a much more important service to foreign residents in China by securing the degradation and punishment of the Viceroy by whose active or passive complicity the massacre was carried out. It has lately been declared by foreign residents in China that it is not at all the mass of Chinamen, but the class of Mandarins, that view the missionaries with hostility and that instigate the attacks upon them. It is the class of Mandarins that has now received an effective admonition of the danger of giving way to its dislikes. The indignation of Englishmen and Englishwomen at the cruel murder of their compatriots has had the effect of making a repetition of such a murder very unlikely.

In this case it was the aggrieved nation that interfered to take vengeance on its own account. But in the other it was the powers as the representatives of humanity interfering to put a stop to inhumanities from which their own subjects had not suffered. Such an interference in such a cause is a cheering sign of progress. It is over seventy years since Daniel Webster delivered in the Senate his famous statement of the power of public opinion:

> "There is an enemy that still exists to check the glory of these triumphs. It follows the conqueror back to the very scene of his ovations; it calls upon him to take notice that Europe, though silent, is yet indignant. * * * In the midst of his exultation, it pierces his ear with the cry of injured justice; it denounces against him the indignation of an enlightened and civilized age; it turns to bitterness the cup of his rejoicing, and wounds him with the consciousness of having outraged the opinion of mankind."

Such an event as the interference of the powers in Turkey seems to be in part a fulfillment of Webster's prediction that, as the public opinion of the civilized world "grows more intelligent and more intense, it will be more and more formidable." But the fulfillment is coming very slowly. When Webster spoke he would no doubt have been confident that, before seventy years had passed, a course of stupid, brutal, and ferocious tyranny like that of Spain, or an adventure of mere piracy, like the French invasion of Madagascar, would become impossible to a nation pretending to be civilized. Public opinion has not become formidable enough to shame Spain or France out of such proceedings; but it is a distinct triumph for it to have secured what seems to be a promise of real reform in Turkey.

ANTITOXINE IN NEW-YORK.

The vital statistics of the first nine months of the present year in this city, when compared with those of the corresponding period in each of the four years immediately preceding, afford interesting testimony as to the efficacy of diphtheria antitoxine. The new remedy was first introduced (on this side of the Atlantic) in New-York, and this was the first American city to have an establishment for the production of the curative serum. The statistics for New-York, as reported by President Wilson of the Board of Health, are as follows, the period in each case being the first nine months of the year:

Nine Months.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality Percentage.
1891	3,686	1,349	36.59
1892	4,156	1,540	37.04
1893	4,721	1,763	37.34
1894	7,446	2,284	30.67
Total, 1891-4	20,011	6,936	34.66
1895	7,921	1,643	19.43

A very notable reduction is here exhibited. A chart accompanying the report shows a sharp decline in the mortality rate during November and December last, with the introduction of the new remedy, as compared with a sharp increase during the corresponding months of the preceding year, the fall in November and December of 1894 having been from 34½ to 24 per cent., while the rise in November and December of 1893 was from 32 to 43 per cent.

If the mortality percentage had been only 19.43 during the four years ending with September, 1894, it is obvious that about 4,000 lives which were lost in those years would have been saved. We think that Dr. Biggs, to whose labors and reports the introduction of the remedy here was chiefly due, and under the direction of whom the city's supply of serum has been prepared; Dr. Park, under whose management the existing system of bacteriological diagnosis has been perfected; and all the other officers connected with the Board of Health, who have by their authority and co-operation joined in supporting and insuring the adoption of the latest methods of detecting and curing this disease, must regard with great satisfaction this clear proof of success. The money appropriated for the serum plant and the laboratory work was most wisely and advantageously invested.

INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOTBALL.

It is upon the whole to be regretted that there is to be no game at football this year between Yale and Harvard. Not only is a football match an exciting thing to be concerned in or to witness, but, under proper rules and with fairly good temper, the chances of accident are not unduly great. In this particular game they would probably be very small. The teams being upon their very best behavior, and feeling sure that any casual assault and battery or mayhem that might be committed would be rigorously charged against them, would play a game to which the opponents of football could find no objection, but which the supporters of baseball would be apt to find insufferably tame.

That there is to be no game is obviously not the fault of the graduates or of the undergraduates of either university. Yale in the first instance demanded a "contradiction," which was not easily distinguishable from an apology, of the charges against the fairness of her play made by a Harvard coach and not disclaimed by the Harvard team. But Yale finally waived this demand and agreed to accept a Harvard proposition for a series of games extending over some years as a practical disclaimer.

It was at this point that the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee interposed his veto upon the game. He followed the advice of the old Judge to the young Judge in not accompanying his decision with reasons. As he withholds his reasons, the sporting undergraduate world is remitted to conjecture. Of course, Prof. Ames is prepared for the imputation that his real "animus" is akin to that which induced Lord Dunraven to withdraw from further contest for the cup. But at any rate there is consolation in the announcement of a game between Harvard and Princeton.

ANTE-ELECTION PLEDGES.

Major McNulty, candidate for the Senate in the Sixth District, which consists of a part of the City of Brooklyn, puts rather a strict construction upon the oath which members of the Legislature must take before entering upon the duties of their office, but he is quite right in resenting a demand for a distinct pledge as to how he will vote upon a specific proposition if elected to that body. If a promise to vote for a particular measure is made as a consideration for receiving support at the polls, the spirit, if not the letter, of the Constitutional oath is violated.

Every member of the Legislature is required to swear that he has not "directly or indirectly paid or offered or promised to pay" or "contribute" any money or other valuable thing as a consideration or reward for giving or withholding "a vote" at the election at which he was chosen, and that he has not "made any promise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote." This is in keeping with the provision against bribery, and doubtless has reference to making promises to individual voters to influence their action at the polls.

It is certainly eminently proper for candidates for office to declare their position with reference to any important public question, such as that of consolidating the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn and that of local option regarding the sale of liquor on Sunday. The people have a right to know how candidates for the Legislature stand upon such questions, and no candidate ought to shrink from telling them. It is impertinent to demand that they will promise to vote for or against some specific measure as a condition of receiving support, and no self-respecting candidate will make such a promise, but it is not necessary in order to satisfy all reasonable citizens. A representative should be free to exercise his judgment and act upon his convictions when called upon to vote as a legislator, but he should be willing to take a definite stand before his election upon any subject that enters into the canvass as an issue.

The consolidation question is one of great interest and importance to the people of Brooklyn, just as the local-option question is the leading issue in this city in determining the choice of Senators and Assemblymen. It is absurd to say that the people have no right to know how candidates stand upon such questions or that candidates can give no assurances with reference to them without violating the oath of office. Neither Major McNulty nor any other candidate can be expected to promise that he will vote for or against any measure as a condition of receiving certain support, but every candidate can be expected to make known his attitude with reference to such general issues as are raised in the canvass.

THE FAIR THING.

The Police Board has decided to give the State Democracy a separate column on the official ballot, containing the Democratic candidates for State offices and headed by the emblem of the rooster. In this the board follows the general principle of the decision of last year, which gave that organization a separate ballot, containing the names of the regular candidates for State offices.

This is only fair, for the State Democracy, though a local organization and a "faction" in the strict sense of the term, is unquestionably a part of the Democratic Party of the State. It has a local ticket, which is the same as that of the Republican organization, and is the product of the "fusion" brought about by the Committee of Fifty, and its candidates for State offices are those of the Democratic Party of the State.

It was only by giving this Democratic organization a separate column that both parties could be placed on a footing of equality in the matter of "straight" voting. The "fusion ticket," which is both Republican and Democratic, will be in a Republican and a Democratic column, so that Republicans and Democrats can vote for it with equal facility while voting for their own party candidates for State offices.

The question has been raised whether the Good Government Club candidates can have their names printed on the official ballot at all, but it is to be hoped that the law will be liberally applied in their case. The ballot law should not only make voting as easy as possible, consistently with safety from fraud, but as nearly as possible equally easy for the supporters of all candidates formally nominated. At best, the Good Government organization can only have a "place" in the column of "independent nominations," and its candidates' names will have to be marked separately, but those who desire to vote for them should have a chance to do so without having to write the names in the blank column.

The provisions of the ballot law need to be made somewhat more definite in respect to these matters, but in the meantime it should be so construed and applied as to effect its real purpose as completely as possible.

The quarrels that divide the Democratic Party in the Senate and Assembly districts in this city are ignoble. They spring mainly from selfishness and spite. One faction wants everything. The other can get nothing, so it becomes an ally of the Republican enemy. The Brooklyn state of affairs is not much different. This is the politics of unreason. The efforts of the State Committee to patch up and pacify these stupid quarrels ought to be seconded by every sensible Democrat. The only chance for local option and home rule lies in the election of a Democratic Legislature. The side-door Sunday of Mr. Warner Miller's aspirations would be perpetuated by a Republican majority at Albany.

We have not yet come across Warner Miller's telegram of sympathy with Benjamin Harrison upon the ex-President's recent fall outside the Indianapolis breastworks.

Lord Sackville has come boldly forward in defense of his imperiled reputation, and conclusively proves, by his just-published letter about that venomous pamphlet of his, how entirely mistaken were the people who believed him to be a weak-minded individual, tortured by a sense of wrong and driven by it at last to seek revenge upon his foes by rehearsing his fancied grievance in a statement which, he believed, set forth the facts in the case correctly. This theory was a charitable one, but it seems to have irritated the ex-diplomat, much as it annoys certain folks when others call them "amiable" or "well-intentioned," which often are, indeed, epithets hard to bear with patience. So he has taken pains to inform the world that, instead of being an amusing and harmless freak of nature, he is, on the contrary, a thorough-going blackguard. He secretly distributed, according to his own account, among a few people who were not likely to investigate his scurrilous charges or to give the man against whom they were made a chance to defend himself if he chose, this now so utterly discredited piece of literature. There is no doubt that Lord Sackville's "explanation" will be accepted at its full worth, and quite certainly he will never again be troubled by evidences that the public regards him as a proper object of more or less kindly compassion and laughter. He is, it must now be admitted by all, a sure-enough villain, who stabs in the dark when he can, and his indignation at the conduct of those who refused to be his accomplices or the agents of his malice is exactly what would be expected from a slum ruffian of the most pronounced type.

Another Naphtha Spring in Baku.

Odessa, Oct. 16.—Advices from Baku, in the great Russian oil field, show that another great naphtha spring has started and is yielding 300,000 poods daily.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE TO GO

Indications that He Is to be Made British Minister to Paris.

Washington, Oct. 16.—It is among the probabilities that the United States may soon see the last of her Britannic Majesty's popular diplomatic representative, Sir Julian Pauncefote. It is learned to-day from private sources that Lord Dufferin, the British Ambassador at Paris, will shortly retire. The date of his retirement is still a state secret, while the name of his successor, which is a matter of frequent speculation in London, is yet unknown.

The embassy at Paris is the most important diplomatic post withing the gift of the British Foreign Office, and it has always been held by an Ambassador of high standing. A precedent for the transfer of Sir Julian Pauncefote from Washington to Paris was created some years ago, when Lord Lyons, the British Minister at this point, was sent as her Majesty's representative to the French capital. While Sir Julian is apparently as ignorant of Lord Salisbury's intentions as any of the other gentlemen directly interested, and declines for that reason to discuss the matter, it is believed that he would not object to the transfer, which would be a marked recognition of his long official service.

All the delicate questions arising between the United States and Great Britain of late years have been handled by Sir Julian in a spirit of great friendliness to the United States, to which country he is very partial, and also to the satisfaction of the London Foreign Office. He would, it is well known, leave Washington with regret, owing to the agreeable intercourse of himself and family with the American people. Still, it is said, the British mission to Paris is like the Presidency of the United States—no one was ever known to decline it.

THE BLAIR GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED

It Has So Far Elected Thirty-four Members to the Opposition's Nine.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 16.—Premier Blair's Government was handsomely sustained today in the elections for Legislative Assembly throughout the different counties.

The following members were elected so far as heard from: Madawaska County, Martin and Bertrand, (Government;) Restigouche County, Labillis and Mott, (Government; Northumberland County, Tweedie, O'Brien, Burchill, and Robinson, (Government;) King's County, White, Fowler, and Scovill, (Government;) Carleton County, Dibblee, Smith, and McCain, (Government;) York County, Black, Pinder, Howe, and Pitts, (Opposition;) Alber County, Emmerson and Lewis, (Government;) Kent County, Johnson, Legere, and Barnes, (Government;) Sunbury County, Harrison and Morrow, (Government;) Victoria County, McCluskey and Porter, (Government;) with one place to hear from which will not make any change.

The opposition tried hard to defeat Solicitor General White in Kings County, and Commissioner of Public Works Emerson in Albert County, but were unsuccessful.

The following were elected by acclamation: In Westmoreland County, 3 Government, 1 Opposition; Queens County, 2 Government; Charlotte County, 4 Government; St. John City and County, 4 Opposition, 2 Government; Gloucester County, election takes place on the 21st.

All candidates are Government supporters. The parties stand so far: Government, 34; Opposition, 9. J. D. Pinney, one of the Opposition whips in Kent County, was among the defeated.

THE STUFFED TWO-HEADED CALF

That Ought to Have Been the Republican Device on the Ballot.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In front of one of the places for registry of voters on Barclay Street I have observed a glass case containing the remains of a stuffed two-headed calf. On this case is the usual large placard stating that "The Board of Registry Meets Here." Would not this defunct animal have been a good symbol to put at the top of the list of Republican candidates? It seems admirably to typify the attitude of Messrs. Miller and Lauterbach on the excise question.

Very truly yours,

LILLIAN HERBERT ANDREWS.

New-York, Oct. 16, 1895.

ART NOTES.

—Astonishing results have recently been accomplished by Louis C. Tiffany in experiments with glass. The results of his investigations may now be seen at the rooms of the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company, on Fourth Avenue near Twenty-sixth Street, where there are on view numerous vases, jugs, and different attractive and artistic forms of glassware, curious and entirely novel both in color and texture. Effective combinations have been obtained in the blowing of the material, the placing of color over color, the union of metal with glass, the imbedding of lines and threads of one colored glass in those of another while in a molten state, and, finally, the cutting of the glass into attractive designs. A remarkable lustre is apparent in some of the work, while others show delicate, iridescent colors, similar to those on glass recently exhumed from Greek, Roman, and Phoenician tombs. These pieces of Favril glass now shown have cost great study, almost innumerable experiments, and are absolutely unique of their kind. This much accomplished, the possibilities seem practically unlimited and ramify out in almost every direction that decoration can suggest, but more particularly in mosaics and colored windows. They will remain on exhibition for some time to come.

—F. W. Stokes of Philadelphia, who was the artist of the Peary relief expedition of 1892 and the North Greenland expedition of 1893-4, has been holding an exhibit of his pictures in London. They are remarkable for their novelty of subject and strangeness of color. Artistically they are much admired. He reached a point within 600 miles of the north pole. His sketches were made under the most trying conditions of wind, snow, and extremest cold. In an interview he said it was so cold that the paint would freeze in his brush and crumble off the canvas like meal. Some of the landscapes, showing the dreary expanses of rock, snow, and glacier under the most extraordinary effects of the midnight sun, are intensely interesting and graphic. The collection will soon be transferred to the galleries of Durand-Ruel in Paris. Mr. Stokes is a pupil of Gérôme, in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, Paris, and painted for some years along the Normandy coast, in the artistic colony at Etaples. He has been an exhibitor at the Salon and at our New-York exhibitions, and is a man of decided ability, with a strong and original feeling for color and a very personal touch.

—There may be seen at Tiffany's, on Union Square, a statuette by Frederic Remington, entitled "The Broncho Buster," representing as the name suggests, a cowboy training a horse and depicting the struggle of the brute to unseat the rider. It is scarcely to be credited that this work is Mr. Remington's first attempt to model in clay, so capitally has he succeeded, and with so difficult a subject. In point of fact, however, it is an initial effort, and certainly shows genuine taste and talent in that direction. Mr. Remington has long been known as a popular illustrator, whose work in the publications of the day has put him well in the front rank of the men who draw in pen and ink, and in his peculiar field he has been almost without a rival. Now that he has started in another direction, and begun so promisingly, his career will be remarked with still greater interest and subsequent work of this kind will be watched for eagerly. The present group, which is in bronze, has been most successfully cast by the Henry Bonnard Company of this city.

—The November number of The Art Student, edited by Ernest Knaufft, is announced as a "lettering" number, the leading article being devoted to a review of Mr. Strange's book on alphabets. With this, there is the conclusion of the biography of Maurice Leloir, printed in French, presumably educational, if not altogether easy reading for the majority of the subscribers.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING

G. N. Aldridge of Texas Says that, in Spite of Demagogism, Factories Are Taxed to Their Utmost with Orders.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 16.—The American Bankers' Association discussed proposed amendments to its constitution to-day and listened to a single gold-standard speech by Judge George N. Aldridge of Texas. Judge Aldridge is the humorist financier of the Lone Star State. He entertained the bankers for two hours with an address on "Sound Money" and a denunciation of "silverites."

The session was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Heindt.

A report of the Executive Council was submitted by the Chairman, Mr. Pullen. The report contained important amendments to the by-laws and constitution of the association. The most important amendment was that concerning the taxation of the State banks, and nearly every delegate made a speech on the question. Finally the amendment was referred back to the Executive Council, with instructions to formulate an amendment that would be acceptable to the convention.

George N. Aldridge then spoke to the association on the subject of silver coinage. He said that the proposition that this Government should coin silver for the world in unlimited amount, at double its market value, was so repugnant to the common sense of mankind that it ought to be unnecessary to discuss it, and would be, but for the fact that a portion of our people have been misled by appeals to their prejudice and by specious reasoning of sophists. The ignorant have always had a superstition about silver, and he likened this ignorance to the belief of the negroes of the South, who held that nothing would kill a witch but a silver bullet.

The speaker traversed all the old-time stock arguments of the "sixteen to oners," and held them up to ridicule. After illustrating his points with numberless pointed and telling anecdotes, he declared, in conclusion, with more seriousness:

"Our country is in no danger of repudiation. This 16-to-1-coinage clamor is but one of the manifestations of hard times brought on by the late panic. In spite of all the isms that have afflicted us, in spite of demagogism on the stump and in legislative halls, this country is rapidly advancing. Our factories are taxed to their utmost with orders, the wages of their employes have been everywhere voluntarily raised, and prices that have been depressed by the panic are improving. Sinister Discontent, with all her imps, is fleeing before the benign presence of prosperity, and in after years the heresies of to-day will only be remembered as a troubled dream."

At the conclusion of Judge Aldridge's speech he received three hearty cheers. The speech was ordered to be printed and sent to every National, State, and private bank in the United States.

The convention adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. The speeches of W. H. Rhawn and James T. Howenstein, the founder of the association, will be the first order of business in the morning.

NEW-YORK'S DOCK SYSTEM

The Boston Dock Commission Well Pleased with What It Saw Here.

From The Boston Daily Advertiser.

Woodward Emery, Chairman of the State Board of Docks and Terminal Facilities, and also Chairman of the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners of Massachusetts, and Hon. J. R. Leeson, have returned from their trip of inspection abroad in the interests of the Dock Board. Before going abroad Mr. Leeson and Mr. Emery made a careful inspection of the dock system in New-York and of the results of public ownership here. They were very courteously received by Mr. Greene, the eminent engineer who has charge of the entire New-York dock system under twenty administrations. Mr. Leeson entertains the greatest admiration for Mr. Greene's ability, and said:

"He is one of the ablest engineers in the country, and has as broad and comprehensive grasp of the elements entering into this discussion as any man whom the commission met. The Port of New-York is fortunate in having a man so able to take charge of such work. And yet the citizens there do not fully appreciate the work Mr. Greene has accomplished. For example, it is generally supposed there that it is necessary to go to European ports to see solid granite water fronts, whereas the fact is that the whole of Manhattan at present owned by the Dock Board is girt by as substantial a stone front as any in Europe. The New-York board designs to have the entire front girt in stone."

BOOMS ARE WELL REPRESENTED

Thomas B. Reed, Thomas H. Carter, and Gen. Clarkson in Town.

Congressman Thomas B. Reed of Maine arrived in this city Tuesday, and is staying at the house of Augustus G. Paine, in West Forty-ninth Street.

Senator Thomas H. Carter of Montana, the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, also came to the city on Tuesday. He is at the Holland House.

William M. Hahn of Ohio, member of the Republican National Committee from that State, and especially in charge of the McKinley boom for the Presidential nomination, was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, member of the Republican National Committee from that State, and especially in charge of the Allison boom, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Thomas C. Platt, who controls the Morton boom, is at the same hotel.

HERE'S A DILEMMA!

Must We Play Poker Under Sunday-School Rules, or Do Evil that Good May Come?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The controversy between the Good Government Clubs and the Committee of Fifty presents a dilemma which cannot be resolved by the accepted rules of political ethics. The clubs have done the best they could to nominate good men for office, and they have thus followed the path of strict morality; yet it is admitted that they will poll an insignificant vote. Meanwhile, the committee has entered into "deals" and consented to name some objectionable candidates, and it is quite evident that unless they had done so they would have forfeited all chance of winning the election. Did the Good Government Clubs do right in refusing to entertain any compromise with their consciences, and in thus putting forward a hopeless ticket and helping the cause of Tammany to the best of their ability, or are we to approve of the action of the Committee of Fifty in besmearing itself with a little mud in order that it may overcome a dirtier antagonist? To an unprejudiced observer the latter course would appear clearly wrong, and the former at best a waste of time.

The fact is—and we shall all learn it some day—that the world will never be improved by ambitious men, that is, by politics; nor by force, that is, by government. Politics is a selfish game, whether it be played at Westminster, St. Petersburg, or New-York, and nothing is to be hoped from men engaged in such sport. To enter the field with them you must play their game, and true reformers had better keep out of it. On the other hand, reform by force—by law courts and policemen—is very sure in the long run to do more harm than good. We need a more delicate instrument than the right hand of violence to make the world better.

The perfected State, the kingdom of heaven of the Gospels, cannot be manufactured by Legislatures; it must be the outgrowth of a new life, and to awaken that life, in other words, to arouse the public conscience and call forth the unselfish devotion of individual men, and through them of society, is the proper business of reformers. Men who confine themselves to this field—and it is surely vast enough—will never be tempted to do evil that good may come, like the Committee of Fifty, nor will they be beguiled into playing poker under Sunday-school rules like the Good Government Clubs.

ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, Oct. 15, 1895.

Boulevard Merchants' Pleasure Club.

Albany, Oct. 16.—The Boulevard Merchants' Pleasure Club has been incorporated to establish fraternal union, aid members, educate them, morally, socially, and intellectually, and to visit, comfort, and assist them when sick, needy, and distressed.

The Directors are Gus Newman, Julius Simon, Edward J. Spaeschner, John Grossberg, Solon H. Newmark, Joseph Cohn, Henry, Loewy, and Leo Friedman.

DEEDS OF THE SPANIARDS

Eight Hundred Insurgents Led by Gil Defeated by Zamora.

TWENTY-FOUR KILLED, MANY WOUNDED

Mutiny of Prisoners in the Santa Clara Jail — Lieutenant and Crew of the Vole Mercantes Condemned.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—A dispatch from Havana to the Imparcial says that a Government column under command of Col. Zamora left Baracoa Oct. 6. Three days later the column had an engagement with 800 insurgents under Gil, and defeated them. The insurgents lost twenty-four killed and many wounded. The Government loss was one killed and twelve wounded. A quantity of arms belonging to the rebels was captured by the troops.

The Imparcial's Havana dispatch says: "The prisoners in the Santa Clara jail mutinied yesterday, and four of them tried to make their escape. The guard fired upon them and killed two.

"A summary court-martial has condemned the Lieutenant commanding the Spanish dispatch boat Vole Mercantes, which was recently captured and plundered by insurgents while lying at anchor near Santiago de Cuba. The crew of the vessel are also found equally guilty with the commanding officer. The punishment to be inflicted upon the guilty men will not be made known pending confirmation of the finding of the court-martial by the Superior Court.

Official Returns of Spain's Losses.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Paris saying that official returns show that the number of Spanish troops killed in fighting or by disease, since the opening of the campaign in Cuba is 1,997. This number includes a General, 26 superior officers, and 160 officers of lower rank.

CARMAUX STRIKERS VIOLENT.

Threatened Arrest of Jaures, Their Organizer and a Deputy.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—M. Resseguier, manager of the Charmaux glass works, where employes are on strike, was fired upon with a revolver while passing the rendezvous of the committee last evening, and slightly wounded. His assailant escaped.

Le Journal des Débats says that M. Jaurès, Socialist Deputy for Tarn, in which department Carmaux is situated, and chief organizer of the strike, will soon be arrested for his connection with the affair.

The police later learned that the would-be murderer was a vendor of Socialistic newspapers named Guilhem. He has been arrested.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—According to the Paris correspondent of The Morning Post, there is little sympathy expressed for M. Rességuier, he having made himself obnoxious alike to the employes of the glass works and to his employers.

The correspondent adds that the police have seized the books and funds of the strike committee.

A MURDER IN AVENUE LOUISE.

Boique, Head of the Water Department in Brussels, Killed.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 16.—M. Boique, the head of the water department of the City of Brussels, was murdered this morning by an ex-official who was recently dismissed by M. Boique from the water service. The murder was committed in the Avenue Louise, while that thoroughfare was thronged with people.

The murderer lay in wait for his victim, knowing that he was accustomed to pass through that street on his way to the water department, and killed him before any one could interfere. The murder created a great sensation.

TO THE RESCUER OF A CREW.

President Cleveland Makes the Gift of a Valuable Silver Cup.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—President Cleveland has sent a valuable silver cup to Ambassador Runyon to be presented to Capt. Alfred Krech, commander of the Hamburg-American steamer Suevia, in recognition of Capt. Krech's act in saving the crew of the American schooner Mary E. Amsden Feb. 26.

The schooner was bound from Lubec, Me., for Barbados, and when sighted by the Suevia in latitude 35° north, longitude 54° west, was dismasted and drifting helplessly. The crew of the schooner were landed in New-York.

RETURN OF YACHT WINDWARD.

Accompanied Jackson-Harmworth Expedition to Franz Joseph Land.

BERGEN, Oct. 16.—The steam yacht Windward, which conveyed the Jackson Harmworth polar expedition to Franz Josef Land, arrived here to-day. She reports all well. She will start for London early tomorrow after coaling.

LONDON'S SILVER INGOT THEFT.

The Foreman of Well-Known Silversmiths Arrested for Complicity.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The foreman of Elkington & Co., silversmiths, in Clerkenwell Road, was arrested to-day in connection with the silver ingot robbery, which occurred in this city Sept. 25. The silver, valued at £4,800, was in boxes on a Midland Railway van, for transit to the place of business of the consignees.

The driver of the van and his assistant, a boy, stopped at a coffee house on their way, to get breakfast, and while they were eating the van was driven off. An hour later the police found the horse and van a mile away. The boxes were still in the van, but the ingots had been removed.

COLUMBIA SALMON ATTACKED.

London Fishmongers Say that It Is the Prohibited Salmon Trout.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The Fishmongers' Company are seeking to prohibit the sale here of frozen salmon from British Columbia, alleging that the fish is salmon trout, the sale of which is illegal in the United Kingdom between the months of October and February.

The fish offered for sale is now being kept in cold storage pending the decision of experts whether it is a species of trout or salmon of a different species from the British salmon.

WAR OF THE RACES AT AGRAM.

Croatians Continue Their Excitement Against Servians and Magyars.

VIENNA, Oct. 16—The rioting at Agram, which began Oct. 14 and was resumed yesterday, was continued last evening.

The Croatian students, among whom the disorder originated, last night tore the Hungarian flag from the statue of Gen. Jellachich and burned it.

An enormous crowd had gathered on the streets, and cries of, "Down with the Magyars!" were heard on all sides. The mob remains intensely excited against the Magyars and Servians.

NAVAL ESTIMATES REDUCED.

Project for a Second Submarine Cable Line in the Atlantic.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to reduce the naval estimates 7,500,000 francs.

Le Figaro says that the Minister of Commerce, at the next meeting of Parliament, will introduce a bill authorizing the laying of a second French Atlantic submarine cable to the Antilles.

Four Deaths by Cholera in Damietta.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 16.—The total number of cases of cholera at Damietta up to the evening of Oct. 15 was sixteen, and the number of deaths up to the same time was four. Two new cases of the disease were reported to-day. Every precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the disease. Many of the inhabitants of the town have fled to other places for safety.

Sale of American Apples in London.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—The American apples received by the steamers Umbria, Parisian, and Ulunda were sold here to-day. The offerings comprised 4,800 barrels. The market was strong. Of the Canadian fruit, Greenings fetched from 14s. 6d. to 15s. 9d.; Baldwins, 17s. to 18s., and Kings, 23s. per barrel. New-York State greenings brought from 13s. to 14s. 9d. a barrel; Baldwins, 14s. to 18s. 6d., and Northern spys, 15s. 6d.

Kaiser Wilhelm Visits Battlefields.

METZ, Oct. 16.—The Emperor rose early this morning, rode to Noveant and Corny, and visited the battlefields in the vicinity of those places. The Empress in the meanwhile took a train to Ananweiler, where she entered a carriage and was driven to St. Privat and Gravelotte. The Emperor met her at the latter place and the imperial couple took luncheon together.

Prague's State of Siege Annulled.

PRAGUE, Oct. 16.—Placards have been posted about the city annulling the state of siege that was established a long time ago because of the political troubles caused by the opposition of the Young Czechs to the Government and their riotous demonstrations against the authorities.

Britain Wants Ashantee Protectorate.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Great Britain has sent an ultimatum to the King of Ashantee, who is accused of violating his treaty obligations, demanding that he place Ashantee under British protection, with a resident Commissioner. The ultimatum expires on Oct. 31.

Pinero's New Play at the Comedy.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—Pinero's new play, "The Benefit of the Doubt," was produced at the Comedy Theatre to-night and had an excellent reception. The play depicts the results of ill-assorted marriages in two wrecked households in a series of heartless, cynical scenes.

Fined for Insulting a Socialist.

BERLIN, Oct. 16.—The Sheriff's Court at Erfurt has fined Herr Lorenz, the State Attorney of the Erfurt Divisional Court, 50 marks for insulting Herr Hulle, the editor of a Socialist paper, and has also granted the latter permission to publish the sentence.

JACOB A. CANTOR FOR SENATE

Named by the Nominating Committee of Nine at Its Meeting Last Night at the Algonquin Club.

The squabble over the nomination of a Tammany Hall candidate for Senator in the Twentieth District was finally settled last night by the nomination of State Senator Jacob A. Cantor in place of John Norton, declined. The nomination, which is said to have been unanimous, was made by the Nominating Committee of nine, which met at 10 o'clock at the Algonquin Club, 227 East Eighty-fourth Street. The committee consisted of Lawrence Delmour, ex-Alderman Harry C. Hart, and ex-Charity Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy, representing the Thirtieth Assembly District; Thomas F. Donnelly, John F. Walsh, and Matthew F. Neville, representing the Thirty-second District, and ex-Police Justice William H. Burke, Civil Justice Joseph P. Fallon, and David Barry of the Thirty-third District.

The committee met in secret and remained in session until 11:30 o'clock. Then it was announced that Senator Cantor had been unanimously nominated. Ex-Commissioner Sheehy, who presided at the meeting, said, after the adjournment of the session, that before a vote was taken the names of all the candidates who had been presented to the convention for the nomination had been thoroughly canvassed by the members of the committee, and a free interchange of opinion was had.

The members representing the Thirty-third District were in favor of ex-Alderman Long, but the other members of the committee expressed preferences for other candidates. When the roll was called, however, each member of the committee named Senator Cantor, and in that way the nomination was made.

Ex-Alderman Hart, ex-Justice Burke, and Matthew F. Neville were appointed a committee to present Senator Cantor to the Nominating Committee. The Senator was found surrounded by friends at the Aschenbroedel Verein, in East Eighty-sixth Street, and he was escorted to the clubhouse. In a brief speech he accepted the nomination.

The negotiations for the nomination of Mr. Cantor were not concluded without a good deal of friction. Yesterday afternoon ex-Police Justice Burke sent Abraham L. Fromme to Tammany Hall to inform the magnates there that the delegates from his, the Thirty-third Assembly District, were prepared to cast their votes for Mr. Long, and that he could probably get other votes from other districts. John C. Sheehan, however, gave Mr. Fromme to understand that Mr. Cantor must be nominated.

Much comment was made at the clubhouse last night that before the assembling of the Nominating Committee the carriage of Maurice Untermeyer, who had been spoken of as a compromise candidate, drove up to the clubhouse, and a messenger, who alighted, carried in a message to ex-Alderman Long. Then Mr. Long came out and drove away in the carriage, and did not return until after the nomination of Mr. Cantor had been made.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Justice E. M. Hall of Montreal is at the Brunswick.

—The Rev. E. H. Porter of Newport is at the Everett.

—Assistant Postmaster General Charles Neilson is at the Hoffman.

—Adolphus Busch of St. Louis and Eugene Tompkins of St. Louis are at the Holland.

—Col. M. M. Blunt, United States Army, and J. Newton Fiero of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland and Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island are at the Cambridge.

Ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones of Alabama and J. S. C. Blackburn, Jr., of Kentucky are at the Fifth Avenue.

—George H. Tilden of New-Lebanon, N. Y.; Pierpont Edwards, and Abner McKinley are at the Windsor.

—Frederick H. Winston of Chicago, Samuel R. Honey of Newport, and Alexander Brown and Thomas M. King of Baltimore are at the Waldorf.

—Gen. George S. Batcheller of Saratoga, Gen. W. S. C. Wiley of Gov. Morton's staff, and ex-Congressman S. J. Schermerhorn of Schenectady are at the Gilsey.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The following are registered to-night at Washington hotels:

Arlington—A. J. MacDonald, P. B. Woorose, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whitefield, Miss Odell, M. D. Woodford, Henry A. Taylor, New-York.

Chamberlins—J. M. Billups, Jr., A. G. Pain, H. A. Bleecher, Edward E. Rice, J. C. Osgood, Lieut. G. N. Whitler, United States Navy; Capt. H. C. Aspinwoll, New-York.

Ebbitt—D. Fitzgerald, O. B. Goldsmith, Brooklyn; H. G. Kimble, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, Morton S. Lewis, Burton S. Jones, New-York.

Raleigh—H. A. Wells, J. Haines, W. B. Snyder, John D. Battin, Louis Harrison, A. W. Hall, Charles T. More, J. Wiesels, New-York.

Shoreham—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Richardson, C. F. Fatrem, Mrs. Wesley Fisk Smith, W. C. Porter, Fred R. Coulsbert, New-York.

Willard's—W. A. Cotton, Brooklyn; C. A. England, T. A. Bloom, Charles T. Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Phillips, New-York.

"Bat" Shea to be Resentenced.

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 16.—District Attorney Kelly of Rensselaer County held a conference yesterday with Chief Judge Andrews of the Court of Appeals relative to the fixing of a new date for the execution of Bartholomew Shea, convicted of murdering Robert Ross in this city, election day, March 6, 1894.

In accordance with the understanding at the conference, Shea will be resentenced by the Justice who will preside at the November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in this city. Justice Alton B. Parker of Kingston is expected to preside at the November term.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

3 A. M.—449 West Sixteenth Street, Peter Finnelly; damage, $100.

8 A. M.—239 West Thirty-fifth Street, Mary Fox; damage, $50.

7:30 P. M.—1,255 Park Avenue, bridge; damage slight.

8:30 P. M.—Fiftieth Street and Madison Avenue; electric light pole; no damage.

10 P. M.—4 Chatham Square; H. Shario; damage trifling.

TOXINES ATTACK TUMORS

Continued from Page 1.

There has been no recurrence of the cancerous growth since the cessation of the treatment, although the time from the cessation of the treatment in the different cases ranges from seven months to three years.

"The reason that other practitioners have not been as successful and have not achieved such good results as I am able to report can probably be traced to the fact either that the treatment has been slipshod or has not been sufficiently persisted in. All the cases which I have treated successfully have been pronounced inoperable by the best authorities in this and other cities, owing to the position of the malignant growths or other conditions. Several of the patients had been operated on previously, and came under my care at the hospital on a recurrence of the cancer. In cases where the toxine treatment was successful the patients are now going about apparently in perfect health."

Dr. Coley then enumerated eight cases which had been treated by him with success. He detailed at length the condition of the patients when they came into his hands, the exact nature of the malignant growth from which they suffered, and the course of treatment pursued in each case. Six of Dr. Coley's patients who had been successfully treated—four women and two men—visited the hall, and the doctors crowded about them and subjected them to a rigorous inspection.

There was no discussion of Dr. Coley's paper, and before the close of the session a resolution was adopted, thanking the doctor, who is not a member of the association, for appearing before the meeting with his patients, thus practically demonstrating the nature of the information placed before the association.

The morning session was devoted to the reading of some very instructive medical papers. The contributors were Dr. Charles G. Stockton of Erie County, Dr. Charles W. Pilgrim, Mr. De Lancey Rochester of Rochester, N. Y., Dr. George E. McDonald of Schenectady, and Dr. J. J. E. Maher of this city.

MEDICAL MEN AND THE CRIMINALS.

Dr. Austin Flint's Views Respecting the Work of the Physician.

At the evening session of the Medical Association, in Mott Memorial Hall, 64 Madison Avenue, Dr. Austin Flint, President of the southern district, read a paper on "The Coming Rôle of the Medical Profession in the Detection of Crime and Criminals."

Dr. Flint began by quoting Prof. Césare Lombroso to the effect that "even criminals were patients and should be medically treated." To Lombroso Prondo and others crime was largely a species of disease. Society might not, as yet, be prepared to accept the full logical results of these views, but eventually they would become established. It was clear that the present judicial system was a miserable failure. According to competent authorities crime and its treatment annually cost Great Britain over $50,000,000, while the United States yearly disbursed $59,000,000 for the punishment and detection of evil-doers. Moreover, crime was on the increase out of proportion to population. In 1870 there were 32,929 criminals under sentence in the United States—a ratio of 1 in every 1,171 persons. In 1890 the number had risen to 82,329—a ratio of 1 in every 757. Europe had been equally unsuccessful in repressing crime under existing systems.

It was evident that a great and sweeping reform had become necessary. Crime called for intelligent and scientific treatment. It could not be abolished, but it might be kept within bounds.

To begin with, there were two great classes of criminals—the curable and the incurable. It should be the province of competent authorities to make the division. Jurists and so-called lawyers had signally failed in doing so. The existing judicial scheme was based on the barbarous principle of vengeance. Its patent result must be the increase of society's enemies.

Dr. Flint warmly advocated the application of diagnosis to mental, or criminal, as well as to bodily disease. While not holding that criminal tendencies were always evidences of insanity, yet the border-land between crime and madness was very narrow. It was easy to detect the existence of insanity in the criminal. It was a question of object or the absence of object. The cleptomaniac stole for the pure pleasure of stealing; the sane thief stole for gain.

According to Perry and Lombroso, the criminal classes might be subdivided into four types, which were as follows: (a) The criminal from passion; (b) the occasional criminal, or the "semi-criminal," of Lombroso; (c), the born criminal, or victim of heredity and environment, and (d) the professional or habitual criminal. The criminal from passion was eminently curable. His evil deeds were usually followed by honest remorse. The occasional criminal, while imbued with the germs of criminality, might never encounter temptation, and so remain reputedly honest all his life. Yet he needed constant supervision. The born criminal usually showed some outward sign of mental degeneracy. If he happened to belong to the better classes, he was frequently adjudged insane, but, illogically, this was rarely the case if he sprang from the lower orders. As for the professional criminal, he might have originally belonged to any of the former types. After the age of thirty he was practically irreclaimable.

It would be with the "born" criminal that science would have most to do. Diagnosis would speedily determine the possibility of curing or improving the mental condition of each prisoner of this type brought to justice. After science had finished with the prisoner, it would be time enough for the Judge to step in with his sentence.

The New-York State Judiciary had almost wholly neglected a law which gave them the power to make the first step in the direction of scientific treatment of crime. This was Section 74 of the Criminal Code, which provided for indeterminate sentences—that is, sentences which left the prisoner's term of imprisonment largely dependent upon his mental condition and improvement while in jail. Too few Judges took advantage of this law.

Dr. Flint roundly attacked capital punishment, which he described as a "relic of barbarism." Executions were most hurtful to public morals. Even the suggested sterilization of dangerous criminals to prevent them from propagating their species was preferable to what he termed "judicial murder."

In conclusion, Dr. Flint urged that New-York, as the cradle of criminal reform, should be the first to start an agitation which would end by placing the physician and scientist in his proper place, beside the Judge and his prison Governor.

Dr. John W. Gouley, Charlton T. Lewis, and others commented favorably on Dr. Flint's paper, and condemned the existing judicial system as "unintelligent and unscientific."

Fight Ended Political Argument.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Oct. 16. — James "Spike" Claire has just made known that he was stabbed in the back the night of Oct. 10. The information Claire furnished named Fred Bolte as the assailant. Bolte, hearing of this, presented himself in Judge Duffy's court this morning and gave himself up, denying that he had had anything to do with the assault. Claire had been to a political ward meeting previous to being assaulted, and, after the meeting adjourned, he visited a saloon. There he met a number of people, and political argument caused hard feeling. Words were passed, and a free fight followed. Claire was knocked down, and before the fracas ended he was cut with some sort of a weapon. Bolte was held under $500 bail.

Editors to Draft a Libel Law.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Oct. 16.—The Libel Law Committee of the State Editorial Association met here to-day and took preliminary steps for the drafting of a suitable libel law.

Secretary Thomas was instructed to obtain copies of the libel laws of Minnesota, Illinois, and New-York, and also to request members of the association to send any suggestions that may be useful in framing a new law. The Chair will call another meeting of the committee before the annual meeting of the association in December.

THE HOTEL MARLBOROUGH, Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, is serving for one dollar a superior table d'hote dinner from 5 to 9 o'clock. A first-class musical entertainment is also given.

TICKET AGAIN COMPLETE

James W. Perry for City Court Justice on the Fusion Ticket—He Has Not Yet Accepted the Place.

The representatives of the Committee of Fifty, the State Democracy, and the Republicans had further conferences yesterday over the candidate for City Court Judge on the fusion ticket, and agreed on a candidate.

The man who satisfied them all is James W. Perry of the law firm of Knevals & Perry.

Mr. Perry's was a new name, brought into consideration when it was found impossible to agree on A. C. Astarita or Howard Payson Wilds. But it chanced that Mr. Perry was not one of the several hundreds of men who were after this place.

When the matter was brought before him he hesitated. It was one of the plainest cases of the office seeking the man which has been seen for some days. It was literally "thrust" at him.

He had not decided last night that he would accept, and so, while all the committees are agreed, the matter is not settled. At first, it is said Mr. Perry presented the rather unique spectacle of a Republican declining to accept an office.

Mr. Lauterbach and those associated with him urged Mr. Perry as strongly as they could to take the place, and last evening he had the matter under consideration, and, it was understood, would give a definite reply this morning.

Mr. Perry is a Republican, a lawyer of standing, and not far from sixty years old. He was formerly the law partner of Chester A. Arthur.

Mr. Lauterbach reached the Chamber of Commerce shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning to attend the first conference of the day, but at that hour the only members of the Committee of Fifty present were Charles Stewart Smith, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Woodbury Langdon. Messrs. Lauterbach and Smith held a short conference, at the end of which the Chairman of the Republican Committee announced:

"I am willing to take any candidate that Mr. Smith and his associates name. Of course, I would like to have a Republican named, but that will not stand in the way.

"The selection of the nominee has been left entirely in the hands of the conference committee of the Committee of Fifty."

Mr. Lauterbach then went away, announcing that when the committee telephoned for him he would return. The Executive Committee of the Committee of Fifty then went into secret session. There were present at this meeting J. Harsen Rhoades, Charles Stewart Smith, Charles S. Fairchild, J. Kennedy Tod, William B. Hornblower, Cornelius N. Bliss, Jacob H. Schiff, and Woodbury Langdon. They remained in session for an hour and a half, and during that time several of the members made mysterious excursions to points outside the building. One of them returned with a copy of the Raines blanket-ballot law.

Mr. Smith made the somewhat vague statement that, "As yet we have been able to do but one thing at a time, and have not come to any decision."

Mr. Smith declined to say what that "one thing" was.

Mr. Rhoades was asked if there was any disagreement in the committee.

"Certainly not," he replied. "There is no hitch of any kind; everything is harmonious. But, in accomplishing one thing, it is possible sometimes to accomplish one or two other desirable things, and that, I think, expresses the position of the committee."

Mr. Rhoades said he had not read Warner Miller's speech, and, therefore, had no criticism to offer. He thought, however, the whole question of Sabbath observance could be safely left in the hands of those who are fighting Tammany Hall.

GOSSIP OF THE NATION'S CAPITAL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—There are few visitors to the National capital who do not make the ascent of the Waishington Monument. The view from the top is superb, covering as it does the entire District of Columbia and portions of Maryland and Virginia. The Duke of Marlborough, who was here last week went to the monument within an hour after he reached the city. He pronounced it a wonderful structure, and highly praised the panorama visible from the sky-scraping port holes. The September report of Col. John M. Wilson, who is in charge of the Public Buildings and Grounds, gives some interesting data concerning the monument. During the month 13,887 persons made the ascent. Of this number 9,303 went by the elevator and 4,584 by the stairway. More than 1,100,000 persons have visited the top since the monument was opened to the public, Oct. 9, 1888. There is seldom a day when the entrance is not surrounded by visitors who would feel that their visit to the capital was incomplete if they did not mount to the top of the shaft. One day last month there was a severe electrical storm, and the capstone of the monument was struck by lightning, but the complete system of protection appears to have prevented any damage so far as has yet been discovered. In his report Col. Wilson says that the difficulties and expense of reaching the apex are so great that no effort has been made to closely examine the aluminium point. He has, however, requested the officer in charge of the Naval Observatory to inspect the monument with one of his most powerful telescopes in order to see if there are any visible indications of damage. During electrical storms the machinery in the monument is stopped as a measure of precaution. The monument is no place for a person with weak nerves, particularly when a storm is raging.

Col. Wilson reports that vandals have again been at work on the mural tablets of the structure. One tablet was considerably injured by relic hunters in August, and last month was again tampered with. Were it not for the guards, those parts of the monument within reach would soon be defaced. The average visitor appears to possessed of a desire to take home a piece of this great marble pile. Despite the vigilance of the attendants this vandalism goes steadily on. Women do much of the damage. From the size of some of the pieces of stone carried away by visitors, the guards have reached the conclusion that many hammers are smuggled into the monument.

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There is a disposition here to bring about a high license for the sale of intoxicants. The Excise Board of the District has recommended to the Commissioners the enactment of legislation increasing the license fees for bar rooms from $400 to $800 per annum, and the wholesale license fee from $250 to $400. In its letter to the Commissioners, the board stated that this change would be in conformity with the rates of other cities, and in keeping with the spirit of the times, which seems to be tending toward high license. There can be no such modification of the license laws without the consent of Congress. It is expected that the Commissioners will recommend an advance of the charge for licenses, and that a strong effort will be made this Winter to induce Congress to increase the fees. There are more saloons in Washington at present than the advocates of high license think necessary. The Sunday-closing law is generally well observed, but one who is thirsty on the Lord's Day need not look far for an opportunity to get a drink.

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The parsimonious methods of the last Congress are held to be largely responsible for the prevalence of typhoid fever in Washington this Fall. There have been so many deaths from typhoid in the last two weeks that the entire community is excited. The fact that the city was exposed to an epidemic of this kind was brought before the last Congress in a forcible manner. It was shown that there were many sinks in the city, and that the sewerage system was very defective. In spite of the earnest efforts made to secure an appropriation for completing the sewerage work planned years ago, Congress refused to take favorable action, and the sewer system continues to be a disgrace to the city. It is estimated that there are a thousand cases of typhoid in the District, and that the danger of a further spread of the disease is heightened by the insufficient water supply.

The prolonged drought has greatly reduced the water supply, and wells, of which there are many in the District, are being used to a greater extent than ever before. This well water is believed to be full of bacteria. The United States Marine Hospital Service has prepared a table which shows a very high death rate due to typhoid. For the week ending Sept. 21, there were 13 deaths from typhoid fever in Washington, with 230,392 population, while New-York, with more than a million and a half of residents, had only 17 deaths, and Philadelphia, with a population in excess of 1,000,000, had only 11 deaths from this cause. There does not appear to be any relief from the contagion, at least for the present. The fund in the hands of the Commissioners is too small to do much good, and the epidemic will have to run its course. Next Winter Congress will be again asked to provide a sufficient amount to perfect the sewerage system.

THE PURITY CONFERENCE

Continued from Page 1.

regard to the morals of their children, little improvement can be looked for among these classes."

Neglect of religious teaching was noted also as a cause contributing to extend the disease, it being stated that infidelity or religious apathy on the part of the parent invariably leads to immorality on the part of the child. Ignorance on the part of the parent also was named as another factor tending toward the same end. However pure the parent herself may be, she hesitates about conveying information to the child, and in a vague way supposes that if the child is kept in ignorance it will necessarily grow up pure. "The greatest blessing a child can have is a parent who early inculcates those ideas of purity which the child should be taught to revere, and the horror of impurity, from which she should be taught to shrink."

The schools are also prolific sources of immorality, and strangely enough, not simply public schools, with the miscellaneous acquaintances formed, but too often also schools where confiding parents expect their children will be educated under the best circumstances. The opportunities for one child to corrupt others, proved by the researches of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, has carried horror and dismay to reputable persons conducting such educational institutions, in a manner, as they supposed, impervious even to the suggestion of impurity.

Factories are also closely akin to schools of impurity, particularly in country towns and factory villages, where it is found that temptations are numerous and the number of falls concurrent therewith.

The speaker's personal line of investigation, the stage, was also treated at length as a fruitful source for extending the evil. Modern playwrights who exalt children in plays as conspicuous characters were scored without stint. Continuing on this line the speaker said: "It is absurd to say that the mother pays attention to the child's morals and guards carefully the same. The mother does little, if anything, of the kind. If herself on the stage, too often she is occupied with her own stage business, and, whether on or off, her own vanity is flattered and her pecuniary resources increased by the exhibition of her youthful prodigy. The transition from an infant prodigy to a young ballet girl, and thence to a living picture is but brief. When the last is produced there is nothing left but personal pollution."

Another spring of impurity is the utilization of girls, often long before they have become women, as models for artists, and with the consent of parents who see no harm in it. Stripped absolutely nude and placed like jointed dolls in every conceivable pose, the details of their anatomy studied by male students of various ages, it may well be understood what the blighting effect must be upon those unfortunate little ones, obliged by parents to make money in this way. Through the efforts of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children little ones under the prohibited age are no longer permitted to be so utilized.

"Some Causes of Present-Day Immorality, and Suggestions as to Practical Remedies," a paper by B. O. Flower of Boston, was read by Mrs. Pauline W. Holme of Baltimore. Mr. Flower opposed the license system, and said that it had been demonstrated to be a failure. He believed that the abolition of drink would result in an inconceivable diminution of immorality. He condemned the guilty silence called modesty which withheld the proper knowledge from children, instead of thoroughly instructing them and warning them of the pitfalls and dangers ahead.

Miss Jessie Ackerman, missionary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, said: "I have just come from Iceland, where such a thing as a lewd woman is not known, because impurity is not recognized in man, no matter what his station. It is time for us to start a crusade against masculine impurity. Let us all move against them as a body and let us call them fallen men, as impure women are called fallen women."

A paper on the need of the graded home in rescue work was read by Mrs. Isabel Wing Lake of Chicago. She favored an open door for every sinning woman. "We would consider it barbaric," she said, "to allow a sick or wounded animal to wander in our midst. We would care for it. Shall we do less for one of our own, wounded by a barbaric member of our kind?"

A paper on the relation of the press and stage to purity, written by Josiah W. Leeds of Philadelphia, was read by his wife, Mrs. Deborah C. Leeds. Mr. Leeds scored the undress costumes of the stage. He was also opposed to general dancing, which he characterized as licentious.

Francis Ellen Watkins Harper (colored) of Philadelphia made a short appeal for the women of her race. The fallen black woman should, she said, be provided for in rescue homes, and encouraged to be self-respecting. A degraded or ignorant nurse often instilled the first drop of poison into the moral veins of the child.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Horatio G. Knight.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Horatio G. Knight died shortly after midnight. He had been confined to his home since June. He was born in Easthampton March 24, 1818.

Mr. Knight was very prominent in financial and business circles. He was Director in the Nashawannack Manufacturing Company and the Glendale Elastic Fabrics Company. He had been a Director of the Valley Machine Company of Easthampton, the Mill River Button Company, and the Florence Sewing Machine Company; President of the Easthampton Rubber Thread Company, and also one of the Directors of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad.

Mr. Knight was the senior member of the firm of Williston, Knight & Co. of New-York, and had been President of several banks and trust companies.

He served in both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature and in the Executive Council. He was twice Lieutenant Governor. At his first election, the head of the Republican ticket, upon which Mr. Knight ran, was defeated.

Politically, he had been identified with the Republican Party since its organization. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency, and was also a member of the convention in Philadelphia in 1872 that nominated Gen. Grant for his second term.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—News of the death of Thomas Boyajian at Harpoot, Turkey, in Asia, has been received in Boston. Mr. Boyajian was at the time of his death and for six years previous British Consul for Diarbekir and Harpoot. He belonged to one of the most prominent Armenian families in Diarbekir. He was graduated from Bebek Seminary with high honors, and immediately returned to his native city, where, under the direction of the American missionaries, he labored most successfully as a preacher of the Gospel. He gathered a large congregation, which was in due time organized into an Armenian Evangelical Church, and Mr. Boyajian was ordained and installed as its pastor—the first ordained minister in Diarbekir.

—George W. Grader, aged sixty-six years, a prominent citizen of Marblehead, Mass., died suddenly while returning from the local court, where he had been acquitted of an assault brought about by a dispute over a cemetery lot. Mr. Grader was a wealthy man, and the inventor of the Grader cotton press. He owned property in Alabama, Georgia, Massachusetts, and many other places. During the rebellion he sympathized with the South. He was then a manufacturer of salt, and his works were destroyed. He went to Marblehead after the war, and held several public offices.

—Joseph S. Cavendy, chief engineer of the Federal Building, Brooklyn, died in his home, 702 Quincy Street, yesterday. He was forty-four years old, and was a war veteran and a prominent member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was appointed about two years ago Assistant Custodian of the Federal Building, and was made chief engineer in August, 1894. He was Adjutant of Mansfield Post, G. A. R. He leaves a wife and two grown daughters.

—Henry L. Landon, a lawyer of Troy, N. Y., was found dead in his office yesterday morning. Death was probably caused by heart disease. For a time he was in the law business with his father, United States Commissioner John M. Landon. Thereafter he practiced law for several years in New-York City.

—Mrs. Sarah J. Peene, wife of Capt. Stephen R. Peene, died suddenly of heart disease in her home, 87 Woodworth Avenue, Yonkers, N. Y., yesterday. She was born in Peekskill, and was sixty-seven years old.

Richard Croker, Jr., Leaves College.

Richard Croker, Jr., son of the Tammany leader, has left Amherst College, where he had been a student since the college term opened in September. He is now at Richfield Springs. His father, when seen at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday, said his son had studied too hard, and needed a rest. When well and strong again, the boy, Mr. Croker said, would return to Amherst and resume his studies there.

Flint's Fine Furniture is made of the best materials and will not warp, crack, or split. Stores, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

MANY CHAMPIONS FOR MR. PAVEY

Mr. Barnes Condemned in Unmeasured Terms for Declaring He Would Bolt the Nomination.

There is music in the air of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District for Thurlow Weed Barnes. The Blaine Club is making it because Mr. Barnes, a member of the Republican State Committee, declared that he would bolt the nomination of Frank D. Pavey, the regular Republican candidate for the Senate in the Fifteenth District. There was a meeting of the Blaine Club in West Twenty-fourth Street last night, at which Mr. Barnes was called about all the names on the blacklist, from Judas Iscariot to Benedict Arnold.

Major McKelvey, Major Breckinridge, and John E. Milholland were prominent speakers. Major McKelvey was the most violent. He began by giving a brief history of the events which led Mr. Barnes to bolt Mr. Pavey, and then he characterized Mr. Barnes's idea as "a snakelike thought born in hell and nurtured in the Twenty-fifth District."

"The Campaign Committee of this district is composed of seven tricksters and four men, with Barnes, the political traitor, the great adviser," he said. "This is the man to whom they want us to give money. He will get not one dollar of mine.

"The Republican County Committee is the most corruptly handled body in this city, not excepting Tammany Hall."

Mr. Milholland briefly reviewed the situation, and said: "It is time for the State Committee to clear itself from this damnable blot on its escutcheon."

Major Breckinridge added this: "You might as well put Benedict Arnold back in charge of West Point as this political traitor in charge of the Republican campaign in this district."

The club passed resolutions indorsing Mr. Pavey and others and condemning Mr. Barnes. The latter had some preambles which recited that Mr. Barnes had stated first that he wrote to Mr. Pavey asking if he would abide by the party caucus "at the request of several gentlemen," and later had said that he wrote at the instance of Mr. Lauterbach of the County Committee, an advisory member of the State Committee, for the purpose of "drawing Mr. Pavey out." Then followed these resolutions:

Resolved, By the Blaine Club that such contradictory statements are unbecoming and unworthy of one holding the position of Representative from his district, and that such sentiments as those set forth in Mr. Barnes' letter are, in the opinion of this club, treasonable and disloyal to the Republican Party, as well as reflecting discredit on the Republicans of this district.

Resolved, That in the interest of pure politics, stalwart Republicanism, and honorable manhood, and that this district may be properly represented in the State Committee, we respectfully but earnestly request the State Committee to remove the said Barnes from his position as a member of that committee, we deeming him unworthy, and not to be trusted with the management of the party.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions, officially signed, be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the State Committee, Charles W. Hackett, and Edward Lauterbach, Chairman County Committee, within twenty-four hours.

These resolutions were passed unanimously. Mr. Barnes was asked, later, what he had to say about the club's action. He said he did not care what action it took.

The question was raised by some of Mr. Pavey's opponents in his own party, if he were eligible for the Senate. The alleged objection was that he is counsel to the East River Bridge Commission.

Corporation Counsel Scott said yesterday that it was his opinion, given without any close study of the question, that Mr. Pavey is not made ineligible because of this fact. Joseph H. Choate, it is said, has expressed a similar opinion.

Paderewski Sailed for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16.—Paderewsky, the pianist, sailed for New-York on board the steamship Teutonic to-day.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

Nothing Can Shake

The confidence of the public in SOZODONT as a preserver and beautifier of the teeth.

They believe in the absolute wholesomeness of its fragrant vegetable materials. Hence, its ever-increasing popularity.

An examination of new styles in Furniture at Flint's, West 23d St., reveals many improvements and marked reduction in cost.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children teething softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, diarrhea. 25c. a bot.

E. & W. "Chenango," E. & W.
a new seven-fold link-button cuff.

MARRIED.

BALDWIN—KIRKPATRICK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895, at the First Presbyterian Church, New-Brunswick, N. J., by the Rev. A. A. Murphy, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Knox, A. Van Nest Baldwin, M. D., to Mary Jane Bayard, daughter of John Bayard Kirkpatrick.

BRIGHT—LOVELT.—On Oct. 15, 1895, at Grace Church, Mount Airy, Philadelphia, by the Rev. S. C. Hill, Robert Southall Bright of Williamsburg, Va., to Caroline de Beelen, daughter of the late George S. Lovelt of Washington, D. C.

DENNY—JENKINS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, N. J., by the Rev. George H. Houghton, D. D., of New-York City, assisted by the Rev. Lewis Cameron of South Orange, Louise, daughter of William L. Jenkins, Jr., to Thomas Denny, Jr., of New-York City.

GOUCH—FRIES.—In this city, Oct. 9, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. George H. Hughes, assisted by the Rev. A. H. Fish of San Francisco, Cal., cousin of the groom, Flora C. Fries of New-York to Frank B. Gouch of Yonkers, N. Y.

HAGEMEYER — DE LA ESCOSURA.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895, at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant Square, by the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford, assisted by the Rev. Allen Johnson of Middletown, Conn., Francisca de la Escosura to John Gerhard Hagemeyer, both of New-York.

HALL—VARKER.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Brown, Mabel Augusta, daughter of Thomas Varker, to John Hudson Hall.

HAMILTON—FERRIS.—At South Norwalk, Tuesday, Oct. 15, by the Rev. C. M. Selleck, Catherine Rebecca, daughter of Mr. Samuel H. Ferris, to William Clinton Hamilton of Bridgeport.

MERSEREAU—BUCKHOUT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the Reformed Dutch Church, Piermont-on-the-Hudson, by the Rev. B. F. Bittinger, D. D., of Washington, D. C., Mary Evelyn, daughter of C. A. Buckhout, and Charles M. Mersereau of Elizabeth, N. J.

PIERSON—GARRETT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 16, at Summit, N. J., by the Rev. Hall McIlvaine, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Theodore F. White, D. D., Charlotte Doremus, daughter of Henry L. Pierson, and Horatio Whitridge Garrett of Baltimore.

DIED.

ALLEN.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Oct. 16, 1895, Anna Skinkle, wife of Frank B. Allen and only child of Eliza S. and the late Jacob Skinkle.

Funeral services will be held at her home, 417 William St., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, Oct. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD.—Eleanor Van Mater, eldest daughter of the late William and Catharine Van Mater Bloomfield.

Funeral private from her late residence, No. 25 West 131st St., on Friday, at 11 A. M.

BLOOMFIELD.—Eleanor Van Mater, eldest daughter of the late William Bloomfield.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CLARK.—On Oct. 15, of pneumonia, Sarah M., widow of Corson W. Clark and daughter of the late Abram M. Griffin.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 42 West 115th St., on Thursday, Oct. 17, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DAVIDSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, Cornelia Trimble Merritt, wife of the late Julian Oliver Davidson, and eldest daughter of the late Edward Merritt of New-York.

Funeral at Grace Church, Nyack-on-Hudson, Friday, Oct. 18, at 5 o'clock P. M. Train, via Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, leaves foot of West 23d St. at 3:25 P. M., and foot of Chambers St. at 3:30 P. M. Return train leaves at 6:13.

GREEN.—On Oct. 15, in his forty-eighth year, Horace Douglas Green, eldest son of the late Dr. Horace Green.

Funeral private.

KNIGHT.—At Easthampton, Mass., Oct. 16, 1895, Hon. Horatio G. Knight, aged 78.

Funeral on Friday at 3 o'clock.

LIVINGSTON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at Canastota, N. Y., De Grasse Livingston, son of the late Henry Walter Livingston of the Manor of Livingston, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral at Tivoli, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 18, at 11:30.

NEWCOMB.—On Oct. 15, George B. Newcomb, Ph. D., aged 59.

Funeral services Friday at 10 A. M., Central Presbyterian Church, 57th St., near Broadway. Interment private.

THOMPSON.—At the Westminster Hotel, on Wednesday, Oct. 16, David G. Thompson of this city.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MOUNT HOPE CEMETERY,
Mount Hope, Westchester County.
Office, 380 6th Av., N. Y. Telephone, 980-18th St.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

INDEPENDENT TICKET IN SYRACUSE

The Belden People Induce Charles G. Baldwin to Accept the Independent Nomination for Mayor.

SYRACUSE, Oct. 16.—The General Utility Committee of Nineteen, consisting of one representative from each ward of the city, who are empowered to fill vacancies on the independent citizens' ticket, has secured a candidate for Mayor who will accept the nomination declined by James J. Belden and E. A. Powell successively. The nominee is Charles G. Baldwin, a lawyer. The nomination of a lawyer on a "business men's" ticket was opposed by some members of the party, but there seemed to be no other alternative except to indorse James K. McGuire. The nomination was also tendered to Levi S. Chapman, who has been advocating reform à la Lexow ever since the failure of his committee of investigation, and making mildly vigorous speeches at every available opportunity, but the Assemblyman lacked the courage to head the movement.

The name selected for the new party by the General Utility Committee is "The Citizens' Reform and Municipal Party." The emblem chosen is a safe with a watchdog in front of it. On the safe will appear the legend, "City Treasury," and an attempt will be made to inscribe the name of the party on the bulldog's collar. If the collar is not long enough, the name will go twice around.

Congressman Belden is expected to arrive from New-York to-morrow. Then the fun will begin. In the meantime, petitions are being circulated to secure the requisite 500 signatures for filing the nominations.

Independent Citizens' Ticket.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The Independent Citizens' Organization to-day filed a certificate indorsing the Democratic State ticket by petition. The petition was filed with the Secretary of State to-day by Martin J. Coffey of New-York City. The organization is located in New-York City, and has also indorsed the Tammany Hall candidates on the county ticket. It has adopted a sunburst as the party emblem. The petition embraces 3,000 names. Mr. Coffey stated that the organization would nominate its own candidates for the Senate and Assembly in New-York County, and would elect at least two Assemblymen, counting the Thirty-fourth Assembly District as sure.

Stewart's Nomination in Doubt.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Second Assembly District Republican Convention was called this morning, to be held in the Orawampum Hotel, White Plains, Saturday, at 1 o'clock. The Republicans claim that John N. Stewart was duly nominated at the convention held in New-Rochelle before the reapportionment, and that, as Mr. Stewart has been set off in another district, they have the right to nominate some one in his place.

Wants to be Assessor.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—State Committeeman Frank Witherbee and Judge Chester B. McLaughlin of Port Henry called upon Gov. Morton at the Executive Chamber to-day and asked that he appoint Roland B. Jenkins of Plattsburg as one of the three State Assessors. The Governor's legal adviser, Charles T. Lincoln, has held that the terms of the present State Assessors expired last May.

Candidates for Judge Withdraw.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Warren Greene and John A. Taylor, the nominees for the Supreme Court of the Democratic Party Reform Organization in the Second Judicial District, have declined, and the committees appointed to fill vacancies have named James W. Covert and Wilmot M. Smith in their place.

A Substitute Candidate.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Democrats of the First Assembly District of Ulster County have nominated Irwin Ronak of Saugerties for member of the Assembly, in place of Davis Winne, resigned.

New Publications.

ROBERTS' LATEST BOOKS.

History of the People of Israel.

By Ernest Renan. Vol. V. Period of Jewish Independence and Judea under Roman Rule. With an index to the five volumes. 8vo. Cloth. $2.50.

Nothing that he has done reveals the brilliancy of his mind and the greatness of his intellectual grasp as does this monument.

My Sister Henrietta.

By Ernest Renan. Translated by Abby Langdon Alger. With seven illustrations by Henri Scheffer and Ary Renan. 12mo. Cloth. $1.25.

No more perfect tribute of brother to sister was ever written than this little volume, with the perfect taste and in the perfect French which characterized all Renan's writings, and with the deep emotion of a great love and an irreparable loss.—Evangelist.

Moliere's Dramatic Works.

Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Vol. IV. L'Avare; Don Juan; Les Facheux. 12mo. Leather backs. $1.50.

Miss Wormeley has done the greatest service by her clear, idiomatic translation. Her English is dignified without being stiff, and she certainly succeeds in rendering her author into a form which does not suggest the labor, but the ease of translation.—Atlantic Monthly.

The Marriage Contract.

A Start in Life.

By Honore de Balzac. Translated by Miss K. P. Wormeley. Two volumes. 12mo. Half Russia. $1.50.

Exhibits that wonderful knowledge of all callings which stamps him as the master.—Courier.

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"A thoughtful study of the forces which go to make up English life to-day."

From Dreamland Sent.

A Volume of Poems. By Lilian Whiting, author of "The World Beautiful." 16mo. Cloth. $1.25.

A Bud of Promise.

A Story of Ambitious Parents. By A. G. Plympton, author of "Dear Daughter Dorothy." 16mo. Cloth, limp. 50 cents.

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Don.

By the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission." With frontispiece by J. Finnemore. 16mo. Cloth. $1.00.

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One of the most remarkable books of the year * * * a literary Venus of Milo.—Chi. Journal.

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A new illustrated edition. With an introduction by S. R. Crockett, and portrait and illustrations from drawings by John Wallace. The text revised and edited by D. Storrar Meldrum. 8 vols. Each 16mo. Cloth. $1.25 per volume.

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A WOMAN WHO DID NOT.
By Victoria Crosse.
"Powerful and absorbing."

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By Stanley V. Makower.
Fascinating from beginning to end.—Advertiser.
Almost a masterpiece.—Coml. Adv.

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By W. Carlton Dawe.
Few, if any, of the preceding volumes are better.—Publishers' Circular.

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By Fiona Macleod.
A kind of tragic sweetness in the loves and sorrows of these simple folk.—The Album.

Each volume with specially designed title page by Aubrey Beardsley. 16mo. $1.00.

ROBERTS BROTHERS,
Publishers, Boston.

RULES NEED REVISING

Referees at Bicycle Meets Unable to Interpret Them.

A CONFLICT WITH CHAIRMAN GIDEON

He Refuses to Support the Ruling of Referee Schwalbach—Correspondence on the Question Raised.

That the racing rules greatly need revision by the next National Assembly of the League of American Wheelmen has been frequently demonstrated during the passing season, and by no events more than by the fact that even so wise a judge as Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board has been unable to interpret them and escape entanglements. Thousands of occasions occur during the racing season for which no explicit provision is made by the rules. Referees have of necessity had wide latitude of discretion and the Racing Board still wider liberties of interpretation.

Usage has given many customs the stamp of regularity and propriety, and they have supplemented the rules as a kind of unwritten code, having solely precedent and good usage for their basis. Occasionally the Racing Board magnate has seen fit, in his absolute sway, to interfere with arbitrary rulings, and, being not infallible, has naturally become involved in some complications which have not added to his popularity. From the beginning of his rule there has been a definite antagonism between the Racing Board Chairman and the Potter element of the New-York State Division, and the events of the year have not tended to ameliorate this condition. Chairman Gideon, as is well known, declined to referee the State meet which Mr. Potter brought to Manhattan Beach, and since then many exceptions have been taken to his rulings in cases from the metropolitan district. The wheelmen of Buffalo attribute the loss of $2,400 at the Fall meet held there to the sanctions granted by the Chairman for other races near by.

At the present time, when league politics is becoming the topic of interest, all these happenings are being summed up with the result of a growing anti-Gideon sentiment. The latest development of the situation is a remarkable ruling by the Chairman which has been brought to light through a controversy between him and Alex. Schwalbach, the Long Island referee. The argument has been a protracted and tedious one, but the question involved is of profound interest to every one who has any care for racing. The ruling of Chairman Gideon is that track officials have no power to impose conditions in races which will admit to the final heat any other man or men than those who finish in one-two-three order in the trials, and this, in spite of the fact that such has been a recognized custom and is authorized by Rule 10, which says that the executive board of a race meet "shall have the power to make any alteration in the programme that they may deem necessary." The executive board, according to rules, is comprised of the referee, judges, and starter. The situation that called forth this ruling is revealed in the following correspondence between the Racing Board magnate and Referee Schwalbach. On Sept. 9 Mr. Gideon wrote:

> I have also a protest in regard to the starting of Brock in the final of the half-mile scratch race. The rule distinctly states that only one winning a position in the trial heat shall be allowed in the final. The protest claims that Brock was allowed in the final because he paced the fastest heat and that he won the race. The prize, therefore, should go to the next man, as he had no right in the race.

In replying, Mr. Schwalbach said:

> You quote from the rule stipulating that only those winning positions in trial heats may be permitted to enter the final. This raises the question of what constitutes a position, and whether or not the Executive Board of a race meet may define this question of position. That it has been a recognized custom for Executive Boards to do so is an indisputable fact. The officials constituting the Executive Board decide that the first three, first four, or other number, who finish first in trials may ride in the final. These officials, furthermore, may decide and stipulate, at their discretion, that they will admit an additional rider in the final under certain conditions.
>
> For the creation and imposition of such conditions by the referee and Executive Board there is abundant precedent in this district—precedent established by such able and reputable referees as Messrs. Prial, Potter, and Bunnell. All the Summer at Manhattan Beach Mr. Bunnell allowed men not otherwise placed to ride in finals for making pace. Messrs. Prial and Potter have done the same, and this is what I did in the race in question. My contention is that according to all precedent the officials had a right to stipulate these conditions concerning pacing. If it is your decision that Executive Boards have no such discretionary powers, then I have to say that thousands of dollars worth of prizes have been falsely awarded. If you insist upon the letter of the law, that only those winning one-two-three places in the trials may enter finals, then a man, however grossly fouled in a trial heat, has no redress, whereas to my certain knowledge every referee hereabout permits men who have been fouled in a trial to ride in the final.
>
> If I have violated the rules in this case, then beyond doubt every man who ever refereed a race meet has similarly transgressed. In the race at Mineola every competitor clearly understood that there was to be an extra man qualify. The judges (from whom there is no appeal) picked Brock as the one who had won the extra position. The only possible question involved in the protest is, Did the Executive Board of that race meet have the authority to name such conditions and create this extra position, or did they not?

On Oct. 10 Mr. Gideon wrote as follows:

> * * * I intended my letter of Sept. 9 as a decision, based, of course, on the published accounts of the races, and with the understanding that the statement, backed by league officials who saw the race made by the protester, was correct, and even, in view of your statement of Oct. 8, I cannot see there is any reason for a change in the matter. I do not think the referee or the Executive Board has any right to allow a man to ride in the final simply for pacing a heat. If it is proposed to do this, it should be so stated on both entry blank and programme in accordance with Rule 34. I am very sorry, as it is my intention to support the referee in every possible way where I can within the rules, but in this case I think you were wrong.

This brought Mr. Gideon to a position that aroused the belligerent spirit of Mr. Schwalbach, who immediately went on the warpath in search of evidence against the ruling, and yesterday he wrote to the Chairman in this wise:

> I note what you say in regard to the starting of Brock in the final of the half-mile scratch race at Mineola. I have not, as yet, ordered the distribution of the prizes. Before doing so I desire to have from you imperative instructions to that effect. I ask this because of certain conflicting sentences in your communications, and, further, because your decision under the evidence you had still seems to me to be untenable under League of American Wheelmen rules. Rule 34, to which you allude, can have no possible bearing on the case. The nomenclature of the race was not changed. Under the circumstances it could not be. Rule 10 clearly gives the Executive Board the discretion they exercised on that day. The admission to the final of riders who have been fouled has no more warrant from the rules than has the admission of riders admitted for making pace. Both have their standing in the sport under that unwritten rule of precedent—and that of precedent only.

The controversy has aroused deep interest on the part of those who have been cognizant of it, and the opinion of the experts seems to be against the Racing Board Chairman. Chief Consul Potter thinks Mr. Gideon is obviously mistaken, and says that Executive Boards undoubtedly have the power to admit men for pacing, and that every referee in these parts has done so.

Mr. Schwalbach, talking to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the affair, said: "Mr. Gideon is prone to rely upon published reports of races and ex parte testimony. It was in this way that he suspended a lot of Glen Cove riders for participating in a road race, and subsequently sanctioned a road race on the application of the same men. I discovered this absurdity, and the controversy between us dates from that time. Subsequently, I made a ruling at Flushing which was pounced upon because all the facts were not published, but again Mr. Gideon was found to be in the wrong. I am loath to believe that it is because of these happenings, or because of the antagonism between Mr. Gideon and the New-York Division, that he has made this decision, but if that is not the reason, I can see no escape from the conclusion that he is not familiar with the racing rules. It is a clean case, and I have taken care to be firmly grounded. If Chairman Gideon clings to his decision, it will make a farce of the sport of last Summer. I intend to call for a vote of the entire Racing Board on the matter, after submitting all the evidence, in case the Chairman refuses to recognize the custom to be correct under Rule 10."

Eighth Battalion Bicycle Company.

Capt. C. P. Staubach of the Manhattan Bicycle Club announces that, having secured the signatures necessary to entitle recognition as applicants for muster as a new company of the Eighth Battalion, papers have been forwarded to Brigade Headquarters. The ceremony of mustering in will take place in about two weeks. The members will then receive their uniforms and elect a Captain. The regular drill season will begin to-night.

Cyclers in Politics.

There is considerable stir in the Good Roads Association of Brooklyn over a division of opinion on the subject of politics. It is a division in which a very small but aggressive minority is endeavoring to obtain the formal indorsement of the association for one of the Mayoralty candidates. The agitators are led by some members of the association, who are office holders under the present administration, and their arguments in favor of the association's assuming a political activity have created strong resentment on the part of the conservatives, who claim that the association must have no political affiliations, as a body, but must stand firmly on the plank of road improvement, and demand it from whichever party is in power.

The most that the association has seen fit to do was to pass a resolution thanking Park Commissioner Squier for the many benefits he has bestowed upon the wheelmen and horsemen.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The Lotos Comedy Club, among whose members are many prominent bicyclists, will open its ninth regular season on Saturday evening at the Central Opera House Music Hall, Sixty-seventh Street, near Third Avenue. The company will appear in a comedy in two acts entitled "Who'll Lend Me a Wife," and a farce in one act, "Cabman No. 93." The cast will include Misses Reeva Huson, Grace Burten, Hannah Altz, A. Pfeiffer, Freddie Falk, Mrs. Sophia Winkle, and Messrs. E. Buckhardt, Jr., George Ryall, Frank J. Hermes, George C. Rubins, W. G. Ulitch, and Robert Mack. The following bicycle clubs will occupy boxes: Yorkville, Greenwich, Gramercy, Riverside, Eighth Battalion Cycle Corps, Metropolis, and Central Wheelmen of Brooklyn.

—Friends of "Dute" Cabanne have telegraphed from St. Louis to Chairman Gideon asking him to hold the Cabanne-Titus-Murphy case open until some new testimony submitted by Cabanne's friends is received by mail. A newspaper man who it was alleged had said Cabanne had confessed to crooked work, denies ever having made any such statement, adding: "'Dute' told me at the time that he was absolutely innocent of the charges made by Mr. Robert."

—The survivors' souvenirs of the Gramercy-Metropolis century run, which was held Sunday, Sept. 22, from New-York to New-Brunswick and return, are now ready for delivery. The souvenir is in the shape of a medal, and has been pronounced by all who have seen it to be the finest one ever given for a century run. The moment the survivors are all supplied the die will be destroyed.

—The Lincoln Wheelmen have the following road runs scheduled: Oct. 20, Bay Side, L. I.; Oct. 27, New-Dorp, S. I. Mr. S. Bandaes has been appointed Captain pro tem., Solomon Littauer having resigned. The club will hold a ball Nov. 8 at Everett Hall.

—A dispatch from Denver, Col., states that at an authorized and official trial yesterday, W. W. Hamilton rode two-thirds of a mile unpaced in 1:18 4-5, taking 4 1-5 seconds off the world's record, held by Gardiner.

COLUMBIA, 18; CUTLER, 0.

The College Freshmen Win from the Schoolboys Easily.

The freshman football team of Columbia College opened its season in a game with Cutler School, the champions of the Interscholastic Athletic Association, at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday afternoon. Some of the most likely candidates for the college team failed to appear, so that the eleven which played yesterday is by no means so strong as the one which will face the freshman teams of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, the De Gorma Institute of Fishkill, the Polytechnics of Brooklyn, and Berkeley School.

The schoolboys were defeated, but they put up a very strong and plucky game throughout. The score was: Columbia, 18; Cutler, 0.

In the first half, two touch-downs were scored by A. E. Schaff and one by Belden. Pell kicked one goal.

In the second half, Hackett crossed the line for the only touch-down. Elmer missed the goal. The team work of the freshmen was slow. The line-up:

Columbia, '99.	Positions.	Cutler.
Hackett, Joseptal	Right end	Henderson
McLean	Right tackle	Harbeck
B. Smith	Right guard	Beales
Einstein	Centre	Jesup
E. J. McCarthy	Left guard	Sands
C. H. Elmer	Left tackle	Hofman
J. Ewen	Left end	Robertson
J. Pell	Quarter back	Fuller
Belden, Hackett	Right half	Homans
A. E. Schaff	Left half	Harris, (Capt.)
Pier, (Capt.)	Full back	Kipp

Touch-downs—A. E. Schaff, (2,) Belden, F. S. Hackett. Goal from touch-down—Pell. Long runs—Schaff, Belden.

HARVARD, 32; WILLIAMS, 0.

The Victors Put Up a Strong Game and Won Easily.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 16.—Harvard easily defeated Williams this afternoon by the score of 32 to 0. The game was the best of the season from the Harvard standpoint, especially in the line of offensive work. Round-the-end-runs by Gonterman and Brewer were the prettiest features of the game. There were several of them, and they aroused no end of enthusiasm. Harvard was also much stronger than Williams on defense, though frequently losing the ball for holding, and off-side play.

For Harvard, Gonterman easily outclassed the other players, with C. Breyer second best. Borden at quarter back ran the teams well. In the Harvard line, the best work was by Cabot and Donald. The only Williams player to make an exceptional showing was Draper, the full back. He alone could make any gain, and he never made enough to put Harvard in danger of being scored against.

The summary:

Harvard.	Positions.	Williams.
Cabot	Left end	Rutter
Stevenson, Haughton	Left tackle	Bocker
Rice	Left guard	Lee
Shaw	Centre	McGowan
Daffray, Doucette	Right guard	Lotz
Donald	Right tackle	Somoskeoy
Brewer	Right end	Ryan
Borden	Quarter back	Street, Watson
C. Brewer, Hamlin	Left half back	Stevens, Street
Gonterman	Right half back	Clark
Dunlop	Full back	Draper

Score: Harvard, 32; Williams, 0.
Touch-downs—Gonterman, 4; Dunlop, 2.
Goals from touch-downs—A. Brewer, 3.
Safety touch-down—Draper.
Referee—S. V. R. Crosby; Umpire—Mr. Kennedy; Linesman—Mr. Wood. Time—35 minutes.

YALE, 26; DARTMOUTH, 0.

The New-Haven Team Forced to Play a Strong Game.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—Dartmouth made such a strong showing against Yale this afternoon that the blue was forced to give the best exhibition of the year in order to roll up a creditable score against Dartmouth and to protect its own goal. In the first half, Yale's goal was twice in danger, and was only relieved by opportune punting, and in the second half, the Dartmouth men literally fell with sheer exhaustion before Yale's battering onslaughts. It was fierce football, won by Yale's superior catapult powers. The first half occupied twenty-five minutes, and the second twenty minutes, the longest played thus far this year. There were no accidents, and have been none here since the Yale-Princeton rules were adopted at the beginning of the season.

Rodgers and De Witt made Yale's great plays, De Witt beginning the second half with a rush of sixty yards, catching Dartmouth's kick-off and covering half the length of the field before being brought down. Rodgers's rushing consisted of vicious attacks at the Dartmouth centre, the only spot in the line where Yale succeeded in gaining ground. Dartmouth's ends, Lakeman and Kelly, were the best seen here this year. Their work was of the championship order. Crolius was the best half back who has forced his way through the Yale line this year. Thorne and Letton fumbled badly to-day, but Sanford was at his best. The Yale team work was excellent. It is interesting to note that, while Yale scored 26 points against Dartmouth, Harvard made but 4 against the same college. Yale scored 10 in the first half and 16 in the second to-day. The score:

Yale.	Position.	Dartmouth.
Hinkey	Right end	Kelly
Murphy	Right tackle	Lewis
Sanford	Right guard	Marshall
Cross	Centre	Turner
Chadwick (Sheldon)	Left guard	Bowles
Rodgers	Left tackle	Randall
Bass	Left end	Lakeman
Fincke	Quarter back	Perkins
Jerrems (Thorne)	Right half back	Crolius (Ryan)
De Witt (Benj'n)	Left half back	Eckstrom
Letton	Full back	McAndrews

Score—Yale, 26; Dartmouth, 0.
Touch-downs—Jerrems, Letton, (3,) De Witt.
Goals kicked on touch-downs—Letton, 3.
Referee—Mr. Knapp, Yale; Umpire—W. Cross, Yale; Linesmen, Messrs. Trudeau and McKee, Yale.

PRINCETON, 10; SEMINARY, 4.

The Theologians Score Against the 'Varsity Football Team.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 16.—Princeton's football team was scored against to-day by the eleven of the Princeton Theological Seminary. This game was arranged as a makeshift after the Franklin and Marshall management had canceled their game here, and Capt. Lea thought his team would have such an easy time with the Theologians that he could play several substitutes. Lea himself remained out of the game, and Substitute Kelly was put in at full back, in Pope's place, and Substitute Dickey was at centre. Otherwise the Tigers had their regular players. The game had progressed half through the first half without a score, when the 'Varsity, failing to gain the ball, it was passed to Fulton for a kick at the Tigers twenty-yard line. Fulton fumbled, and Bryant had it in a twinkling and carried it to within three yards of the Tigers' line before being downed.

Then ensued a terrific struggle. The Theologians attacked the centre of the 'Varsity line savagely, and on the fourth down, Wood was shoved through Dickey for a touch-down. All during these scrimmages Capt. Lea stood back of his men urging and exhorting them to throw the Seminoles back, but his exhortations could not stem the fierce attacks of the Theologians. The latter were in the lead during the entire first half, no further score being made.

In the second half, the Tigers took a brace and secured two touch-downs, the ball being in their territory several times. The play of the Tigers was the poorest seen here this season. Fumbling was frequent, and team play was almost entirely lacking. The coaches feel very much chagrined that the clean record of the eleven has been wiped out so early in the season. The line-up was as follows:

Princeton 'Varsity.	Positions.	Princeton Seminary.
Knight, Thompson	Left end	Stewart
Church	Left tackle	Hunt
Riggs, Wentz	Left guard	Gayley
Dickey	Centre	Schmallhorst
Rhodes	Right guard	Jordan
Turney	Right tackle	McNair
Cochran	Right end	Hinson
Brokaw, Smith	Quarter back	Bryant
Armstrong, Poe	Left half back	Armstrong
Fulton	Right half back	Wood
Kelly	Full back	Rendall

Score—Princeton 'Varsity, 10; Seminary, 4.
Touch-downs—Wood, Church, Fulton.
Goal from touch-down—Brokaw.
Umpire—Mr. Lea. Referee—Mr. Symmes. Linesmen—Mr. Bannard and Mr. Tucker.

AMHERST, 12; WESLEYAN, 10.

A Close Game Won by the Team of the Home College.

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 16.—Amherst beat Wesleyan to-day on Pratt Field by a score of 12 to 10. This was the first game of any importance played on the home grounds, and it was well attended by the students. Amherst was weakened by the loss of Capt. Pratt, who was injured in Tuesday's practice. Tyler, '97, acted as Captain. Wesleyan had the kick-off, and Wilson kicked to Amherst's twenty-yard line. By a series of short runs through the centre by Foster and Griffin, the ball was carried over Wesleyan's line for the first touch-down and goal.

After the line-up Foster quickly made another touch-down, aided by the interference of Griffin, and Thomas kicked the goal. This finished Amherst's scoring.

In the second half Wesleyan scored twice through the weakness of Amherst's left end, and left tackle. Only one goal was kicked. The game closed with two long rushes by Dautel and Griffin. The best playing for Amherst was done by Tyler, Griffin, Thomas, and Johnston. For Wesleyan the best playing was done by Wilson, Raymond, Buffer, and Young.

Line-up:

Amherst.	Position.	Wesleyan.
H. Mossman, A. Mossman	Left end	Young
Straight, Downey	Left tackle	Searles
Kimball	Left guard	Noyes
Fosdick	Centre	Tower
Warner	Right guard	Sibley
Tyler	Right tackle	Townsend
Hall	Right end	Madison
Thomas	Quarter back	Wilson
Griffin	Left half back	Raymond
Foster, Daniel	Right half back	Puffer, Gilmore, Yan
Johnston	Full back	Morris

Score: Amherst, 12; Wesleyan, 10.
Touch-downs—Foster, (2,) Searles, 1; Raymond, 1.
Goals—Foster, 2; Raymond, 1.
Referee—Bullman, Wesleyan, '91. Umpire—Gray Harvard, '95. Linesmen—Richmond and Tyler. Time—Two twenty-minute halves.

FOOTBALL PLAYER INJURED.

Frederick Mynders Hurt in the Betts-Berkeley Game.

The Berkeley School football team of this city played a match game at Berkeley Oval, Fordham Heights, yesterday afternoon with a team from Betts Academy of Stamford, Conn. During the game Frederick Mynders, eighteen years old, Captain of the Betts team, was caught in a scrimmage and seriously injured internally. Mynders was right half back of his team. He, with a man named Weeks, and a son of Richard Croker had been doing nearly all the playing for the Betts team, as several of the men were sick and playing poorly.

The game stood 26 to 4 five minutes before the end of the last half, and Mynders was doing his best to bring up the Betts end of the score. He made one run around the end of the line-up and made five yards by it. He was trying to rush the ball through centre when he was downed.

Mynders, instead of holding his head down and butting the crowd in front of him, held his head bolt upright. When the crowd downed him his head was trown backward and his body was twisted in the scrimmage. The whole crowd then piled upon him. When the rest of the players got to their feet again Mynders was found to be unconscious. Manager Ely of the Berkeley Grounds sent to University Heights for a doctor.

A call was also sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance. The doctor from University Heights got to the place first, and gave the young man a hypodermic injection.

Mynders was taken to Fordham Hospital in the ambulance, and on the way became unconscious again. Mynders is injured internally, and it is feared seriously. The extent of his injuries could not be told last night. He was unconscious the greater part of the time. Mynders's home is in Stamford, Conn.

Columbia College Games.

At the annual Fall games of the Columbia College Athletic Union to be held next Saturday afternoon at Columbia Oval, the following events will be contested: One-hundred-yard dash, 440-yard run, 880-yard run, 120-yard hurdle, one-mile run, two-mile bicycle race, running high jump, running broad jump, and throwing sixteen-pound hammer.

Handsome silver cups will be awarded to those finishing first and second in each event. The events are all handicap.

GOOD SPORT AT SAUGUS.

Tomah and Mascot, Jr., Win the Fast Class Harness Races.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 16.—The Saugus track was wet and heavy to-day. The air was raw and the conditions were adverse to fast time. Two thousand persons, despite these disadvantages, witnessed a great afternoon's sport. Robert R. had no trouble in winning the deciding heat in the 2:22 pace, after the judges gave Gatcomb a good dressing down.

Had the judges penalized Speedwell for two breaks in the third heat of the 2:24 trot, Dan Wilkes would have won in straight heats. After it was split up, the black gelding was the only one with strength left. Thompson was in the field at $50 for Speedwell and $35 for the field.

In the 2:10 trot, Tomah sold for $50, Fanny Wilcox for $40, and the field for $7. Tomah was never headed in straight heats. Mascot, Jr., was a prohibitive favorite in the 2:11 pace, selling for $50, field $10. He won in straight heats, as he liked.

After the races George H. Van Dyke, a Boston lumberman, the owner of the stallion Early Bird, 2:10¼, bought Mascot, Jr., for a reported price of $4,750. This pacer has been an early and late money winner this season.

The summaries:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Robert R., br. g., by Banner Boy-Lady Alice, by Red Wilkes, (Gatcomb)	1	1	4	2	1
Daisy B., r. m., by Richard Scoball, (Snow)	7	4	1	1	2
Sclavonic, gr. s., (Bowen)	2	2	2	3	4
George Wallace, b. s., (Walker)	3	6	3	4	3
Frank Clay, blk. g., (Cunningham)	4	3	5	7	6
Chronides, b. g., (Newcomb)	6	8	7	6	5
Fred S., b. g., (Brigham)	5	5	6	5	dr.
The Duke, ch. g., (Harris)	8	7	dis.		

Time—2:18¼; 2:16¾; 2:17½; 2:20¼; 2:18½.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Thompson, blk. g., by Redwood Boone, dam by Howe's Bismark, (Harris)	3	2	4	1	1	1
Dan Wilkes, gr. g., by Mambrino Wilkes, (O'Leary)	1	1	2	3	6	2
Speedwell, gr. g., by Steele, (Trout)	4	4	1	4	3	3
Riplet, b. m., (Rathbun)	5	3	8	2	2	r.o.
S. W. T., br. g., (Dodge)	2	5	5	5	4	r.o.
Gary Wilkes, b. g., (McNamee)	6	6	7	7	5	r.o.
Pau Clare, b. s., (Lewis)	7	7	6	6	7	r.o.

Time—2:22¾; 2:22¾; 2:21¾; 2:23; 2:23¾; 2:25.

2:10 Class.—Trotting; purse $600.

Tomah, ch. g., by Edgardo-Princess, by Olympus, (Bowen)	1	1	1
Nemoline, blk. m., (Baggs)	*4	3	2
Fanny Wilcox, b. m., (Cheney)	*2	4	3
Major, b. s., (Walker)	3	2	5
Colonel Kuser, br. s., (Shillinglaw)	5	5	4

Time—2:15¾; 2:17¾; 2:17¼.

*Divided second and third money.

2:11 Class.—Pacing; purse $600.

Mascot, Jr., b. g., by Wilkes Hurrah, dam by Aulette, (Elliott)	1	1	1
Prairie Lillie, b. m., (Boyce)	2	4	2
Charley P., gr. g., (Bowler)	3	2	5
Sheriff, gr. g., (Snow)	6	3	3
Alcyo, b. s., (O'Neil)	4	5	4
Eliza K., ch. m., (Rathbun)	5	dis.	

Time—2:14½; 2:15½; 2:15¾.

MISS BANKS WON.

Results of the Vassar College Tennis Championships.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Miss Banks of the Englewood Field Club again won the lawn tennis championship of Vassar College here last week. Her most formidable antagonists were Miss Thallon of Brooklyn, Miss Sanders of New-York, and Miss Platt, another Englewood girl. The full scores follow:

Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Miss S. F. Platt, '97, beat Miss F. E. Taylor, '98, 6—1, 6—1; Miss M. N. Sanders, '96, beat Miss G. L. Chesley, '96, 6—2, 6—0; Miss A. Booth, '99, beat Miss A. M. Day, '99, 6—0, 6—2; Miss L. E. Potter, '98, beat Miss B. L. Tiffany, '97, 6—1, 8—6; Miss H. S. Banks, '96, beat Miss E. D. Deane, '96, 6—0, 6—2; Miss E. L. Baker, '97, beat Miss A. Lee, '99, by default.

First Round—Miss Platt beat Miss Sanders, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4; Miss Booth beat Miss Potter, 6—2, 6—0; Miss Banks beat Miss Baker, 6—1, 6—0; Miss I. C. Thallon, '97, beat Miss E. De Lany, '99, 6—0, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Booth beat Miss Platt, 6—1, 5—7, 6—1; Miss Banks beat Miss Thallon, 6—4, 6—0.

Final Round—Miss H. S. Banks, '96, beat Miss Agnes Booth, '99, 6—2, 6—3, 6—4.

Championship Doubles.—First Round—Miss A. M. Day, '99, and Miss E. L. Baker, '97, beat Miss A. Lee, '99, and Miss M. G. Fulton, '99, by default; Miss M. N. Sanders, '96, and Miss I. C. Thallon, '97, beat Miss B. Crosley, '98, and Miss P. D. Lovell, '99, by default; Miss E. D. Deane, '96, and Miss G. L. Chesley, '96, beat Miss F. E. Taylor, '98, and Miss L. E. Potter, '98, 6—3, 6—1; Miss H. S. Banks, '96, and Miss S. F. Platt, '97, beat Miss A. Booth, '99, and Miss E. De Lany, '99, 6—1, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Sanders and Miss Thallon beat Miss Day and Miss Baker, 6—2, 6—1.

Bicycles.

Great Sale of Road Wheels at Half Cost.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

The Turf.

MORRIS PARK RACES.

2d Day, Thursday, Oct. 17th,

THE WITHERS STAKES,
for 3-years-old,
AND FIVE OTHER RACES.

Take 2d Ave. Elevated and change at 132d St. and Willis Ave. for Special Trains direct to track.

ROBERT J.'S TURN.

He Beat John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen in Straight Heats.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 16.—Robert J. proved himself the best of the four starters in the free-for-all pace to-day, and vanquished the two star performers, John R. Gentry, and Joe Patchen, quite handily. His strongest rival for first honors was the New-England gelding, Frank Agan, who figured in the three heats, all the route in each a close second, but a break near the wire of the deciding heat caused him to be placed last, and Gentry second. Robert J and Joe Patchen sold for $50 each, while Agan and Gentry brought $15 as a field.

In the first heat Agan drew the pole with Robert J. on the outside, and it was a merry clip to the half in 1:01½, against a stiff wind. Patchen and Frank Agan went like a team, with Robert J. two lengths back, and Gentry not in the hunt. Swinging down the home stretch Geers moved up with Robert J., and outfooted Agan by a small margin. In the next two heats it was Robert J. all the route, and the four pacers were closely bunched, Geers, reserving his speed for the last, when Mr. Hamlin's pacer showed he was by odds the best to-day.

The pair of pony trotters, Winnie D., by Aaron Wilkes, and Algeria Queen, by Algeria Wilkes, lowered the world's record of 2:46 to 2:32¾, double, to a "bike" wagon, making a new record for a trotting team under 14½ hands high. They are owned by A. J. Welch of Hartford, Conn.

Summaries:

First Race.—Unfinished; 2:20 pace; purse $500.

Madge D., blk. m., by White Cloud, (Campbell)	1	1	3	5	2	3	1
Harry Victor, blk. s., by Black Victor, (Geers)	3	4	1	1	5	2	dis
Bussie Clay, b. m., by Clay, (Curtis)	7	7	6	2	1	1	dis
Tom Shirley, b. s., (Young)	6	2	2	4	4	ro	
The Jewess, b. m., (Phelps)	4	5	4	3	3	ro	
Red, ch. g., (Patterson)	2	3	5	dis			
Edgardbert, blk. s., (Scarce)	5	6	7	dis			
Rosemary, ro. m., (Chambers)	8	8	8	dr			

Time—2:16; 2:16½; 2:16¼; 2:28¾; 2:21¾; 2:25½; 2:29.

Second Race.—2:11 trot; purse $1,000.

Lynne Bel, blk. s.; by St. Bel-Vasta, by Byonne Prince, (Bither)	1	1	2	1
Altao, br. s., by Altamont, (McDowell)	2	3	1	3
Ollie K., br. m., (Davis)	5	2	3	5
Cephas, b. g., (Gibbs)	8	5	5	2
Geneva, ch. s., (Stinson)	3	7	8	8
Bourbon Wilkes, Jr., ch. s., (Rice)	4	4	4	4
Rennselaer Wilkes, b. s., (Padgett)	6	8	7	6
Miss Nelson, b. m., (Curtis)	9	9	6	7
Lady Robert, br. m., (Laird)	7	6	9	dr

Time—2:11½; 2:14¼; 2:11; 2:11¼.

Third Race.—Free-for-all pace; purse $5,000.

Robert J., b. g., by Hartford-Geraldine, by Jay Gould, (Geers)	1	1	1
Frank Agan, b. g., (McCarthy)	2	2	4
John R. Gentry, b. s., (McHenry)	4	3	2
Joe Patchen, blk. s., (Curry)	3	4	3

Fractional Time.—First Heat—0:31¾; 1:01½; 1:34½; 2:05½. Second Heat—0:31¾; 1:03; 1:35¾; 2:00. Third Heat—0:31½; 1:02; 1:34; 2:05.

Fourth Race.—The Johnston Stake for 2:24 trotters; value $2,000.

Iron Bar, gr. s., by Templebar-Camele, by Mambrino Bob, (Sale)	1	1
Valley Queen, b. m., (West)	2	2
Catherine, b. m., (Case)	3	3
Lulu F., b. m., (Lawrence)	5	4
May Day, b. m., (Thayer)	4	5
Ella Belmont, b. m., (Macey)	6	6

Time—2:16¼; 2:14¾.

Crescents' New Home.

The new home of the Crescent Athletic Club, 25 and 27 Clinton Street, Brooklyn, was informally opened last night with a reception to newspaper men. To-day, for the first time, members will be allowed within the doors. Many of them applied for admission last, but, beyond the members of the Building Committee, all were turned away.

To-morrow evening will be ladies' day at the club, and the wives and friends of members will be allowed to inspect the new quarters. In the evening there will be a reception, at which refreshments will be served. Saturday, which is the tenth anniversary of the founding of the club, the members will be in sole possession, and for twenty-four hours all guest and visiting privileges will be suspended. On that day the grill, billiard, and card rooms and the gymnasium will be open for the first time. In the evening a "smoker" will be given to the members, followed by a vaudeville show on the stage in the gymnasium.

The clubhouse is a handsome four-story brick and stone building, and is splendidly equipped for social and athletic purposes. It is not owned by the club, but is held on a ten-year lease, with the privilege of purchase at the end of that period.

Stansbury and Harding to Scull.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 16.—Stansbury, the Australian sculler, has accepted the challenge of "Wag" Harding, the English oarsman, to row a race for the championship of the world and £500 a side, the contest to take place on the Thames.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD BILLIARDS.

Series of Tournaments Arranged by Ives and Daly.

Maurice Daly and Frank Ives announce a series of billiard tournaments, for which they offer prizes aggregating $8,000. The following was drawn up and signed yesterday afternoon:

"With a view of adding interest to the game of billiards, besides affording the players of the first, second, and third classes an opportunity to show the public their relative ability, most of these players having been heretofore deprived of an opportunity of showing their skill, and believing that the public would appreciate an opportunity to see the best experts in the country compete in a tournament, we hereby offer:

"Three thousand dollars for a tournament to be played in New-York about the first week in December, 1895, at either balk-line or cushion carroms, as the players may choose, to be divided into four prizes; $3,000 for a tournament to be played in Chicago about the third week in January, 1896, on the same basis as the one in New-York; $1,000 for a tournament to be played in Boston after the Chicago game; $1,000 for a tournament to be played in either Cincinnati or St. Louis after the Chicago games. Entrance money, $100 for each tournament, to go to the winner.

All tournaments are to be on the handicap basis. Balk line games to be 800 points up, and no player to be allowed more than 400 points handicap; cushion carrom games to be 300 points up, and no player allowed more than 75 points handicap. Handicaps to be arranged by the contestants, if possible; or, if they cannot agree, by a committee of three, to be chosen by the players. The prize money will be deposited with any responsible newspaper or person the players may agree upon. Entries close Nov. 9.

It is expected that at least eight players will participate in the affairs. Ives and Daly will, of course, enter. "Billy" Sexton and "Tom" Gallagher have signified their intention of competing. Slosson will be seen at once, and Schaefer will be communicated with. The management of the tournaments will be in the hands of Maurice Daly. Among the experts not already mentioned who are likely to enter are McLaughlin, Spinks, Catton, Hatley, and Harrison. Possibly the name of some French player may be found among the list when the entries are all in.

THE JURY DISAGREED.

Nine Thought the Bicycle Company Not to Blame.

Mrs. Mary E. Leverich of 145 West Sixty-ninth Street, who was injured several months ago while riding a bicycle in charge of an attendant in the Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company's Academy, 310 West Fifty-ninth Street, brought suit against that company to recover $20,000 damages for injuries sustained. The case was begun on Monday in the United States court.

Mrs. Leverich told the jury that she broke her ankle and received bruises which caused her to be confined to her bed for two and a half months, in a collision with another pupil, and claimed that the accident was due to the negligence of the attendant, who, she thinks, guided the machine wrongly. She said that she had paid her physician $150, $50 for medicine, and a trained nurse $20 a week. The defense denied positively that there was any negligence on the part of their employe, and asserted that the collision was simply accidental.

The jury failed to agree, being 9 to 3 in favor of the defendant. This was practically a test case of liability of instruction halls for damages to persons learning to ride.

SHINNECOCK'S TEAM WON.

A Close Golf Match by Crack Players at Morristown.

It was an open club day at the Morristown Golf Club yesterday, and more golf clubs were represented as competitors than has hitherto been the case at Morristown. A special team match had been arranged, and, besides the home team, the Shinnecock Hills, Tuxedo, and Lakewood Golf Clubs sent strong teams of four men each to fight for the handsome silver cup presented by the Morristown Club. The match was a close one, as the scores show, the Shinnecock four finally winning by the score of 413 strokes, total for the team.

The victory was won by a small margin, as Lakewood and Morristown tied for second place at 415. The match was by medal play, once over the eighteen-hole course. For golfing, the weather was perfect.

No very low individual scores were made, this being largely due to the fact that most of the visitors had not played over the links. In the case of the Morristown men, however, no such excuse was available, but they failed to do what each one of the four is capable of doing. William Shippen, who did the best for Morristown, 101 strokes, and H. B. Phipps, who came next, with 104, have both covered the course under 80.

Bunkers troubled them more yesterday than usual. Shippen started off with a good drive of over 180 yards. The ball went beyond the first putting green, landing rather poorly near some small fir trees. It took him 3 to get on the green, but he made the hole in 4, as low as any one made the first hole during the day. He did some poor putting for the twelfth hole, and in driving across the railroad track to the thirteenth hole his ball hit a telegraph wire and it fell into a miserable ditch, requiring 3 or 4 shots to get out.

H. P. Phipps, in going to the same hole, struck a tree not far from the tee, and the ball bounded off, falling close to an old rail fence. A good brassie shot, however, carried it over the track in safety. In going to the fourteenth hole, his ball fell in the road, near a ditch. His next stroke drove it into a worse position, and it took 4 mashie strokes to get on the green.

C. D. Chapman and W. Alston Flagg did some very good work, making the course in 105 strokes each, but both got more bunkers than a golfer likes to talk about.

For Shinnecock, C. F. Watson made the lowest score, 98 strokes. He played a good, steady game. Ex-Judge Horace Russell did some excellent driving, his drive across the road and fences to the fourteenth hole being one of the prettiest and most skillful of the day. His ball went several yards beyond the green, the distance from the tee being 157 yards. His next stroke gave it an excellent lie on the green, and the third holed it, he being the only player making this hole in 3 strokes. His start was not particularly good, the ball rolling near the bottom of the punchbowl, but an excellent approach shot brought him well up the green, and he made the first hole in 4. J. F. Gray also did fine, steady work, but, like some of the others, his ball fell into a hole in driving to the fourteenth hole, and being unplayable he had to pick it up and drop it back, losing thereby 2 strokes.

The Lakewood team, if it did not win, had at least the honor of making the lowest individual score over the course. This was 94 strokes, made by Jasper Lynch. He played a steady game. Robert B. Kent also did well for Lakewood, and so did Dr. Paul Kimball, there being a difference of but 1 stroke between them. E. C. Kent did the best for Tuxedo, 99 strokes, although Walker Breese Smith was only 2 behind. He played one of his best games. Pierre Lorillard, Jr., got badly stuck at the tenth hole, but, with this exception, played a steady game. The scores follow:

SHINNECOCK.

H. Russell	Out	4	6	5	7	6	5	6	5	6—50		
	In	8	4	5	7	3	5	6	5	7—50	—100	
J. F. Gray	Out	4	4	7	7	5	5	4	5	7—48		
	In	11	5	8	3	8	6	5	4	5—55	—103	
C. F. Watson	Out	4	6	5	7	7	5	5	7	8—54		
	In	9	3	6	3	7	4	4	4	4—44	— 98	
J. L. Breese	Out	5	5	7	6	12	5	5	7	4—56		
	In	11	5	7	4	9	5	5	4	6—56	—112	
Team total												413

MORRISTOWN.

William Shippen	Out	4	5	7	6	6	5	4	6	5—48		
	In	8	4	7	8	6	5	6	5	4—53	—101	
H. P. Phipps	Out	7	6	8	6	5	4	5	8	5—54		
	In	9	5	7	4	6	4	4	6	5—50	—104	
C. D. Chapman	Out	5	5	9	5	10	6	4	8	5—57		
	In	9	5	6	4	5	4	6	5	4—48	—105	
W. A. Flagg	Out	6	5	7	5	9	7	5	5	4—53		
	In	9	6	6	9	4	4	5	5	4—52	—105	
Team total												415

LAKEWOOD.

R. B. Kerr	Out	4	5	8	5	6	5	6	7	7—53		
	In	7	5	6	3	6	6	4	4	4—45	— 98	
Jasper Lynch	Out	4	3	9	5	6	5	3	8	5—48		
	In	7	6	5	3	6	5	5	4	5—46	— 94	
Dr. C. L. Lindley	Out	5	5	9	7	9	6	7	5	9—62		
	In	10	6	9	7	6	6	4	6	8—62	—124	
Dr. P. Kimball	Out	4	5	8	6	5	5	5	7	6—51		
	In	9	4	6	5	4	6	5	6	3—48	— 99	
Team total												415

TUXEDO.

W. B. Smith	Out	4	7	7	5	7	6	4	9	7—56		
	In	6	5	8	3	5	5	5	4	4—45	—101	
E. C. Kent	Out	5	4	6	6	6	5	4	8	6—50		
	In	8	5	7	6	6	4	6	4	3—49	— 99	
R. W. Candler	Out	7	6	9	6	6	6	6	7	7—60		
	In	14	5	4	7	6	6	5	4	7—58	—118	
P. Lorillard, Jr.	Out	6	7	8	6	9	6	4	6	6—58		
	In	11	5	7	4	5	5	4	6	5—52	—110	
Team total												428

WAVERLYS WIN TWO GAMES.

Scores Made in the Carruthers Tournament of Brooklyn.

The Elephant Clubhouse alleys of Brooklyn were well lined last night with an enthusiastic gathering of bowlers. The Orchards of this city were pitted against two Brooklyn clubs. It was the first appearance of the New-York team in the Carruthers National tourney, and speculation was freely indulged in regarding their ability. They did not bowl any too well, barely winning one game. The Waverlys made a clean sweep. The scores follow:

FIRST GAME.

PELHAM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Martin	0	5	5	132
Adams	0	4	6	120
Ferris	1	2	7	118
Place	3	2	5	141
Leach	1	8	1	178
Total	5	21	24	689

ORCHARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckholz	3	5	2	180
Folterman	2	2	6	124
Schroeder	1	3	6	120
Rufer	3	4	3	166
Fuchs	2	3	5	137
Total	11	17	22	727

SECOND GAME.

WAVERLY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Seaton	2	7	1	175
Esquirol	2	3	5	135
Livingston	3	5	2	165
Lauckhardt	2	5	3	163
Harrison	4	6	0	204
Total	13	26	11	842

PELHAM.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Martin	4	2	4	159
Adams	2	4	4	143
Ferris	3	3	4	148
Place	0	5	5	118
Leach	2	5	3	152
Total	11	19	20	720

THIRD GAME.

WAVERLY.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Seaton	0	8	2	158
Esquirol	2	3	5	137
Livingston	4	3	3	177
Lauckhardt	3	6	1	186
Harrison	3	3	4	150
Total	12	23	15	808

ORCHARD.

Name.	Strikes.	Spares.	Breaks.	Score.
Buckholz	3	4	3	170
Folterman	0	6	4	141
Schroeder	2	4	4	139
Rufer	2	5	3	157
Fuchs	4	2	4	153
Total	11	21	18	760

PROF. AMES'S STATEMENT.

Declares The Yale News Gives an Erroneous Impression.

CAMBRIDGE, Oct. 16.—At 12 o'clock last night, after earlier in the evening refusing to say anything about the official statement of Yale's position on the Harvard-Yale controversy, Prof. Ames, Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, submitted the following facts:

The statement in The Yale News contains several inaccuracies calculated to give an erroneous impression of Harvard's position. That position was fully explained to Mr. Adee on a casual meeting in Cambridge Jan. 18 to Mr. Cowles, who came to Castine on Aug. 29 for the purpose of learning Harvard's attitude, and to Mr. Stewart, who came to Cambridge Oct. 1 to lay a proposition before the Harvard Athletic Committee.

Harvard has at all times throughout the present controversy, up to and including Oct. 5, been ready to let bygones be bygones and to accept an invitation from Yale to meet her in football or in all the sports, either for one year or for a term of years. Harvard, as the defeated party, opened negotiations for a football game in April. Yale officially terminated these negotiations by Capt. Thorne's letter of May 11. In common courtesy, it was Yale's part to reopen negotiations, if they were to be renewed at all. It was Harvard's part to maintain a dignified silence until an invitation should come from Yale. The plan by which certain Harvard graduates, who neither had nor claimed to have authority, to make agreements, were to unite with certain Yale graduates in inviting Capts. Thorne and Brewer to a conference, and by which Yale should send no invitation, was therefore disapproved when submitted to the Harvard Athletic Committee, a body instructed by the university authorities with the entire supervision and control of Harvard athletics.

The committee has insisted also that inasmuch as there has been a public difference between the universities, the settlement of that difference should also be public. Yale has been unwilling to send an invitation in the customary form for a game of football. Mr. Stewart did, however, on Oct. 1, submit a proposition to the Harvard committee for its approval in the form of two letters, which, as he said, had been prepared after consultation with Capt. Thome and the Yale athletic advisors. Mr. Stewart assured us that Capt. Thorne would send one of these letters if Capt. Brewer would send the other in reply. This proposed correspondence seemed to the committee to be in substance a repetition of Capt. Thorne's letter of May 11, and a compliance with that request on the part of Capt. Brewer, by contradicting for himself for Harvard supporters and for Dr. Brooks, the public statements of the latter. The proposition was therefore necessarily declined the same day.

ANY ONE CAN KEEP STORE

for a little while, but the test of good storekeeping is growth. You needn't more than step inside this store to know that business is booming. Masses of goods, timely, seasonable, and throngs of buyers are in sight everywhere. They don't keep coming and buying just for fun.

DRESS GOODS

Even more surprising than the grand, the unmatched assortment, is the masterly way in which unheard of prices have been made. Never before have we shown goods of such exquisite style and grand quality for so little money.

BLACK GOODS

40 in. mohair and wool Fancies in a great variety of patterns, **$1;** value, $1.35.
46 in. English Cheviot, mohair finish, **58c;** value, 85c.
50 in. Clay Diagonal, medium size wale, **$1;** regularly $1.50.
50 in. Mohair Cheviot, double warp, lustrous yarn, **75c;** value, $1.
Velour Cords, raven black, **68, 75c, $1,** and **$1.25.**
46 in. Boucle Novelties in a great variety of patterns, mohair and wool, **$1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2,** and **$2.50.**

COLORED GOODS

44 in., silk-and-wool Suitings, bright silk figures on darker grounds, two and three toned effects, 6-color combinations, **95c** yd. instead of $1.25.
Wool Plaids, 46 in., quiet effects, 7-color combines, **75c** yd.; were $1.25.
Illuminated Jacquard Fancies, 48 in., 9-color combines, **45c** yd. from 65c.
50 in. Cheviot Suitings, iridescent effects, **$1.25** yd. instead of $2.
Camel's-hair Cheviot, **$1** yd.; were $1.50.
In and near Rotunda.

CHILDREN'S SHOES

Any child that wears Shoes between sizes 7 and 2 can be fitted in $2 or $3 qualities at **95c** the pair.

Why? Just because there are only A, B and C widths. One thousand pairs in the lot, spring heel, button Shoes, made of
pebble goat straight goat
dull kid vici kid
Some with sole leather tips, all at **95c;** just because of the widths—A, B and C!
Second Floor.

CHIFFONIERS

They help tell the story of our wonderful Furniture selling. Anything for anywhere in the house is about as cheap accordingly.
Antique oak Chiffoniers, highly polished, 3 large and 2 small drawers, and hat box, carved back, fine handles, top, 18x30 in., **$8.50.**
Curly birch Chiffoniers, very highly polished, carved back, 4 large and 2 small drawers, swell top, 18x30 in., **$11.**
Antique oak Chiffoniers, 3 large and 2 small drawers, hat box, German bevel glass, 24x14 in., top 35x20 in., **$10.**
Curly birch Chiffoniers, very highly finished, 5 large drawers, round bevel mirror, 20x16 in., neat handles, **$13.50.**
Fourth Floor.

HOW ABOUT LAMPS?

Every shape, every size, every worthy sort, judge of values by this:
Heavy cast gold finished Banquet Lamps, with onyx column and silk shade complete, **$5;** regularly $9.50.
Basement.

CRYSTAL GLASSWARE

Extravagance once, but we've made it easy for any one to own it.
Fine polished Hotel Goblets, **45c** doz.; the 75c kind.
Imitation cut glass Whiskey Jugs, **65c** ea.; Whiskey Tumblers to match, **5c** ea.
Imitation cut glass Saltcellars, **2c** each; assorted designs.
Basement, Broadway and Ninth Street.

IF THE BOY NEEDS

Shirt Waists or knockabout Trousers you needn't look an inch further to save every possible cent.
Boys' fine white muslin Waists, linen collar and cuffs, pleated back and front, laundered, **40c,** 3 for **$1.** 4 to 12 yrs.
Boys' fine strong white muslin Waists, linen collar and cuffs, pleated back and front, patent tape buttons, slightly soiled, unlaundered, 4 to 12 yrs, **25c.**
Boys' fine strong muslin Shirt Waists, linen collar and cuffs, pleated back and front, patent taped buttons, slightly soiled, **25c;** from 50c.
Boys' fine white muslin Shirt Waists, linen collar and cuffs, full laundered, pleated back and front, **40c;** 3 for **$1.**
Boys' fine white muslin Shirt Waists, laundered collar and cuffs, pleated back and front, **65c;** 2 for **$1.**
Boys' 2-piece Suits, blue English rough serge, color acid tested, patent elastic waistband in trousers, 6 to 15 yrs., **$5.**
Boys' knockabout Trousers, best quality corduroy and all-wool, solid gray and pin check patterns, **$1.**
Second Floor, Ninth Street.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

Heavy all-linen Breakfast Napkins, fast edges, **$1** doz. Finer grades, **$1.25** doz.; good value at $1.50. A special lot at **$1.50** doz.; regularly $2.
Irish Damask Dinner Napkins, ¾x¾, **$1.73** and **$2.40;** were $2.25 and $2.75.
Extra fine Dinner Napkins, 26x26 in., **$3;** regularly $3.75.
Irish Damask Table Cloths, bordered all around, good variety of patterns, 2x2 to 2x3½ yds., **$1.75** to **$3.25;** good value at $2.25 to $4.
Fourth Avenue.

SILVERWARE

The great **$2** sale. Quadruple plate is the most economical dinner ware in existence. We have Ferenries, Coffee Pots, Tea Pots, Sugar Bowls, Cream Pitchers, Spooners, Syrup Jugs, large Trays and Waiters, Candelabra, Crumb Trays, Bread Trays, Cake Baskets, Fruit Baskets, Card Trays, and a dozen other shapes all at **$2,** all quadruple plate, and mostly worth up to $5.
Don't skip extra quality plate Tea Spoons, 6 for **50c,** or the Table Spoons, 6 for **$1.25.**
Tenth Street.

HANDKERCHIEFS

We can't put it too strongly—this is far and away the most active and most deserving Handkerchief store we know of. These as pointers.
Misses' and children's hemstitched mull Handkerchiefs, hand work initial, **5c** each. Only 12 to a customer.
Men's large hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, **19c** each; regularly 40c.
Men's initial Handkerchiefs, pure linen, real hemstitched, hand work initial, **15c;** regularly 25c.
Broadway.

FEATHER BOAS

Cock feather Boas, **$1.** Choicest thing in the market for anything like that price. Real ostrich feather Boas at **$5.90** that would be $10 in some places, and up to $50.
Broadway.

DRESS SHIELDS

Amolin Dress Shields, entirely odorless, used by all dressmakers, **25c** pair. Amolin Powder destroys the odor of perspiration, **25c** box.
Broadway.

BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE. Hilton, Hughes & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. T. STEWART & Co. BROADWAY 9th & 10th Sts. FOURTH AVE.

WILL TRUST LOCAL AUTHORITIES.

Gov. Clarke Says Fitzsimmons and Corbett Will Not Fight in Arkansas.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark, Oct. 16.—A conference regarding the proposed fight took place at the Arlington Hotel this afternoon. Gov. Clarke, Judge Duffie, Sheriff Houpt, States Attorney Teague, the Citizens' Committee, and their legal representatives participating.

A member of the conference stated after adjournment at 5:30 o'clock that the Governor had agreed to leave the whole matter to the local authorities; that the latter have given him positive assurance that there will be no prizefight, but a glove contest as indicated in the revised articles of the agreement as sent out yesterday. He stated that the Governor gave him positive assurance that if there was no law to prevent glove contests, and if only a glove contest was contemplated, he would not invade the city with an armed force to prevent it.

Another member of the conference committee stated that he could only report progress of a favorable nature at the time of adjournment. The Governor's views had undergone somewhat of a change, caused by a more thorough understanding of the intentions of the principals, and that not a brutal exhibition of the manly art was contemplated to be brought off here.

The programme is now to make a test case by causing the arrest of Maher and O'Donnell, who are both in proximity to the city, sometime to-morrow morning. They will be placed under bonds to keep the peace, which they will refuse to give, and they will go to jail, when a writ of habeas corpus will be sued out, and they will then be taken before Chancellor Leatherman for trial.

Col. John J. Sumpter, a church member and one of the most active opponents of the mill, said this evening that he, in company with Judge Hutchins, had examined the statutes of the State and found that there is no law against prizefighting, and that he would oppose any attempt that might be made to place the county under martial law for the purpose of suppressing anything that was not in violation of any law. In other words, he did not propose to violate a law himself or see it done if he could prevent it. He was assured by the Governor that there would be no militia sent to Garland County, but the Governor would insist that there shall be nothing more than a glove contest.

TRADE SCHOOLS FAVORED BY BUILDERS

They Demand that the Laws to Protect the Forests Be Enforced.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—At the second day's session of the National Association of Builders, a resolution was adopted calling upon Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, to enforce all laws looking to the protection of the public forests from unnecessary and wanton destruction; also urging upon the Governors of the several States the recommendation of legislation in their annual messages looking to the preservation of the forests from destruction.

George Watson of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Committee on the Establishment of Trade Schools, made an extended report. He said trade schools had now been established in New-York and Philadelphia, $400,000 had been given to the University of California by J. C. Wilmerding to teach boys trades, and the Jeanes estate of Philadelphia had given $100,000 to the Spring Garden Institute for the same purpose.

Mr. J. G. McCarthy of Chicago said the opposition to the establishment of trade schools came from trades unions. He suggested that the best plan was for every employer to establish his own trade school, as had been done in Chicago.

Secretary Sayward and Treasurer Tapper read their annual reports, which were approved. The afternoon session was devoted exclusively to the consideration of proposed amendments to the constitution. They will be acted upon Friday.

It is expected that the next annual convention will be held in Buffalo, N. Y.

THE ODENDAHL POISONING CASE

A Large Quantity of Strychnine in the Salts Which the Young Man Took—No Known Cause for Suicide.

Dr. Ernest J. Lederle, assistant chemist of the Health Department, made a further report to Coroner Dobbs yesterday of the analysis which he is making in the Otto Odendahl poisoning case. He found that there were ten grains of strychnine crystallized to the ounce of epsom salts which young Odendahl took just before his death.

Dr. Lederle also found one-quarter of a grain of crystallized strychnine among the dregs left in the glass out of which Odendahl took the salts. This would show that Odendahl must have taken several grains of strychnine, whereas half a grain would have been sufficient to kill him.

Dr. Lederle also analyzed four packages of salts which he took from Weisman & Muellenbach's store at 9 Bible House, where Odendahl purchased the salts. In these packages he found no evidence whatever of strychnine. This presents an additional mystery as to how the poison came to be in the salts. All of the salts in the drug store will be examined. The wholesale druggists who sold the salts to the retailers are confident that the strychnine did not get in the salts in their place.

Coroner Dobbs applied to District Attorney Fellows yesterday for an order permitting Dr. Lederle to make a chemical analysis of the organs taken from the body at the autopsy. This will delay the inquest at least ten days.

Acting Chief Conlin stated yesterday that he and Acting Sergeant Titus, who is working on the case, went carefully over the facts thus far presented, and can find no motive for the young man poisoning himself or being poisoned by some one else. The brother and sister of the dead youth were taken to Weisman & Muellenbach's drug store Tuesday and positively identified one of the members of the firm as the person who sold the salts that contained the poison. Mr. Conlin declined to tell which of the members had been identified.

LARCHMONT HOTEL OWNERS INDIGNANT

They Fear No Injunctions, However, That Cottagers May Procure.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The attitude taken by the residents of Larchmont Manor against boarding houses and hotels, as told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day, has stirred up much indignation among boarding-house keepers all through this part of Westchester County. They say the residents of Larchmont Manor are trying to surround themselves with a sort of golden wall, and have altogether erroneous ideas about individual rights in Larchmont Manor or elsewhere.

The cottagers of Larchmont Manor declare that if they go into court, they will do so without any suspicion of ill will against the hotel and boarding-house people as individuals. They are firm, however, in their opinion that no more hotels shall be built there if they can help it. One prominent cottager said to-day:

"I suppose the fact is that if we should obtain an injunction restraining the building of a hotel, and the injunction should be sustained, it would mean that every hotel and boarding house here must be closed. The law, I think, would treat all alike. One reason why no action was begun long ago is that we disliked to do anything that would interfere with the boarding houses that have proved welcome and useful among us."

Larchmont Manor is particularly attractive now. The maple trees are gorgeous. The nights are perfect for sleep. There is scarcely a single object in the whole place to offend the eye. The only thing that disturbs the perfect harmony of Larchmont Manor is the vexed boarding-house and hotel question. It has intruded itself on the community and threatens to become really irritating.

Two or more large boarding houses are still open. They are eminently respectable. One of them has been established twenty years. The proprietor of a boarding house said:

"No action that can be instituted will affect us in the least. We have remained here undisturbed for years, and it is absurd that at this late day we can be restrained from doing a legitimate business here. I know of at least one boarding-house keeper who has enough money to buy out some of the cottagers. We fear no injunctions."

It was said that George H. Chatterton, who, it is alleged, had in mind the construction of a hotel in Beach Avenue, is not likely to be frightened by threats of any legal action.

NEW EPISCOPAL CANONS

Adopted by the Convention in Minneapolis Yesterday.

THE SUBJECT OF DIVORCE COVERED

The House of Deputies Refuses to Change the Title of the Church as Designated in the Prayer Book.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 16.—When the House of Deputies of the Episcopal Convention reassembled this morning, the joint committee appointed to consider the regularity and validity of the order of the Church in Sweden, presented a report setting forth reasons why no minister of the Swedish Church should be allowed to officiate in any church under American jurisdiction. Objection was made to the immediate consideration of the matter, and it went on the calendar.

Another attack upon the present title of the denomination made itself manifest in the presentation of a report from the committee to consider the message from the House of Bishops, recommending that the title page of the book of common prayer be changed by the omission of the words "according to the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America," and the substitution of the words "according to American use." There was a minority report, signed by J. Pierpont Morgan of New-York, Messrs. Biddle and Blanchard of Philadelphia, and Perkins of Kentucky, in which the proposed change was characterized as a virtual reopening of the subject of prayer-book revision, which had already been settled, and therefore unwise and to be deprecated as calculated to alarm the members of the communion.

A disposition to cut off debate on the issue was manifested by the delegates, and, after Dr. Faude of Minnesota had characterized the proposal as one of bad faith, and Dr. Groton of Rhode Island had spoken to the same effect, a vote by dioceses and orders was taken. It resulted: Clerical Vote—Yeas, 19; nays, 30; divided, 3. Lay Vote—Yeas, 12; nays, 30; divided, 4.

The house refused again to change the title of the Church as designated in the Prayer Book, and the formal resolution of non-concurrence with the Bishops was adopted by a large majority on a viva voce vote.

After the receipt of another message from the Bishops announcing that they had designated the Bishop of Milwaukee and the Coadjutor Bishop of Minnesota as delegates to the next meeting of the Canadian General Synod, Dean Hoffman, from the Commission on Constitution and Canons, made a final report, containing the proposed canons on marriage and divorce, upon which the commission has been laboring ever since the assembling of the convention. The canons, which were received and placed on file, read as follows:

1. No minister of this Church shall solemnize the marriage of any person who has a divorced husband or wife still living; but this prohibition shall not be held to apply to the innocent party in a divorce which the court shall have granted for the cause of adultery, or to parties only divorced from each other, seeking to be united again.

2. If any minister of this Church know or have reasonable cause to believe that a person has been married otherwise than as the discipline of this Church doth allow, he shall not minister holy baptism or the holy communion to such person without the written consent of the Bishop of the diocese.

"Provided, however, that no minister shall in any case refuse the sacrament to a penitent person in imminent danger of death."

For an hour or more the house was in a legal tangle over a request from the joint commission that it be continued in existence to consider such canons as may not be acted upon by this convention, a special committee having been appointed yesterday to deal similarly with the constitution. The Bishops had already decided in favor of continuing the commission on the canon question only, and after a tedious and desultory debate the House concurred by a vote of 196 to 59.

This matter disposed of, the order of the day, the establishment of a "Provincial system," or the formation of dioceses into provinces, was called for, and Dr. Taylor of Springfield made a long address in its favor. The house finally shelved the provincial question by referring it to a special committee, to report in 1898.

The house gave its approval to a resolution presented by Arthur Sowdon of Massachusetts, setting forth that the good of the Nation demanded that Independence Day should be observed religiously as well as otherwise, and suggested that a special form of service be employed for that day. The resolution went to the bishops.

For the fourth successive time Delegate Fairbanks of Florida, submitted a resolution that the general convention may accept a cession of a part of the territorial jurisdiction of a diocese, when the bishop and convention of such diocese shall propose such cession, and three-fourths of the parishes in the ceded territory, and also the same proportion of parishes in the remaining territory, shall consent thereto.

Dr. Alsop of Long Island opposed the proposition on the ground that it would militate against the energy necessary for the creation of a new diocese, while the Rev. Walter Page of Texas, a brother of Thomas Nelson Page, the novelist, in a characteristic frontier speech, urged the rich men of the East not to be so unfair and so un-American as to close the doors of light against the great southwestern country. Finally, after a long debate, the resolution was sent to the Committee on Constitution by a vote of 137 to 108.

The decks were now cleared for the battle between the Broad Churchmen and the conservatives on the issue of Christian Unity. There were two reports, one signed by Dr. Huntington of New-York and five others, and the other bearing the signatures of Dr. J. C. Faude of Minneapolis, the leader of the High Church party in the Northwest, and five associate members of the committee. Hence neither report was a "minority" one. The report of Dr. Huntington's committee read substatially as follows:

The Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to whom was referred the resolution of a clerical deputy from New-York, making it lawful under well defined restrictions for Bishops of this Church to take under their spiritual oversight congregations of Christian people not heretofore in communion with this Church, recommend the adoption of the following:

Resolved, The House of Bishops concurring, that the following amendment be made to the Constitution, and that the proposed amendment be made known to the several dioceses, in order that it may be finally agreed to and ratified on the next general convention, in accordance with the provisions of Article IX. of the Constitution:

Add to Article VIII. of the Constitution the following, to wit: But nothing in this article shall be so construed as to restrain any Bishop of this Church acting by and with the advice of the Standing Committee of his diocese or missionary jurisdiction, from taking under his spiritual oversight any congregation of Christian people not theretofore in communion with this Church which accepts the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed, and whose minister, having received episcopal ordination, shall covenant, as may be prescribed by canon, to use in public worship such form or directory as the said Bishop shall set forth and authorize.

Provided, Such form or directory shall contain or enjoin nothing contrary to the doctrine of this Church, shall make provision for the apostolic rite of confirmation, and shall require in the administration of the sacraments of baptism and the supper of the Lord, the unfailing use of the words and elements ordained by Christ Himself; and, provided, further, that no such congregation shall be admitted into union with a diocesan convention or council until it shall have been organized as a parish or congregation of this Church, in accordance with canonical requirements.

The Froude report was much larger. It said in part:

The proposed amendment is one touching our Book of Common Prayer, which is the interpreter and bulwark of our faith and doctrine. This American branch of the Church catholic has wisely guarded this body by providing that not only no one Bishop, not even the whole House of Bishops alone, but the House of Deputies, acting concurrently with the House of Bishops in two successive General Conventions, with an interval of three years, and with a full knowledge imparted to the several dioceses, shall act on all changes in this Book of Common Prayer. But in this proposed amendment is a provision which annihilates time, brushes aside the whole Church in her legislative capacity, and allows every Bishop to do at will what it is now intended he shall do only in certain specified emergencies. Each Bishop would then be a law unto himself.

The form of administration of the holy communion, for example, would very naturally reflect the "interpretation" which each Bishop would put upon that great sacrament. There is nothing in the proposed amendment which would prevent the use, with some modifications, of the Roman mass by a Bishop who inclined in that direction, to say nothing of other liturgies or forms. Such great diversities of "views" incorporated into forms or directions of worship would not tend to the peace and harmony of the Church, but, on the contrary, give rise to contentions for which no gains of semi-converts from other religious bodies would compensate us.

What is the supposed gain to come from this proposed amendment? Christian unity, it is answered. But this measure seems to have as its underlying principle the idea that unity means union in the sense of aggregation, and without that "unity of the spirit" which is "the bond of peace." In the judgment of the undersigned, union without unity is no better than recognized separation. Almost every congregation admitted as here proposed would give us something resembling another "school of thought." We certainly have enough "schools of thought"—sometimes called parties—in the Church as it is. To open the door and invite more would, in the judgment of the undersigned, be well nigh suicidal.

It is doubtful if any "Congregations of Christian People" would accept so questionable a position as even this exceptional legislation would give them. Clearly, they would not thus be received into the fullness of the Church's privileges. While Bishops might receive them under their spiritual oversight, the councils of the dioceses might be closed to them. They would stand upon a different plane from that of confirmed church people. They would be, at the best, a new kind of "Proselytes of the gate"—a most humiliating position, and one not likely to be accepted. It therefore seems to the understigned that so weak an overture would defeat its own ends. We therefore offer as a substitute, that it is unexpedient to amend the constitution in the manner proposed.

Dr. Huntington opened the debate with a speech of great fervor. He said that the proposal was not in the interest of broad churchmanship, but in the interest of a comprehensive churchmanship and of American Catholicity. In this country there were 20,000,000 of communicants of different denominations, of which number the Protestant Episcopal Church was credited with 600,000. Why should it not open its doors to some of the remaining 1,100,000? All had in common the love of Christ, which outweighed all other points of difference. He had little faith in Christian unity by negotiation with high contracting parties. Perhaps they might not be able to reach the large denominations, but they could gather in sporadic congregations that would be willing to come into the fold, if given liberty of worship.

Dr. Froude and Alfred Mills of Newark, N. J., opposed the proposed amendments on the grounds set forth in the report they had signed, and the debate was unfinished when the house adjourned.

The House of Bishops appointed the Bishops of Western New-York, Iowa, New-York, Nebraska, Ohio, and the Rev. Theodore Seibt of the General Theological Seminary, New-York, to make a new translation into German of the Prayer Book. It was also decided to prepare an Italian translation of the same volume. It was decided to readjust the boundaries of the missionary jurisdictions, and the Bishops of Springfield, Central Pennsylvania, and California were appointed a committee for that purpose.

NEW CLEARING HOUSE PROPERTY

Demand that the Money Received for the Old Site Should Be Distributed May Result in a Friendly Suit.

Members of the Clearing House Committee to which was referred the demand made at the last meeting of the association that the $725,000 received for the Clearing House property at Pine and Nassau Streets be distributed among the banks which originally subscribed for the purchase of the site are inclined to think that a friendly suit may be necessary to determine the ownership of the money.

It will be recalled that the Cedar Street site was bought and building begun on it on the assumption that the proceeds of the sale of the present quarters would be available for the association's new home. President Palmer of the Broadway National Bank, who demanded a distribution among original subscribers, seems to have raised a point that cannot be easily overcome, although he stands almost alone. He proposed a receivership for the association, in order that the question might be passed upon judicially. This proposition was scouted. It is now reported, and not denied, that he has warned the buyers that they cannot get good title to the property as the matter stands. This report has led other members of the association to consider the advisability of a suit, by which all doubt may be removed.

A prominent member of the association made a statement yesterday explaining the way in which title to the old site was conveyed. It explains also the present situation.

"When the property was originally bought," he said, "it was put in the name of five individuals, officers of banks, the Clearing House not being a chartered institution, and not being allowed by law to hold real estate. These five trustees then made a declaration of trust, which stated that the property was held for the uses of the New-York Clearing House Association. That was the original declaration of trust.

"It was found afterward that there was some error in the measurements of the lot, and three of the original trustees having died, the remaining two, as surviving trustees, conveyed the property to an individual President of one of the banks, who was a bachelor, and who in turn then deeded the property to five new trustees, individuals and bank Presidents, by which deed the correct measurements of the property were placed on record. These five trustees then signed a declaration of trust which had some new fangled terms in it which were not in the original deed of trust, which indicated clearly the purposes for which the original property was bought.

"It is in this new declaration of trust that the trouble begins, and it seems to have arisen, not from any action of the association, which has always treated the property as held for the uses of the Clearing House, but from the wishes of one or two bank officers, who thought it expedient to state in the deed of trust that it was held for the Clearing House Association 'or for the original subscribing banks as their interests may appear.'

"Why the original declaration of trust should have been altered does not clearly appear. Undoubtedly the action of every member of the Clearing House will be in favor of giving a good deed to the property and then endeavoring to come to some equitable basis of distribution. As for a receivership, it is not to be considered."

"HIGH TEAS" FOR CHARITY

Benefits for the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women and Seton Hospital.

The "high tea," given last evening in the banquet hall in Madison Square Garden was for the benefit of the hospital of the New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women. Invitations to the number of 4,000 were sent out.

On the Reception Committee were Dr. Phoebe J. B. Wait, Dr. Amelia Wright, Mrs. E. L. Demorest, Mrs. Mary Knox Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Will Curtis Demorest, Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, William B. Tuthill, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Frank Moss, Andrew J. Robinson, Mrs. Love, Dr. Louise Lannin, Dr. Elrene K. Rounds, Dr. Alice Campbell, Miss Charlotte Walker, Miss May E. Robinson, Miss Florence L. Robinson, William B. Wait, Dr. Oliver B. Wait, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Jenkins, and George Robinson.

The hospital is for women only, and is entirely under the charge of women. While it has a large patronage from well-to-do patients, no one is ever turned away for lack of money when there is room in the hospital. More money is now needed for a new building and to carry on the charitable part of the work. The tea last evening was for this purpose, the hospital receiving half the proceeds.

The officers of the Board of Trustees of the College and Hospital are: President—Dr. Amelia Wright; Secretary—Dr. Cordelia Williams; Treasurer—Miss. E. L. Demorest.

The tea to take place in the Garden this evening will be for the benefit of the Seton Hospital, which cares for curable consumptives, and is under the control of the Sisters of Charity of Mount St. Vincent. It will be given under the auspices of many well-known New-York women.

The committee in charge consist of Mrs. J. V. Bouvier, Mrs. Paul G. Thebaud, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Edward Baldwin, Mrs. Van Brugh Livingston, Mrs. George Waddington, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Acosta, Mrs. Jules Reynal, Mrs. George Ehret, Miss A. Leary, the Misses Combes and McMahon, Miss Lily L. Crimmins, Miss May Crimmins, Miss Madeline Anthon, Mrs. I. Ceballos Tanz, Mrs. Del Monte, Mr. Welles, Mrs. Theobald W. Tone, Mrs. Robert Hewitt, Miss Guilia Morosini, and Miss Marié.

The New-York Catholic Protectory Band will give a concert during the evening. The share of the proceeds of the tea going to the institution will be used for furnishing the hospital building.

The crowd at the Food Show filled the floor last night, and overflowed the balcony, and the seats in the boxes. The Letter Carriers' Association turned out strongly, and had their own band engaged for a concert in the main hall. The concert in the concert hall for the benefit of the Garnet Fresh Air Home at Westbury, L. I., drew an attentive and paying audience, and the Woman's Afro-American Union was well paid for its labors.

Silk Weavers Out on Strike.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Oct. 16.—One hundred weavers in the Givernaud Silk Mill struck at noon to-day, because their petition for better wages was refused. They claim that they cannot make a living since the mill was put on three-quarter time.

They get 5 cents per yard on French looms and 7 cents on Jacquard looms. They demand 10 and 12 cents, respectively.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite or singly; superior table; references.

50TH ST., 26 WEST.—Suite two rooms; private bath; second floor back parlor, with board; references.

231 EAST 57th ST.—Boarders wanted; large rooms for couple or friends. $6 to $8.

A LADY LIVING IN 80TH ST., NEAR COlumbus Av., can give a comfortable home to one or two gentlemen, with or without board; references required. Address C. P. L., 1,242 Broadway.

Furnished Rooms.

20th ST., 101, CORNER 4th AV.—Large handsomely furnished sunny rooms; single or suite; breakfast optional; references.

27th ST., 127 EAST.—Two large communicating rooms, singly or together; handsomely furnished; private family.

44th ST., 238 WEST.—Back parlor for physician; alcove and hall room; well furnished; references.

46th ST., 19 WEST.—Two square rooms for gentlemen, in private family.

70th ST., 38 EAST.—Large, handsomely decorated rooms; hot and cold water; select location; references.

VERY NICELY FURNISHED SQUARE AND hall room; private house; location central. Address W., 1,227 Broadway.

Rooms Wanted.

ROOMS WANTED—Gentleman, wife and daughter (12 years) want floor of four rooms, with bath, furnished for light housekeeping, "dinners out;" private house with owner preferred; rent must be moderate; quiet location, between 59th and 116th St.; references given and required. Box 225, York Harbor, Me.

Auction Sales.

EDW. SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ART.

FINE MODERN

Paintings

Comprising Important Examples of the Most Prominent Masters of the Present Day.

REPRESENTATIVE WORKS BY

Ballavoine—Harpingney—Jimenez—Jacomin—Soulacroix—Torini—Semenowsky—Tamburini—Rau—Messant—Meissner—Pinchard—Rico—Rosierse—Walker, and many other prominent artists.

ON FREE EXHIBITION AT THE

SCHENCK ART GALLERY,

No. 85 Liberty St., near Broadway.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) also FRIDAY, Oct. 17 and 18, 1895.

At 3:15 o'clock each day.

RAPID TRANSIT CASE ARGUED

The Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Appeals in Question.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The appeal in the matter of the application of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners of New-York City for the appointment of Commissioners, was argued to-day in the Court of Appeals. This appeal was from an order of the General Term, which declared that the General Term refused to entertain or consider either the application to designate a newspaper or the application to appoint Commissioners, on the ground that the General Term had no jurisdiction, and that jurisdiction was vested solely in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which was appointed by the Governor in April last.

In his argument, Mr. Shepard held that the plain good sense and the clear intention of the makers of the Constitution were that the Appellate Division was to begin its duties from and after the last day of December next, and was to be without any function or duty prior to that day. The Governor's designation of the Justices of the Appellate Divisions prior to the last day of December served only as a convenience to enable the Judges to prepare for the performance of their new duties.

He argued further, "If, as the General Term held, there was an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, every one of the seven Justices designated by the Governor has been absolutely disqualified from performing the judicial duties which, in fact, he has been performing; the criminal trials in May and June last before Judge Ingraham and Judge Barrett were before Judges constitutionally disqualified; the circuits and Special Terms held by other Judges have been held in plain violation of the Constitution, and, to cap the absurdity, the very Justices composing the General Term which made the order now appealed from were violating the Constitution every moment they sat in that court."

TO HONOR LEHIGH'S NEW PRESIDENT

Dinner to be Given to Dr. Drown at the Brunswick Oct. 25.

The Lehigh University Club of the City of New-York will give a dinner in honor of Dr. Thomas M. Drown, the new President of the university, at the Hotel Brunswick, on the evening of Friday, Oct. 25. All alumni, former students, and present undergraduates are invited to be present, and a large number of acceptances has already been received.

Among those who will be present are Seth Low, President of Columbia College; Gen. Francis A. Walker, President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; William H. Sayre of Bethlehem, Penn., and Henry S. Drinker of Philadelphia, members of the Board of Trustees; Profs. William H. Chandler, Mansfield Merriman, Severin Ringer, and Dr. W. L. Estes of the Faculty; Robert P. Linderman, President of the Bethlehem Iron Company; Rollin H. Wilbur of Bethlehem, W. A. Lathrop of Wilkesbarre, William Hull McCarthy, Dr. H. B. Reed, Dr. H. R. Price, Charles E. Ronaldson, Archibald Johnston, R. B. Honeyman, F. R. Coates, W. R. Sattler, L. P. Gaston, J. Hollis Wells, C. H. Deans, Garrett B. Linderman, William V. Pettit, Charles Bull, R. G. Cooke, P. A. Lambert, William E. Bond, A. E. Forstall, Dr. W. H. Cooke, C. McK. Leoser, Jr., W. C. Anderson, H. K. Landis, and Alexander Potter.

Delegations are expected from clubs in other cities. Applications for seats should be sent to W. D. Farwell, 64 West Thirty-ninth Street, this city.

ATLANTA FAIR GAINING IN POPULARITY

Miss Grace Dodge and Others Deliver Addresses on Women's Work.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The attendance at the exposition is growing steadily. Chief Felder of the Admissions Department states that the increase this week so far over last for the corresponding dates, is 28 per cent. Everything points to an enormous attendance on Cleveland Day, next Wednesday. Excursions are coming from points 400 miles away. The National Road Parliament meets to-morrow.

Congresses on hospitals, nursery, and charities were held at the Woman's Building to-day. They were presided over by Mrs. Nellie Peters Black.

Miss Mary S. Garrett of Philadelphia followed up her speech of yesterday by another on the same line, the education of deaf mutes.

Papers were read by Miss Grace Dodge of New-York, on Co-operative Work Among Women; Mrs. Samuel Watson of Tennessee, on Philanthropy of American Women; Mrs. Alvira Davis, on Woman's Work in the Hospital, and by Mrs. Emily Huntington Miller of Chicago, on Hospitals.

Sold Beer in His Neighbor's House.

August Meyer, a saloon keeper at 311 Pearl Street, was held for examination at the Tombs Police Court yesterday in $500 bail on a charge of violating the excise law.

The complainant was Jeremiah O'Brien, who keeps a hotel at 300 Pearl Street. He closed his bar on Sunday and went to Long Island. When he returned he found that Meyer had carried a keg of beer into one of his (O'Brien's) rooms and sold it to the inmates of the hotel.

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
30, 32, 34 EAST 57th STREET,
REOPENS OCT. 3d.
Primary, Preparatory, and Collegiate Departments. Classes for special work in Psychology, History, and Literature will begin on Monday, November 4th.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AV....Numbers limited. A Primary Department, with Kindergarten Methods, and a class for Preparation for College have been added. Post Graduate Class begins Nov. 1.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Berkeley Gymnasium
FOR
WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
23 West 44th Street.
DR. MARY TAYLOR BISSELL,
Director.

The Comstock School.
Family and day school for girls. Primary, academic, college preparatory; 33d year, Oct. 2; kindergarten, Oct. 9.
Miss DAY and Miss REED, Principals.
32 West 40th St.

The Misses Graham,
Successors to the Misses Green.
Boarding and day school for girls.
Established 1816.
At new location. October 2d.
176 West 72d St., Sherman Square.

Miss Annie Brown.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, preparatory, and academic departments. Preparation for college. Special courses. October 3d. 711-713-715-717 Fifth Avenue.

Mademoiselle Veltin.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Oct. 3d 160 and 162 WEST 74th ST.
COLLEGE PREPARATION.

Miss Gayler.
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Primary, Preparatory, Collegiate Depts. Seventh year begins Wednesday, October 2d.
174 West 86th St.

Finishing Classes
FOR GIRLS OVER THIRTEEN. A limited number received into the family. No College preparation. Junior department added by request. The MISSES CRICHTON, 17 E. 57th St.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Kindergarten begins Oct. 15.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,
348 MADISON AVENUE,
reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Chisholm.
School for girls. Primary and advanced class. Kindergarten for boys and girls. Oct. 2.
15 East 65th St.

Mrs. Mary Coxe Philips School
for Girls, 116 West 70th St., will reopen Oct. 2. Department for boys. SPECIAL CLASSES FOR CHILDREN UNDER SEVEN YEARS OF AGE.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Elliman's Kindergarten
and Elementary Class. Kindergarten Training Class. 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.
Classes in Higher English for Young Women.
117 West 58th Street.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss S. LeB. Drumm's School
and kindergarten; German a specialty. CARNEGIE MUSIC HALL. Reopens Oct. 7.

The Arundel School,
71 West 90th St. For girls, and special primary training for boys. MRS. EDW. H. WEED, Prin.

Mrs. Graham Youngs
School for Girls. Class for little Boys, 18 East 46th Street; formerly 40 West 45th Street.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, and 24 West 44th St.
Autumn half begins Oct. 2. The Head Master will be at the school building all day to meet parents during October.

Drisler School,
NO. 9 EAST 49th STREET.
FRANK DRISLER, A. M., Principal.
A select school for a limited number of boys. Reopens Tuesday, October 1.

Preparation for College
and other instruction by Harvard graduate; experienced tutor. HALLAM, Box 86, 1,242 Broadway.

Dr. Halsey's School for Boys,
34 WEST 40th STREET.
Primary, Commercial, Collegiate Departments.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School
NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 50th ST.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business; the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Columbia Grammar School.
34 and 36 East 51st St. 132d Year.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES, SCIENTIFIC SCHOOLS, BUSINESS. PRIMARY DEPARTMENT. GYMNASIUM.
Principal—B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

The Oxford School
will reopen Oct. 1 at the new building,
177 West 79th St.
For circulars apply to the Principal, who will be at the office daily after Sept. 9.
L. KEMP-PROSSOR.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.
WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.
Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.
L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 W. SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.
DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.
Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground.
6TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Chapin Collegiate School,
with Primary Department and Gymnasium,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
76th School Year begins Sept. 25, 1895.
HENRY B. CHAPIN D. D., Ph. D., Principal.
Three boys fitted at this school now on Honor Roll in their respective classes at Princeton.

A Business Education.—Bookkeeping,
writing, arithmetic, correspondence, commercial law, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department; day, evenings. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th.

F. G. Ireland's Class for Boys,
25 WEST 42d ST.,
will reopen Wednesday, Oct. 2. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms from 9 to 1.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School,
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

City—Both Sexes.

Languages.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway,) N. Y. Germania B'k, (Fulton St., opp. City Hall,) B'lyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,
Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

American Academy of Dramatic Arts,
FRANKLIN H. SARGENT, PRESIDENT.
CARNEGIE HALL, 57th ST. AND 7th AV.
A training school for the professional stage.

Graham's Shorthand School.
Practical and thorough; positions secured for pupils. A. J. GRAHAM & CO., 744 Broadway, publishers of Graham's Shorthand.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

St. Hilda's School
Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Lakewood Heights School for Boys.
AMONG THE PINES.
Prepares for College, Scientific School, or Business. JAMES W. MOREY, A. M., Principal,
Lakewood, N. J.

Country—Both Sexes.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifullly illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Teachers.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—An experienced tutor wishes private pupils; highest references. YALE GRADUATE, Box 160 Times.

35C. A LESSON.—North German lady teaches conversation, literature, grammar; best references. LITERATURE, Box 283 Times, Up Town.

WOMEN'S HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Satisfactory Showing Made at the Annual Meeting in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 16.—The fourteenth annual convention of the Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church began here to-day, with Mrs. Clinton B. Fisk of New-York, the Chairman of the society, presiding. Mrs. R. S. Rust of Cincinnati is Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. F. A. Aiken of Cincinnati Secretary, and Mrs. J. W. Mendenhal of Delaware Treasurer.

Gov. McKinley was to have delivered the address of welcome, but was absent from the city. Mrs. McKinley was present, and occupied a seat on the platform.

The total receipts of the society for the year have amounted to $114,820.85, and the expenditures were $113,888.10, leaving a balance in the treasury of $932.75. The local work in various cities has amounted to $8,420.07.

The Secretary's report reviews the whole history of the society, and shows that it has organized 2,500 auxiliary societies, collected and disbursed more than $1,000,000 in the advancement of its work, and distributed more than $500,000 worth of supplies in aid of ministers and their families on the frontiers. It has sixteen model homes and industrial schools in the South, missions for the Indians in Oklahoma, California, New-Mexico, Washington, and Alaska. It has ten missions in Utah, three industrial schools for Spanish-Americans in New-Mexico, missions in behalf of immigrants, and twenty-two important city missions, including the Deaconess's Homes. For the accommodation of these various missions the society owns property worth $45,000.

All obligations for the year have been met, and the debt to the special fund has been reduced by $17,516.95. The aggregate indebtedness of the society, which two years ago was $48,134, is now only $26,682.56, of which $10,679.23 is the special fund, or raised for particular objects. The convention will continue several days.

East River Bridge Commission Meets.

The East River Bridge Commissioners held a short meeting yesterday afternoon at 54 Chambers Street. All the Commissioners were present except Mayors Strong and Schieren.

The Treasurer reported that $10,523.02 had been spent up to date. The committee having in charge the work of conferring with the chief engineer regarding the route of the bridge at the terminals reported progress, but refused to make public what routes had been discussed.

A committee consisting of Commissioners Sperry and Wales was appointed to confer with the engineer regarding the capacity and general features of the bridge.

IT STANDS TO REASON

that a thinking class of readers such as those who patronize THE NEW-YORK TIMES are the very ones whom persons having Real Estate to sell would want to reach.

Investors, Operators, Speculators—

all these read the paper because nowhere else can they get as thorough, accurate, and definite information of what is doing. The newspaper that is read in this way is the best for advertisers.

TO PREVENT RACE-TRACK GAMBLING

New-Jersey Synod Will Try to Have the State Constitution Amended.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The second day's session of the Synod of New-Jersey was attended by almost every delegate from the different Presbyteries.

The committee to which was referred the memorial from the Presbytery of Monmouth in the case of the Rev. Howard T. Widdemer this afternoon submitted its report, in which it recommended that the Synod defer any further action in the matter, and that the Presbytery of Newark be instructed to recall Mr. Widdemer within its own jurisdiction and then try him. The recommendations were adopted.

The Rev. J. C. Clyde of Bloomsburg was appointed Vice Moderator. The Synodical Home Mission report was received and adopted. The Committee on Gambling, Edward Kempshall, Chairman, made a report in favor of the race-track bills which prohibit racing. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the proposed Constitutional amendment forbidding gambling.

John T. Kerr was elected Recording Clerk in place of W. T. Whittaker. The Committee on Systematic Beneficence reported an increase of 16,000 benevolent offerings. The Necrologist read his report, which recorded seven deaths, including President James McCosh of Princeton College, and Henry Storrs, ex-Secretary of the American Home Mission Society.

Objects to a Saloon Near a Church.

The Rev. John T. Wilds appeared before the Excise Board yesterday to protest against the renewal of the license of Ernst Steiner's saloon at 143 Broome Street.

Mr. Wilds is pastor of the Seventh Presbyterian Church, at 134 Broome Street. He said that the saloon is too near the church, and that beer is frequently sold in cans to minors, and that the Sunday law was frequently violated.

"However," said Mr. Wilds, "if the saloon is to continue at all, I would rather have Mr. Steiner remain there than any one else."

The board reserved decision.

AMUSEMENTS.

CARNEGIE HALL.
3d Popular Sunday Concert.
Oct. 20th, at 8:15. POPULAR PRICES, 25c., 50c., $1. Box Office now open.
OCTOBER 20th, at 8:15 P. M.
Symphony Orchestra
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
Soloists:
LILLIAN BLAUVELT.....Soprano
VAN DER VEER GREEN, Contralto
(Her first appearance in America.)
1,000 seats at 25 cts.

CARNEGIE HALL.
THE SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF N. Y.
Walter Damrosch - - Conductor
Five Friday Afternoon & 5 Evening Concerts, Nov. 1, 2, Jan. 3, 4, Feb. 28, 29, Mch. 20, 21, Apr. 17, 18.
EIGHTEENTH SEASON, 1895-96.
Subscribers of last season may renew their subscriptions at Carnegie Hall Box Office NOW, until Saturday, Oct. 19, incl. Box office will be open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On and after Tuesday, Oct. 22, unclaimed seats will be sold to new subscribers. Address C. L. Graff, Bus. M'gr., Carnegie Hall.

LAST NIGHT BUT EIGHT
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
PALMER'S.
DELLA FOX
AND FLEUR-DE-LIS.
Next Saturday last matinée but one. Friday, Oct. 18, 50th time. Souvenirs.
Monday, Oct. 28, THE SHOP GIRL.

Garden Theatre. TO-NIGHT.
Mr. A. M. PALMER..........Manager
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
IN LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS, AND CRICKET ON THE HEARTH.

LYCEUM 4th Av. and 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. **SOTHERN**
... THE PRISONER OF ZENDA. ...
Prologue, 8 sharp. 1st Act, 8:30. Play ends, 11:10.
*** THREE MATINEES WEEKLY, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEVY, THE GREAT CORNETIST; MRS. ANNA Burch, Soprano Soloist of Dr. Burrell's Church; Randolph Gardiniere, Tenor; the Aeolian Male Quartet, and Robert D. Elder, Elocutionist, at Cornell Methodist Episcopal Church, 76th St., between 2d and 3d Avs, 8 P. M.

Proctor's PLEASURE PALACE.
58th St., bet. Lex'n & 3d Avs.
Vaudeville, noon to 12 P. M.
Geo. Lockhart's Comic Elephants.
The 2 Carles, Mlle. Polaire, Billie Barlow; 40 oth's.

BIJOU. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
MAY IRWIN IN THE WIDOW JONES.
"Enough fun for half a dozen comedies."—Ev. Sun.

14TH STREET THEATRE—Near 6th Av.
PRICES 25c. to $1.00. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
CHAUNCEY OLCOTT in
MAVOURNEEN.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway.
"Rattling, lively, popular success."—Herald.
THE GAY PARISIANS.
Evenings, 8:30. Matinée Saturday at 2:15.

HERALD SQUARE Broadway and 35th St. Theatre. Wed. & Sat. Mat. at 2. Mark Twain's Last Week **PUDD'N HEAD WILSON.**
OCT. 22D—HEART OF MARYLAND.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
MR. JOHN DREW.
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Saturday.
CHRISTOPHER, JR.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. 15th St. & Irving Pl.
"MISSES BAREFOOT."

GARRICK THEATER. Eve. at 8:30. Mat. Sat. at 2.
RICHARD MANSFIELD..........Lessee
FAREWELL WEEK **MODJESKA.** TO-NIGHT,
Mistress Betty.
—COMMENCING OCT. 21—
A New Romantic Comic Opera,
LEONARDO.
Words by Gilbert Burgess. | Music by Thomas Pearsall Thorne.
Produced under the direction of J. C. Duff.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

HANSEL AND GRETEL
DALY'S THEATRE.
Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.
HANSEL & GRETEL,
Humperdinck's Fairy Opera, with SIR AUGUSTUS HARRIS'S English Opera Company and an orchestra of 50. Herr Anton Seidl, conductor.
Matinées Wednesday and Saturday at 2:15.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. Evg., 8:15. Sat. Mat.
Last engagement in New-York this season.
E. M. AND JOSEPH HOLLAND,
A SOCIAL HIGHWAYMAN.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—EXTRA.
NEXT MONDAY NIGHT. ONE WEEK.
DANIEL FROHMAN'S
LYCEUM COMPANY.
Monday, Tues., Wed., and Sat. nights, "Case of Rebellious Susan." Thurs. and Fri., "An Ideal Husband." Sat. Mat., "The Wife." Seats Secured.

ABBEY'S THEATRE. B'way, cor. 38th St.
Evenings, 8:30 to 10:40.
Matinée Saturday, 2:15 to 4:30.
LAST 11 PERFORMANCES.
FRANCIS WILSON
In Sullivan and Burnand's Comic Opera,
THE CHIEFTAIN.

AMERICAN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
Reserved Seats, Orchestra Circle and Balcony, 50c.
THE GREAT DIAMOND ROBBERY.
Scored a bull's-eye.—N. Y. Herald.
50TH PERFORMANCE WEDNESDAY OCT. 23.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. MAT. SAT.
Royal Yokohama Troupe, the Bale Troupe, Les Edoardos, Wieland, Vaidis Sisters, Lockhart's Elephants, Living Pictures.
EVERY SUNDAY KERKER CONCERT.

5TH AVE. THEATRE.
Mr. H. C. MINER..........Prop'r and Manager
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN in
David Garrick and Lend Me Five Shillings.
Oct. 22—AMBITION. Seats now on sale.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION
FOOD PRODUCTS AND APPLIANCES.
Open 10 A. M. till 10:30 P. M. Adm. 25c.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Mat. Sat.
GEORGE EDWARDES COMPANY,
From the Lyric Theatre, London,
Presenting W. S. Gilbert's Comic Opera,
HIS EXCELLENCY.

STANDARD THEATRE. Eve. at 8:30.
J. M. HILL..........Mgr. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
THE CAPITOL. Beautiful Souvenirs Oct. 25.

EDEN MUSEE.
World in Wax and Grand Concerts.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
THE BLACK CROOK.
Next week, The Foundling, with Cissy Fitzgerald.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
The Sporting Duchess.
Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Eve. at 8.

Public Notices.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on the northerly side of NINETY-THIRD STREET and on the westerly side of AMSTERDAM AVENUE, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street and on the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcels of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Ninety-third Street distant 100 feet easterly from the point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Ninety-third Street with the easterly side of the Boulevard; running thence northerly and parallel with the said easterly side of the Boulevard 145 feet 5 inches; thence easterly and parallel with Ninety-third Street 225 feet to the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue at a point distant 145 feet 5 inches northerly from Ninety-third Street; thence southerly along the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue 24 feet 11 inches to the northerly line of the present site of Grammar School No. 93; thence westerly along said northerly side of present site of Grammar School No. 93 172 feet 1 inch to the westerly side of said site, (which point is distant 123 feet 5¾ inches northerly from the northerly side of Ninety-third Street, measured at right angles to said street;) thence southerly and along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 93 123 feet 6 inches to the northerly side of Ninety-third Street at a point distant 154 feet 11 inches easterly from the easterly line of the Boulevard; thence westerly along said northerly side of Ninety-third Street 54 feet 11 inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands at the southeasterly corner of EAST HOUSTON and ESSEX STREETS, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, duly selected and approved by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at Chambers thereof, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 9th day of November, 1895, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter.

The nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the acquisition of title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands and premises, with the buildings thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging, at the southeasterly corner of East Houston and Essex Streets, in the Seventeenth Ward of said city, in fee simple absolute, the same to be converted, appropriated, and used to and for the purposes specified in said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, said property having been duly selected and approved by the Board of Education as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of said Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by said Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, being the following-described lots, pieces, or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New-York, which taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly line of East Houston Street with the easterly line of Essex Street; running thence easterly along the southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 5 inches to the westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13; thence southerly along the said westerly side of the present site of Grammar School No. 13 100 feet; thence westerly and parallel with the said southerly line of East Houston Street 75 feet 8 inches to the easterly line of Essex Street; thence northerly along said easterly line of Essex Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 14th, 1895.

FRANCIS M. SCOTT,
Counsel to the Corporation,
No. 2 Tryon Row, New-York City.

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Winter Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.
DELIGHTFUL RESORT
FOR LATE FALL MONTHS.
2,500 feet Elevation in the Great Virginia Mountains.
Special Pullman for the Springs via Washington
Leaves Pennsylvania R. R. station, New-York, 5:00 P. M., except Sunday, attached to the F. F. V. Limited, and arrives Hot Springs 9:15 next morning. Dining car.

Located on Chesapeake and Ohio Railway about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. Most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. Climate nowhere equaled. Hotel open all the year. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

Excursion tickets on sale at C. and O. offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Autumn Resorts.

HOTEL CASTLETON,
NEW-BRIGHTON, Staten Island, N. Y.
Overlooking New-York Harbor; 25 minutes' sail from foot of Broadway. George Murray, Prop.

THE SHELBURNE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Remains open throughout the entire year.
J. D. SOUTHWICK, Manager.
Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

Hotels.

HOTEL ARAGON, ATLANTA. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.
THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.
Most uniform climate in the United States. Every modern improvement known to science.
LARGE ORCHESTRA. EVENING DINNER.
Send for illustrated descriptive book, with rates and full particulars.

THE HANOVER,
S. E. cor. Fifth Av. and 15th St., New-York.
A high-class family hotel, with an established reputation; apartments of parlor, one or more bedrooms, furnished or unfurnished, with private service if desired. E. W. EAGER, Manager.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NAVY Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.—October 5, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Navy Yard and Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., a quantity of brass rod, bristles, paraffine oil, forgings, and castings, and at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C., ten three-arm protractors. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL FOR THE NAVAL station, Key West, Fla.—October 7, 1895.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Coal for the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., to be opened October 22, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, October 22, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Naval Station, Key West, Fla., 3,000 tons bituminous coal. The coal must conform to the navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Naval Station, Key West, Fla. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N. o11-2aw2wF

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL STREET, New-York, October 14, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 24, 1895, and then opened, for repairing U. S. steamer "Atlantic." Specifications, &c., can be had here. Government reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for repairing steamer 'Atlantic,'" and addressed to JAMES M. MOORE, A. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

Dancing.

T. GEORGE DODWORTH,
12 AND 14 EAST 49TH STREET.
Opens Saturday, October 19th. Class and private lessons. Application to be made at 681 Fifth Avenue, until November 2.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

THE INDIANA SAILS WELL

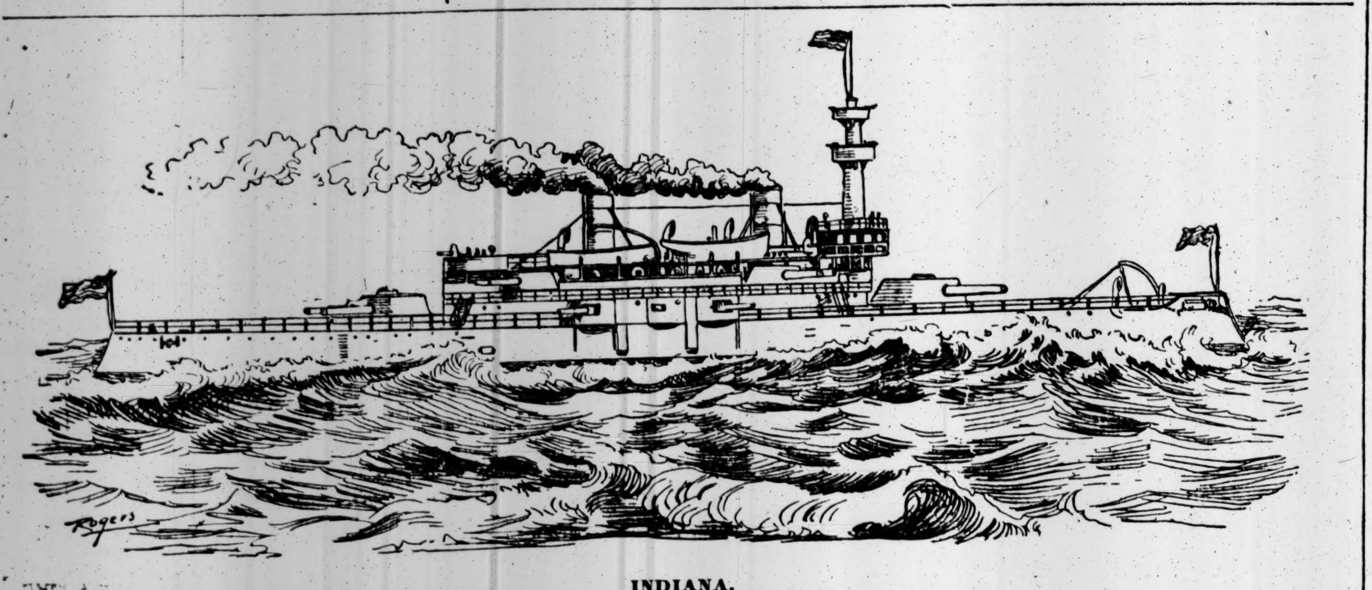
Everybody Pleased with the Result of the Preliminary Run.

OFFICIAL TRIAL WILL BE GIVEN TO-DAY

An Average Speed of Over Fifteen Knots Recorded — Dismal Predictions of Critics Refuted.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The battleship Indiana was given a preliminary run over the official trial course to-day, and so successful was the trial that when the boat reached the upper end of the course Edwin S. Cramp decided that it was unnecessary to speed her back again.

The Indiana got under way at 8:30 A. M. from Boston Light, and started down the bay to Cape Ann. At 8:50 the ship was going ahead at full speed, and when about seven miles from the starting line the forced draught was turned on. The course was from Cape Ann to Boone Island, a distance of thirty-one knots, and was marked by six can buoys at an equal distance apart—6.2 knots. The starting point was crossed at 10:30. The second buoy was left astern at 10:55, the speed between the two buoys being 15 knots. The third buoy was passed at 11:20, the speed between the second and third buoys being 15.1 knots. The fourth can was alongside at 11:43, the speed between the third and fourth buoys being 15.75 knots. The fifth buoy was passed at 12:07, the speed between the fourth and fifth buoys being 15.64. The sixth and last buoy was passed at 12:32, the speed between the fifth and sixth buoys being 15.17.



INDIANA.

Confused the Critics by the Showing Made on Her Preliminary Run.

The average speed for the run up was 15.31 knots. Although the Cramps expected to do 15 knots easily with the boat, they were more than pleased with the showing she made on the run. The tide was running against her rather fast, and cut off probably three-quarters of a knot.

There were two particularly noticeable things developed in the run. One was the absolute absence of the usual vibration that the powerful engines of a big ship make and the other was the bow wave cast off by the ship. The torpedo tube in the bow threw up quite a wave, but the bow of the boat itself cleft cleanly through the water, and the lateral waves, instead of extending many feet on each side of the ship, did not extend much further than fifteen feet, and then they converged sharply inward and clung to the vessel's side, leaving no side wave at all.

When Mr. Cramp found the ship had done so remarkably well on the run up, he concluded not to push her on the way back. The forced draught was taken off, and eighteen minutes were consumed in turning. The ship passed the first buoy on the return at 12:50, and she jogged back at an easy average speed of 13.03 knots, passing the last buoy on the return trip at 3:13.

The engines of the Indiana are, with one exception, the finest that have ever been turned out by the Cramp Company. The engines of the cruiser New-York were the most perfect that had ever been previously built by the Cramps, and those of the Indiana worked as well as did those of the New-York on her trial trip. The engines ran as smoothly as if they had been working for months, and not the slightest heating of any of the crossheads or journals was observed. The average revolutions of the screws on the run up was 128, and the maximum 131. The steam pressure was 159 pounds, and the air pressure in the firerooms was one inch of water. Ninety-two hundred horse power was developed. This is 200 more than the amount for which the engines were designed.

The run of the Indiana from Philadelphia to Boston in the nasty head seas she met, and this run under high pressure, vindicated the title of American naval constructors and American shipwrights as the best in the world. Foreign critics have declared that the Indiana would be topheavy, and that she would roll herself to death in any sort of a sea. Never were prophecies more completely refuted. The Indiana, with the heaviest weight of armor and guns above water of any ship in the world, rides the seas like a yacht. The sea was smooth, but the long swell that is always felt on the ocean was running. To those standing upon the deck of the ship there was no more motion perceptible than is felt in crossing a river in a ferryboat.

The Indiana anchored to-night off Boston Light. Thursday the boilers and fire grates will be given a thorough cleaning, and Friday the official run will be made.

Although none of those connected with the boat will make any claims, it is not unlikely that she will do sixteen knots on her official trial.

RUDOLPH ARONSON SAILS FOR EUROPE

Gone Across the Atlantic to Secure Attractions for the Bijou.

Rudolph Aronson, manager of the Bijou Theatre, sailed for Europe yesterday on the steamship St. Louis. Mr. Aronson's policy regarding the Bijou is quite different from any that has heretofore prevailed at that house. He has one of the prettiest theatres in the city, and his opening, with May Irwin, has been very prosperous. He does not propose that the house shall lack patronage for want of first-class attractions, and, as he cannot find just what he wants here, he has gone to Europe to seek it.

Mr. Aronson is going directly to London to complete arrangements for producing at the Bijou the great London success, "Gentleman Joe." It is expected that the company which originally produced this comedy, including Arthur Roberts, will return here with him. "Gentleman Joe" has been running nearly a year in London, and Mr. Aronson thinks the play is a suitable one for the Bijou.

The manager will also visit Vienna, to complete arrangements for the production here of Johann Strauss's latest opera, "Waldmeister," (Master of the Woods,) which is now in rehearsal at the Theater an der Wein. He intends to remain but a short time in Europe, but expects to do a good deal of business while there.

Imagined He Was Pursued by Thieves.

James R. Murphy of 240 West Sixty-seventh Street, supposed to be a medical student, became violently insane yesterday morning, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was found on the fire escape opposite the third floor of his boarding house, shouting and waving his hands in the air and declaring that there were thieves in the house who were trying to murder him.

Murphy kept bachelor apartments in the house and led a secluded life. He was known to receive a check for $40 each month, and is said to own property in Brooklyn. Beyond this nothing is known about him in the house.

Murphy commenced to act queerly last Sunday. He went around the house saying that people were trying to murder him. He was pacified by the tenants and retired to his room and made no further trouble until yesterday.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

There is absolutely nothing of social consequence taking place in town at present. Mid-October is the dullest portion, by far between the seasons; and, although one will find many people of social importance dining at the Waldorf, at Delmonico's, at the Holland House, or at the Brunswick, and notwithstanding one finds the members of the smart set enjoying the various attractions at the playhouses, there are no dinner parties nor luncheons nor teas to break the monotony. It is only a question, however, of a fortnight ere the gayety will commence, and from then on, according to the outlook, even the most enthusiastic bud will have a surfeit of gay doings.

At the marriage of Miss Marina Edena Delgado to Mr. Charles Burrows Green, which takes place in Trinity Chapel on the afternoon of Oct. 21, the decorations and the gowns, with the exception of that of the bride, and her maid of honor, will be in pink. The bride-elect is an exceedingly pretty girl, and is a daughter of the late Mr. Joaquin Delgado, who was one of Cuba's patriots. The bride's mother was formerly Miss Ella Price, a cousin of the late Rev. Arthur Brooks, who was for many years rector of the Church of the Incarnation, and also a cousin of the late Rev. Philip Brooks of Boston. The best man will be Mr. Henry J. Delgado, a half brother of the bride, and the maid of honor will be Miss Ethel Howard Crosby. The bridesmaids will be Miss del Pino, Miss Susanne Hayes of Wellesley, of which college the bride-elect is a graduate, and Miss Louise Sazarace of New-York. The ushers will be Mr. William T. Daniels, Mr. J. Murray Crosby, Mr. William Hawley, and his brother, Mr. Allan R. Hawley. In the absence of Admiral Beardslee of the United States Navy, who is in command of the Pacific squadron; the bride will be given away by Mr. Emilio del Pino. The maid of honor will wear a gown of corn-colored chiffon, and will carry a bunch of bride roses, and the bridesmaids will wear Marie Antoinette gowns of pink chiffon over silk, and will carry pink roses. The bride's gown, which will be of ivory satin, will have quantities of old point lace, caught up with bunches of orange blossoms brought from Cuba. The veil, which will be of rare old point, will be fastened to the hair with a superb diamond ornament, one of the quantity of family diamonds which the bride will wear.

Mrs. James H. Parker has closed her town house, 18 East Sixty-ninth Street, and has gone to Savannah, where she will spend the greater portion of the Winter. Mrs. Parker's evenings at home were among the most charming events of last Winter, and her absence will undoubtedly be severely felt.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer, after spending the Autumn at Mohonk Lake, have opened their town house, 8 East Fifty-second Street, for the Winter.

Miss Laura Shannon, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Peter A. Hegeman, has returned from a trip in Europe, and is at the Hegeman town house on Washington Square. The city residences of the Hegemans is one of the oldest in the Washington Square section of the town, and has been occupied by this family for many years.

One of the most delightful dancing classes of the coming season will undoubtedly be that of Mrs. Graham Youngs of 18 East Forty-sixth Street. The class has been reorganized for the Winter, and invitations will be issued within the next three weeks. The pink ballroom at Sherry's has been taken for Friday evenings, Dec. 6, Jan. 17 and 31, and Feb. 14. It is to be regretted that Mrs. Youngs finds it necessary to limit the membership of her class to 100.

The John Stewarts, at 247 West Thirty-fourth Street, returned a few days ago from Bangor, County Down, Ireland, where they have a handsome country place, and where during the season of outing they entertain very charmingly.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Gray Dinsmore will not be a little missed in town during the coming season. They think the French capital will be preferrable to life in New-York, for a short period at least, and have rented a hotel in the Avenue Marceau.

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot are back at their Summer establishment near the Westchester Country Club, after having spent some little time at the residence of the Clarence Dinsmores.

One of the largest and most important weddings set for November will be that of Miss Bertha Allen, a daughter of Dr. Timothy Allen, to Mr. Floyd Ferris. The ceremony takes place in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, in Fifth Avenue, on Thursday, Nov. 14. The bride-elect is a very popular young lady, and it is safe to say that St. Thomas's will be crowded to the doors, particularly with young folk.

Mr. and Mrs. George C. Butler intend giving a large reception in the early portion of December at 2,040 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bayard Smith, after spending a portion of the season in the Adirondacks, are back at their city residence, 10 West Thirtieth Street.

Invitations have been sent out by Mrs. Louis Wilkins of 116 East Thirty-sixth Street, for the marriage of her only daughter, Miss Ella Sophia Wilkins, to Mr. William C. Bergh, who is a nephew of the late Mr. Henry Bergh. The wedding takes place at 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23, in Trinity Protestant Episcopal Chapel, on Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, and will be followed by a large reception at the residence of the bride's mother.

Mrs. Beekman De Peyster has returned to town for the Winter, and is occupying her apartments, at 101 West Eighty-first Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clarke are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. Charles Childs at Cranstons-on-the-Hudson.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Kate Adele Ollive, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Ollive, of 23 West Seventy-fourth Street, and Dr. J. Milton Mabbott, which will occur on Oct. 30. Dr. Mabbott was formerly resident physician of St. Luke's and the Nursery and Child's Hospitals, and the attending physician to the New-York Infant Asylum. The ceremony will take place at 4:30 P. M., at the house, and will be followed by a reception.

Dr. H. Nachtel has reurned from Newport to the Breevort House.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Ellery Anderson, who are back from a trip abroad, have taken apartments at the Hotel Waldorf, and are settled there for the Winter.

PATRIARCH.

CAN HAVE THE ROOSTER

State Democracy Entitled to a Place on the Ballot.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS SO DECIDE

Question Raised as to the Right of Government Clubs to Run a Ticket—Party All Right, Members Think.

The Board of Police Commissioners at a special meeting yesterday agreed that the State Democracy was entitled to have its emblem, a rooster, and its complete State and local ticket printed in a separate column on the official ballot.

This decision will be a great relief to the followers of the State Democracy, who feared that a technicality might nullify their votes. George Walton Green, Chairman of the State Democracy's Law Committee, represented that organization before the Board of Police Commissioners.

Mr. Green reviewed the action in the courts last year, and then said:

The statute is now explicit and expressly recognizes the existence of local factions within a party, and declares their right to a device or emblem distinct from that of the party in the State. The exclusive right to the particular emblem selected by the State Convention of any party is, by the statute, given to that faction which has been recognized by the State Convention as officially entitled to it. This year the State Convention expressly recognized two factions of the Democratic Party in the County of New-York; gave to Tammany Hall the preponderance of representation, and accorded to them the exclusive right to use the party emblem, but at the same time it also expressly recognized the existence of the State Democracy as a local faction of the party and awarded it minority representation. The State Democracy has done what it did last year; that is, nominated a full set of local candidates for county offices, Senators, Assemblymen, &c., and at the same time, at its County Convention, indorsed, ratified, and accepted the nominations of the Democratic Party for State officers, and thus it is entitled to and has asked for nothing more than what the statute gives it and what the courts, recognizing its rights, have insisted upon.

Tammany Hall is taking the same position which it assumed last year; that is, is endeavoring to help its local ticket at the expense of the State ticket of the party to which it professes allegiance. Its endeavor to strengthen its own chances of sucecss in the local fight by cutting down the vote for the State ticket will be opposed by the State Committee and by all the nominees of the party for State offices, just as it was opposed by that committee and by the nominees last year. It makes no difference what position is taken by any political committees on this question, however, the whole point turns upon a question of statutory right as to which the statute is clear and upon which the courts have expressed a decided opinion.

The Police Commissioners conferred with Gen. Rodenbough, Chief of the Elections Bureau, who said the rooster did not appear on the sample ballot sent out by the Secretary of State, and therefore appeared not to have been filed at Albany. Another thing, Gen. Rodenbough said, the rooster column and the ship column of the Democratic Party Reform organization were alike, and he thought the courts would have to be appealed to to decide which emblem should be used, or whether both should be employed.

The Commissioners finally decided to let the State Democracy have the third column on the official ballot and to use the rooster.

The question of the right of the Good Government Clubs to run a ticket as a political party was raised yesterday. It was argued that the Raines election law required a political organization to prove that it had already polled 1 per cent. of the local vote, or 10,000 votes in the State, before its nomination would be considered regular except by petition.

George Walton Green said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that there is very grave doubt as to the Good Government organization's right to a recognition as a party this year.

"The intention of the Legislature as expressed in the statute," he said, "seems to provide for party nominations and independent nominations, keeping the two distinctly separate. Those who construe the statute strictly insist that a political party, in order to prove its existence, must first go into the field as an independent body, make its nominations by independent certificate, in accordance with the provisions of the statute requiring the signatures of at least 600 voters for county officers and 3,000 for State officers, and then poll its vote, in order to show at the next election its standing as a party, so as to secure the right to make party nominations by convention.

"If this contention be sound a political party cannot be said to have an existence within the meaning of the statute in this particular until it has passed the ordeal of one general election and shown a sufficient vote, polling, that is, 10,000 in the State, or 1 per cent of the total vote within the district for which its convention was held.

"The State throws upon the election officers, who in this county are the Police Commissioners, the duty of passing upon these questions in the first instance, as matters of fact. Whether any of the Good Government leaders would be willing to make an affidavit declaring that such a number of votes was polled by them as a party in 1894 is more that I can say, and even if any of those gentlemen should be willing to undertake the responsibility, it is, of course, a question whether the Police Board would be willing to accept such declaration as proof of the facts required by the statute."

"The contention that the Good Government Clubs did not poll 1 per cent. of the vote last year is absurd," said De Forest Grant. "We were a regular party then, and nominated in open convention, just as we did this year. If we only go on precedent we are all right, but this matter is simply in the air. We are as fully established as any other party."

"The burden of proof rests with other people, not with the Good Government Clubs," said James W. Pryor. "Of course, it cannot be demonstrated that we polled 1 per cent. of any amount of votes, but no one doubts that we did. In the Assembly districts alone we elected our men in several instances, and I guess you will find that our ticket will go through all right."

FFF FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

A Choice Bit of Furniture in Mahogany.

A window chair, with low, rolling arms, upholstered in delicate drab figured satin. The back is low and open. The legs are of the spindle variety with claw feet. For a window embrasure, or for an odd corner of parlor or reception room, it is both tasteful and appropriate. This, as well as all our furniture, at the manufacturing price.

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One case of Persian Velutina, a Paris Novelty.

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Broadway and 11th St.**

THE TRIAL OF JOHN MULLINS

Indicted for Swindling the State of New-Jersey on a Contract for the Sale of Furniture.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 16.—The trial of John Mullins, the Jersey City furniture dealer, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with the sale of furniture to it, was begun in the Mercer Court this forenoon. The indictment was one of the results of the work of the Senate investigating committee, which sat last Winter and Spring, and made many revelations of fraud. Judges Woodruff, Yard, and Applegate are presiding at the trial. About an hour was consumed in impaneling a jury.

Mullins, accompanied by several friends, appeared at the courthouse early. His counsel are James B. Vredenburgh, ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, Judge Chauncey Beasley, and ex-Senator William Edwards. The State is represented by Prosecutor Stockton, and Capt. Woodbury D. Holt.

In opening the case, Prosecutor Stockton explained to the jury that the conspiracy of Mullins was with Bernard J. Ford, who was Superintendent of the State House, and who is also under indictment and a fugitive from justice. Between June 1, 1893, and May 25, 1894, Mullins furnished to the State furniture amounting to $9,500. It would be proved, said the Prosecutor, that he had an agreement with Ford, under which the latter received 10 per cent. of the moneys paid by the State, and that Mullins overcharged the State 100 per cent. for nearly all the goods sold to it. It would be shown, also, he said, that many pages were torn out of Mullins's book to destroy as far as possible whatever evidence existed of the perpetration of these frauds.

Charles B. Cogill, a clerk in the office of the State Controller, was the first witness. He produced the vouchers upon which Mullins got his money from the State Treasurer.

A clerk in the State Treasurer's office next exhibited Mullins's warrants and checks for the period in question. Frank Mullins, not a relative of the defendant, was next called by the State. He testified that he is a bookkeeper for John Mullins. He had not brought certain cash books, sales books, ledgers, &c., which he had been subpoenaed to bring, on the ground that they did not belong to him. The prosecution tried to elicit from him evidence based on his knowledge of what the books contained, but the defense objected to this kind of testimony and was sustained. The prosecution next demanded to know whether Mullins had produced the books according to notice, and his counsel replied that he had not, on the ground that the notice was not specific enough. They would produce such books as they or the Court deemed necessary and material. Judge Woodruff was appealed to by the prosecution, and he ruled that the defense could not be compelled to produce the books under the notice in question. They could only be forced into court by the duces tecum process. The prosecution held that the notice was as valid as a subpoena.

The court and the defense contended that that was only so in civil cases. Mr. Vredenburgh said the purpose of the State was to force the defendant to produce evidence against himself. It was decided, after a long debate that the State must subpoena the books, and that it could offer secondary evidence concerning their contents in the event of the defense's refusal to produce them.

The defendant, Mullins, was put on the stand, and testified, after his counsel fought against the admission of the questions, that he did not have the books present which had been summoned. His counsel declared repeatedly that the accounts of Mullins & Co. with the State regarding transactions occurring before the time set out in the indictment could not be used on the trial. Books dating back to 1890 were demanded, while the indictment alleged an offense in 1893. The Court's ruling on the point was sought. The prosecution said it had not declared a purpose to use the books. The Court permitted the examination to continue, and it turned out that the defendant had brought only certain documents to Trenton. He was asked specifically about the books and checks wanted, and declared that he did not know whether they had been brought to Trenton or not.

DR. SCOTT'S ASSAILANTS NOT CAUGHT

No Trace of the Two Highwaymen of Tiebout Avenue.

The two masked highwaymen who robbed Dr. William Scott of Fordham Hospital at King's Bridge Road and Tiebout Avenue early on Tuesday morning are still at large, and, as far as can be learned from the police of the Tremont Station, no trace of them has been found.

If Police Captain Schmittberger has a clue he keeps it to himself. On reaching the hospital after his adventure, Dr. Scott notified the police by telephone, and half a dozen patrolmen spent the remainder of the night scouring the neighborhood with no success. The search was continued all day yesterday, apparently with no better results. Inquiries were made of the switchmen and flagmen along the New-York Central Railroad tracks if any men answering to the description of the highwaymen had been seen. All of them reported that the usual quota of tramps returning to town for the Winter had been seen, but that no one bearing any resemblance to the fugitives had passed.

Dr. Scott says that one of the highwaymen was six feet in height and wore dark clothing and high boots, while the other was short and stout and spoke with a slight foreign accent. The tall man, the doctor says, seemed to be the leader and was evidently trying to disguise his voice.

Both of them were nervous and twice started, at slight sounds, as if to run away, without completing the robbery.

The hospital surgeons say that highway robberies are common occurrences, but this the police deny.

THE POLICE RECORD WAS WRONG

Policeman Kraushaar Will Have an Unintended Fine Returned to Him.

Police Commissioner Parker requested Treasurer Andrews yesterday to remit to Patrolman Charles Kraushaar four days' pay, which was deducted from his salary last month for a fine.

Kraushaar was fined one day's pay for having his gloves off while on duty. He thought the fine very excessive, and felt very badly at having such a black mark on his record. At his own request he was transferred to the annexed district.

A gentleman who knows something about Kraushaar laid the case before Commissioner Parker, who said he was certain that he did not fine the policeman five days' pay. He looked the case up and discovered that through some clerical error Kraushaar was fined five days' pay, when the Commissioner intended to fine him only one day. Upon discovering this state of facts, Commissioner Parker at once acknowledged that it was an injustice to the policeman to have the stain of a fine of five days on his record, and he laid the matter before the Treasurer, who will remit to Kraushaar four days' pay.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Frederick P. Reynolds, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Camp Eagle Pass, sub-post of Fort Clark, Texas, for duty, relieving Capt. Benjamin L. Teneyck, Assistant Surgeon.

—Leaves of Absence—Major B. F. Pope, Surgeon, thirty days; Lieut. Harry C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, one month.

For those who pin their faith on what comes from across the sea, we've gloves made expressly for us by one of England's most famous makers, $1.50.

For those who do not care to pay more, we've a glove at $1—really too good to sell at that price.

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For those who have already worn and tested the R. P. & Co's glove, we've a more complete stock than ever—can probably sell them nothing else. It's a glove that will become as famous as other well known makes if high quality and moderate cost go for anything.

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BRUISED AND DESERTED CHILDREN

An Infant Found Wandering in the Streets—Two Girls Ill Treated in an Eighth Avenue House.

A policeman of the West Twentieth Street Police Station found a little girl, apparently about two years old, crying on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-second Street, Tusday night. The child was unable to talk, and was taken to Police Headquarters.

When the matron there examined the baby, she found that it had been horribly abused. The little one's whole body was a mass of bruises. Her right hand and left side were badly burned, as if intentionally, with a hot poker. Her right eye was discolored, and the skin on her nose was broken.

The baby when found was dressed in a pink calico dress, and her head was covered with a red bandana handkerchief. The child is very pretty, and has the appearance of being a foreigner. She has a dark skin, black hair, dark-blue eyes, and very pretty features. The child does not understand English, French, German, or Italian.

The child was committed in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to the care of the Gerry Society, whose agents believe that it was abandoned by its parents.

In consequence of a complaint lodged with the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Agent King visited the apartments of Mrs. Mary Schneider, on the second floor of 2,700 Eighth Avenue, yesterday, and found two little girls alone on the premises. He found that both were much bruised about the face and body.

The children are Agnes Schneider, three years old, Mrs. Schneider's adopted child, and Dora Meyer, seven years old, daughter of August Meyer, who, until two months ago, kept a saloon on Jerome Avenue, High Bridge. When he gave up business, Meyer took oDra to Mrs. Schneider's apartments and asked that she be kept over night. He never returned for her, and has not been seen since.

Dora told Agent King that it was the habit of Mrs. Schneider and John Daubler, a boarder, to go out to work every day and leave her and Agnes alone all day long to themselves. Dora also said that it was the custom of both Mrs. Schneider and Daubler to beat her and Agnes in the evening with hands and sticks. A beating was inflicted three or four days ago, and the marks both children bore showed that it was a severe one.

Dora said that Mrs. Schneider wanted her to go to Macomb's Dam Bridge last Saturday in the rain, and because she refosed to go, beat her and torned her out of doors. A policeman found her and took her to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, but Mrs. Schneider went to the station and took her home again, giving her a severe beating that night.

The children were placed in the care of Agent King, who will make an effort to find Meyer.

SHE JUMPED FROM THE ROOF

Tillie Keil Seriously Injured by Falling Fifty-five Feet—Had Been Turned from Her Home.

Tillie Keil, eighteen years old, leaped from the roof of the five-story flat at 1,737 Avenue A at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, and fell into the yard, a distance of fifty-five feet. Both of her legs were fractured and she received internal injuries.

Tillie, who is a pretty girl, has given her parents, who live in the third floor of the house, a great deal of trouble by her waywardness. She has for some time been employed as a servant, returning home whenever she was out of work. Lately she has been keeping company with a young man who lived at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Madison Avenue.

The girl went home yesterday morning, and as soon as she entered the house her father saw that she was in a delicate condition. A serious quarrel resulted. The girl was defiant, and her father ordered her out of the house and closed the door. She went at once to the roof and leaped into the yard.

Her father thought that she had gone away until the neighbors told him that she lay in the yard. As soon as they realized what Tillie had done, her father, mother, and sister were distracted with grief, and it was with great difficulty that they were restrained from doing injury to themselves. An ambulance was summoned from the Presbyterian Hospital, and the injured girl was taken there in an unconscious condition. The surgeons say that she cannot recover.

To Celebrate "Saratoga Day."

The first general meeting of the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution will be held at the Hotel Normandie at 8:30 o'clock this morning, in commemoration of "Saratoga Day."

A speech will be made by Elihu Root upon "The Batttle of Saratoga," and remarks will be made by some member of the Saratoga Monument Association.

A gavel, made from timber of the British schooner Royal Savage, which was sunk in the battle of Valcour, in Lake Champlain, Oct. 11, 1776, will be presented to the society, and a hitherto unpublished song, composed by a soldier in the Continental Army at Saratoga, will be read.

COMING EVENTS.

—Musical and literary entertainment in aid of Cornell Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday School, East Seventy-sixth Street, this evening.

—Entertainment at St. Gabriel's Hall, East Thirty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, in aid of Presentation Day Nursery, to-night, 8 P. M.

—"High Tea" for the benefit of the Beth-El Society of Personal Service, Madison Square Garden Banquet Hall, Wednesday, Oct. 23.

—Presentation of loving cup to President Joseph Larocque of the New-York Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

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Fall Suits.

The shorter cut coats are the prevailing style in sacks, and the 34-inch cutaway frock now prevails—flat pockets, no collar vests, &c., $14.80 to $22.

Box Covert Overcoats, $14.80 to $25.

AT BOTH STORES.

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(their own selection and importation.)

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61, 63, 65 West 23d Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The newly-formed Alumni Association of the West End Synagogue will hold its inaugural meeting Monday evening, Oct. 21, at the synagogue, in West Eighty-second Street. The Rev. M. H. Harris of Temple Israel, of Harlem, will deliver an address on "Culture," and Miss Julia Weill, President of the association, will speak the words of welcome. The Rev. F. de Sola Mendes, minister of the congregation, will introduce the speakers. A varied entertainment of music and recitations will be offered by the Misses R. E. Levine and H. Buchsbaum, and E. J. Levine and J. Baer.

—Michael Brennan, thirty-seven years old, of 322 West Forty-fourth Street, was found in the hall of his home at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, suffering from injuries received by a fall. A policeman who found him sent for an ambulance from Roosevelt Hospital, but when it came Brennan refused to be attended by the ambulance surgeon, and his family physician, Dr. Pauling of 245 West Forty-second Street, was sent for. Brennan died shortly after 8 o'clock from his injuries.

—The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, has recovered from his recent severe sickness, caused by ivy poisoning. He will preach at both services next Sunday.

—The body of John Hanify, twenty years old, of 34 Charlton Street, was found in the North River, at Pier 8, yesterday. He had been missing ten days.

—The stockholders of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company re-elected the old Board of Directors.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, dismissed the suit brought by Andrew McNish, Mary Evans, and William McNish, against the National City Bank of Brooklyn and Abijah Mann, Jr., as trustee. Mann bought four shares of the bank stock, taking them in his own name as trustee, and drew the dividends up to the time of his death. The plaintiffs allege they never received any portion of the dividends. The bank's answer was that the plaintiffs knew that Mann was drawing the dividends and that the statute of limitation was a bar to any recovery now.

—Mayor Schieren yesterday appointed the committee who will make the necessary arrangements for the celebration of Brooklyn Day at the Atlanta Exposition, Nov. 23. The members of the committeee are Timothy L. Woodruff, Herbert F. Gunnison, William C. Bryant, William Berri, W. C. Redfield, Ludwig Nissen, George A. Price, and William C. Wallace. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association will have one special car, which will accompany the Brooklyn train.

—Hiram Morris, twenty years old, of 1,231 Bedford Avenue, who had been a sufferer for years from spinal trouble, shot himself in the left breast in his room yesterday. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, where it is said he cannot recover.

—Policeman George W. Carrougher of the Fourth Avenue Precinct, while putting on his uniform at the station, Tuesday night, was accidentally shot in the right leg by his revolver falling from his pocket. The wound is not serious.

—John Moore, sixty years old, of 33 Buffalo Avenue, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by taking rat poison. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

—James Howell, President of the Board of Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was sixty-six years old yesterday.

Long Island.

—Mrs. Henry Dove of Hicksville, while going to a pump in the yard back of her home, yesterday morning, tripped and fell, breaking three ribs in her right side. Mrs. Dove is sixty years old, and her condition is serious.

—Two hundred children and 100 adults will receive the Sacrament of Confirmation in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Long Island City, next Saturday morning. The Right Rev. Bishop McDonnell will officiate.

—An unoccupied cottage in Railroad Avenue, Good Ground, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The house was owned by Mortimer Aldrich of Southampton, and was insured.

—The fifth annual convention of the King's Daughters and Sons of Queens County will be held in the Flushing Reformed Church Tuesday, Oct. 29.

—Large quantities of blackfish are being caught in Scallop Pond, near Southampton.

Westchester County.

—The anniversary musicale, in the celebration this week in the Highland Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in Sing Sing, of the one hundred and first anniversary of Methodism in that village, will be held to-morrow evening. The Park sisters will provide instrumental music, Miss Fielding C. Roselle will sing, and Signor Vitale will play the violin.

—A man who was stealing a ride on a freight train about 2 o'clock yesterday morning fell between two cars at Tarrytown and was killed. Several café tickets were found in his pockets marked "T. L. P., Troy Café, Troy, N. Y."

—Mr. and Mrs. Miles A. Forbes of Yonkers celebrated their wooden wedding Tuesday evening in entertaining some of their relatives and friends at a musicale and dance in their home, at 192 Nepperham Avenue.

—A new rule has gone into effect in the Sheriff's office at White Plains that visitors to the County Jail will be admitted only on Wednesdays between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Baptists Commend Mr. Roosevelt.

At the annual session of the Long Island Baptist Association, held in the Strong Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last night, the following resolutions were presented and adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That this association again records its protests against the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

Resolved, That the outrageous attempts of liquor dealers to force their nefarious business into the hours of the weekly rest day commonly known as Sunday should arouse all who love humanity and desire to serve God to more active efforts to destroy the whole liquor traffic and sweep the saloon from the face of the earth.

Resolved, That as last year so again this year we call upon the Mayor of Brooklyn and the Police Commissioner to enforce the excise laws.

Resolved, That the example of the President of the Board of Police, New-York City, in enforcing the excise laws is to be heartily approved by all law-honoring citizens, and is specially commended to the attention of our Police Department in this city.

Untrimmed Millinery.

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Jet, Rhinestone and Steel Jeweled Buckles and Crowns. Ostrich and Fancy Feathers. Flowers, Roses, Aigrettes and Fancy Ribbons.

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SALE OF ILLUSTRATED BOOKS

Some Relating to North America—A Collection of Seventeenth Century Pamphlets.

The first part of an English consignment of many valuable books was disposed of yesterday at auction by Bangs & Co. Some of the books and prices were:

Thomas L. McKenney's "Indian Tribes of North America," profuse colored portraits, Philadelphia, 1868, $44; "Antwerp Delivered in 1577," by Sir W. Stirling-Maxwell, on Dutch paper, Edinburgh, 1878, $5.75; T. Scott's "Commentary on the Bible," six volumes, 1850, $12.

The "She" Bible, 1541, imperfect, $6.25; J. Blaeu's "Atlas of the World," many American maps, five volumes, folio vellum, gold tooling, 1644, $12.50; John Carter's "Ancient Architecture of England," profuse engravings, London, 1845, $6.38; "Enchiridium Chorale Gregoriano Cantu Modulatum ad usum Ecclesiarum Ordinis S. Francisci Conventualium," magnificently printed in large type in red and black, folio, calf, with heavy brass mounts, defective, ex typographia Balleoniana, 1743, $5.25.

"The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain," by Thomas Birch, F. R. S., engraved by Houbraken and Verhu, London, 1813, very scarce, $12.75; "Holinshead's Chronicles," best edition, six volumes, London, 1857, $18.75; Lord Lytton's novels, de luxe edition, 200 photogravure proofs on india, only 500 printed, thirty-two volumes, London, 1874, $53.88; "Marlborough Gems," engraved by Bartolozzi, two volumes, folio, 1845, $7.

"Molière's Complete Dramatic Works," edited by Henry Van Laun, Lalauze's etchings, extra proofs on Japan paper, London, 1875, six volumes, uncut, $17.25; nine volumes of seventeenth century pamphlets, $20.25; complete set of "Punch," 1841-92, 107 volumes in 70, $91; David Robert's "Sketches in Egypt and Nubia," profuse illustrations, London, 1846, $6.25.

The sale will be concluded to-day.

BADLY WOUNDED WITH A BOTTLE

William Tardoe Knocked Down by Mrs. Catherine Lynch—The Coroner Takes His Ante-Mortem Statement.

William Tardoe of 109 East Ninth Street was struck on the head Monday night with a soda-water bottle by Mrs. Catherine Lynch of the same address.

His condition was so serious last night that Coroner O'Meagher was sent for to take his ante-mortem statement. Mrs. Lynch was arrested and was held to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

The children of the two families are the indirect cause of Mr. Tardoe's injuries. Mrs. Lynch's daughter, fifteen years old, slapped Mr. Tardoe's son, five years old, for shouting while running down stairs. In the evening Mrs. Tardoe went up stairs to see Mrs. Lynch about it, and Mrs. Lynch struck Mrs. Tardoe in the mouth, knocking out two of her teeth.

Mrs. Tardoe screamed loudly for help and her husband responded to her call. As he was going up the stairs, Mrs. Lynch, it is said, hurled at him a large soda water bottle, which she had grasped during her combat with Mrs. Tardoe.

The bottle struck Tardoe on the head. He received a bad scalp wound, and the force of the blow knocked his face against the edge of a sink. He lost three teeth and his face was badly bruised.

HIS GESTURE WAS TOO VIGOROUS

Ernest Krones Dislocated His Shoulder While Talking to a Friend.

Ernest Krones, thirty-four years old, of 529 East Eighty-second Street, met with a singular accident yesterday afternoon while talking to a friend in a saloon at 23 Allen Street.

Krones was explaining to his friend that he had become angry when he went to register yesterday because he was asked to give a description of himself. He said he shook his fist at the Inspectors and told them to scratch his name off the register.

In making his explanation to his friend, he was so vigorous in his gesture that he dislocated his shoulder.

Krones says he occasionally dislocates his shoulder while asleep.

Against an Insurance Company.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—State Superintendent of Insurance Pierce to-day transmitted to the Attorney General the report of the examiners of the department on the examination made of the affairs of the Long Island Mutual Fire Insurance Corporation of Patchogue.

The business of the corporation has materially decreased since the last examination, this fact being very plainly shown by the outstanding premium credit of $10,514, as against a credit to the same account of $27,990.85 shown by the examination of March 4, 1895.

Cowperthwait & Co., 104 W. 14th St.,

Will sell reliable Carpets for less money than elsewhere. They made contracts for Fall stock before wool and wages advanced.

Thursday
October 17-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

LOWER RENTAL FOR SALE

M. Forget, Agent of the French Line, Had Heard a "Flying Rumor."

RENEWAL AT OLD FIGURES FOR $5,000

Offer Made by a Mysterious Person to M. Forget's Predecessor—Mr. Jones Accuses Mr. Terry of Falsehood, but Withdraws.

The investigation of the Dock Department under the management of Commissioners Phelan, Cram, and White was resumed yesterday afternoon in the Stewart Building before Commissioners of Accounts Terry and Dennis. Mr. Terry conducted the examination of witnesses and Delos McCurdy cross-examined them. He is retained in the interest of James J. Phelan.

The features of the session were the examination of Augustus F. Forget, agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and a stormy scene in which Mr. Jones, counsel for Mr. Forget, accused Commissioner Terry of telling two falsehoods, afterward withdrawing the statement in the "form in which it was made."

Pier No. 42 North River was rented up to November, 1891, by M. Forget's company for $30,500. On that date the lease was renewed and the rent was raised to $46,500.

M. Forget, after long evasion, admitted that he had heard a story—a "flying rumor," he called it—to the effect that before the expiration of the old lease his predecessor, M. de Bebian, had been approached by a mysterious person, who represented that for $5,000 he would get the Dock Commissioners to renew the lease at the old figure. The head office, in Paris, was asked for advice and cabled back peremptorily to pay no attention to the proposal. M. Forget knew of this, he said, not of his own knowledge, but only from the lips of his predecessor in office. But he swore, and his lawyer, Edward K. Jones, swore on the stand, too, that a request to reduce the rent of the French Line's pier, on the ground that it is excessive, had been made to Gen. O'Brien, and that the Dock Board had the request under consideration.

The "flying-rumor" story of the demand for $5,000 was also communicated to Gen. O'Brien, but was not made the grounds for a reduction of the rent.

The first witness, when the investigation began at 2:30 o'clock, was John F. Gately, 310 West Forty-second Street, formerly a Dock Inspector. He said he knew E. L. Richardson, who supplied the city with most of its yellow pine piling.

Q. (By Commissioner Terry)—Did you ever pass any piling that was not up to specification? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever receive any money for passing piles that were not up to specification? A.—No, Sir; never.

Q.—If four witnesses swear they paid you money for doing so, do they lie? A.—Yes, Sir; they do.

E. L. Richardson, agent for William Taylor, contractor, next took the stand with the remark that he testified only because it was his duty.

"Did you ever pay any money to Gately?" he was asked.

"Yes, I did," he promptly replied, with a look across the room at Gately, who merely raised his eyebrows.

Q.—When, where, and for what purpose? A.—In 1894, when Gately was inspecting the piling on the pier bulkheads at the foot of Dey Street. I paid him $10 on April 4 and $5 on April 26.

Richardson produced his petty cash book in which the entries had been made at the time.

"I paid this money to Gately," he said, "so that he would give us the benefit of the doubt, and if our piles were a little short or crooked, or in any way shy, that he would let them go in." Asked by Delos McCurdy why he gave $10 and not more, he replied that "$10 was his size," and added in reply to a question from Commissioner Terry that "it was a common understanding that Dock Inspectors had to be paid and were paid. "Several times," he said, "I was told that parties had to live."

"Did Gately tell you he had to live?" asked Mr. McCurdy.

"No, Sir, but a Mr. Knox did."

"Is Mr. Knox alive?"

"No, Sir; he's dead," was the answer, which caused a burst of laughter all over the room.

"Did any other men tell you they had to live, and then die?" asked Mr. McCurdy without getting a reply.

When Richardson left the stand he shook hands warmly with Gately, who smiled and shrugged his shoulders.

The next witness was John Byrne, lumber inspector for the Export Lumber Company of Brooklyn. During the last few days, in company with John E. Lang, ex-Dock Inspector, he has been making a careful examination of the timbers of various piers constructed during the régime of the old Tammany Dock Board. He testified very fully as to the condition of Piers 46, (Trinidad Steamship Line,) 44, (White Star Steamship Line,) and of the piers at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-third and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, North River.

It took a great many questions and answers to draw out the following testimony:

"The percentage of sap allowed by the Department of Docks in yellow pine piles is two square inches to the foot for sticks under 25 feet long. I examined the pier at One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street yesterday. It was built in 1891, and the timbers should be good for fifteen years. I found in thirty-five timbers three to four inches excess of sap. They are rotting already.

"At Pier 46 both the backing logs are absolutely rotten from excess of sap; at Pier 44 I found fifteen sticks rotten."

Mr. Byrne said the piling furnished for the construction of the piers he examined could not possibly have been up to the required specifications of the department.

John J. McEntee testified that he was Dock Inspector from 1891 to 1893. He inspected the building in 1889 of the pier at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, and said he saw delivered the 1,500 piles used in its construction.

"The piles were of Norway pine," he told Commissioner Terry, "and 200 of them did not come up to the specifications. The specifications called for six-inch points, and many of them showed only 4½ and 5 inch points."

"But in your written report," interrupted Mr. McCurdy, "you stated they were all six-inch points!"

"Yes, Sir," admitted McEntee.

"Why?" asked the lawyer.

"I was told by Mr. Lasher, then Assistant Engineer in the Dock Department, not to reject too many. I was not asked to do it right out, but it was intimated to me that he wanted it done," replied McEntee.

The next witness was the agent of the French line, M. Forget, whose testimony before the Lexow committee was evidently remembered by many in the room. There was a general smile when he took the stand with a polite and nervous bow to the Commissioners.

Edward K. Jones, who has charge of the French Line's legal work, took a chair close beside M. Forget.

"When was the rent of your pier raised?" asked Commissioner Terry, abruptly.

"November, 1891," said M. Forget, tugging at his mustache. "Raised from $30,500 to $46,500," he added, with a deprecating shrug of his shoulders. M. Forget might have said more, when he caught Mr. Jones's eye and subsided.

Q.—Did not somebody call on you and say the rent would be increased by $16,000 unless $5,000 was paid?

A.—Ah! I never heard of it. That is to say, it was not in my day, you know. I never heard of any such demand made on the French line—never.

Q.—Has not your company made application to the Dock Board to have its pier rent reduced, on the ground that it was raised when you refused to pay the $5,000?

A.—Not that I know of. It was one of those stories that fly about town, you know. I paid no attention to it. It was a flying rumor, you know.

"Then you have heard of it," cried Commissioner Terry, while Mr. Jones vainly tried to catch his client's eye.

"Ah, well, yes, I have heard of it, but it was from my predecessor, M. de Bebian," M. Forget explained.

Q.—What reason was given for the raising of the rent? A.—The actual value of the land to the city.

Q.—And on what grounds did your company claim a reduction? A.—On the ground that we pay more in proportion than any other steamship company in New-York.

M. Forget said he knew of the story only from M. de Bebian. He finally admitted that such a proposition had been made to de Bebian, and that the head office in Paris had cabled to pay no attention to it.

"I only heard of it as a flying rumor," he said, and then proceeded to explain until he got so mixed up that Mr. Jones sprang up to his assistance. A stormy scene followed.

"I object," cried Mr. Jones. "You assume in your questions facts not proved."

He glared at Mr. Terry.

"We are here to investigate—" began Mr. Terry, blandly.

"You are here to make political capital, that's what you're here for," retorted Mr. Jones, excitedly.

"You will please refrain from any further remarks of that sort," expostulated Commissioner Terry, as soon as he recovered his breath.

"I will make any remarks in the English language that I consider proper in the interest of my client," snapped Mr. Jones as he sat down with a bang and made the old janitor at the back of the room tremble for the safety of the chair.

"M. Forget," continued the Commissioner, "you telephoned me just before this session this afternoon that Mr. Jones advised you not to attend?"

"I object," cried Mr. Jones, in the same breath as M. Forget answered, "Yes, I did."

Mr. Jones was on his feet in an instant.

"These questions are not right," he said. "It is a matter between client and lawyer. I thought you were a lawyer, Mr. Commissioner."

Mr. Terry's face flushed.

"You telephoned yourself to me, Mr. Jones," he said, quickly, "that you would advise M. Forget not to attend."

"That is the second falsehood I have heard you announce this afternoon," snapped Mr. Jones, with flashing eyes.

The Commissioner said nothing more, but gave instructions for the stenographer's minutes of this part of the hearing to be copied out at once. Mr. Jones scented trouble, and said, stiffly, that "he did not wish to get into collision with the commission."

"You have charged me," said Commissioner Terry, "with uttering two falsehoods."

"I withdraw the remark in the form it was made," said Mr. Jones, and the storm was over.

Before the commission adjourned till Friday, Mr. Jones was called to the stand. He admitted that several requests for the reduction of the French company's excessive pier rent had been made by him to the Dock Board, and that he had told Gen. O'Brien the story of the "flying rumor" and the $5,000.

MR. LANE DID NOT KNOW THE TRICK

He Stooped to Pick Up $1 Dropped at His Feet and the Thief Ran Away with $303.84.

G. G. Lane, cashier of the Maritime Exchange, was the victim of an old swindling game yesterday. As had long been his habit on Wednesday, he went at noon to the Corn Exchange Bank, 11 Williams Street, to draw $319, the amount of the weekly pay roll at the Exchange. Mr. Lane is nearly seventy-six years old. Being methodical and exact, he always counted his money before leaving the bank. He took the pile of bills and change which the paying teller passed to him to a recessed window across the room to make sure they were right. While he was thus engaged a stranger touched his shoulder and said: "I beg pardon, but you have dropped a dollar bill on the floor."

Mr. Lane stooped to pick up a bill which lay at his feet. As he did so, the stranger seized the money on the window sill and dashed for the door.

The thief had reached the street before Mr. Lane realized what had been done. The fellow ran across to Delmonico's, at Beaver and William Streets, Mr. Lane in pursuit. Fred Lindenger was one of those in the bank who ran out to assist Mr. Lane in the chase. Mr. Lindenger being much more fleet than Mr. Lane, reached Delmonico's ahead of him. There were cries of "Stop thief," and the crowd soon overhauled Mr. Lindenger and delivered him up triumphantly to Mr. Lane. Meanwhile, the thief had disappeared.

Mr. Lane reported his loss at the Old Slip Police Station. He said the thief was apparently forty years old, five feet eight inches high, of medium build, with dark mustache, mixed with gray. He wore a dark cutaway coat, brown trousers, and a black derby hat.

Before the thief dropped the dollar bill with which to divert Mr. Lane from his task of counting, Mr. Lane had put $15.16 in change in his pockets. He picked up the dollar on the floor, so that the actual loss was $302.84. A check for this amount was made out by Superintendent Houghton, of the Maritime Exchange, when Mr. Lane reported the loss. This provided for the pay roll as usual. Mr. Houghton said that the Exchange would doubtless bear the loss, since Mr. Lane had been a faithful employe for many years.

One of the stories told of Russell Sage is that when a thief one day dropped a bill near him in order to draw his attention from counting some money he had drawn at a bank, Mr. Sage put his foot on the bill, thanked his informant, finished his count, stowed his own money securely away, and then smilingly put the thief's bill also in his pocket.

CHARGED WITH STEALING CLOTHING

Ex-Employe of the New-York Club Arraigned in Court.

John Frost worked in the New-York Club, at Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, during the Summer. While he was there a number of the members reported that they had been robbed of several articles of value. At first there was no clue to the thief, and when suspicion finally was directed toward Frost, he suddenly disappeared.

Frost went next to the Field and Marine Club, at Bay Ridge, and there was detected in several thefts of clothing belonging to the members. He was arrested, and on trial was sentenced to thirty days in the Kings County Penitentiary. In the meantime, the New-York police had heard of his sentence, and when it expired Tuesday were waiting to arrest him. Detectives of the Central Office made the arrest, and arraigned Frost in Jefferson Market Court yesterday.

Of those who had been robbed in the New-York Club, Thomas L. Blakewell was chosen to make the complaint against Frost. Mr. Bakewell is the President of the Pittsburg Electrical Syndicate, and he charges Frost with having stolen from him a new suit of clothes. The clothes were valued at $90, and were left at the club for safe keeping. Magistrate Wentworth held Frost in $500 for trial.

RECOGNIZED BY STOCK EXCHANGE

Chicago Gas Company Certificates Admitted to the List.

Chicago Gas reorganization was recognized yesterday by the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange, which admitted to the Exchange list $3,765,600 Central Trust Company certificates of deposit for the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company's certificates for the capital stock of the Chicago Gas Company. The Reorganization Committee, consisting of Frederic P. Olcott, Roswell P. Flower, Anthony N. Brady, Walton Ferguson, C. K. G. Billings, and William J. Campbell, sent to the Governing Committee the plan of operation and a copy of the agreement in relation thereto, dated Oct. 1.

It was set forth in the application that the committee controlled $15,250,600 Fidelity certificates for an authorized stock issue of $25,000,000.

The Governing Committee empowered the Committee on Stock List to add new certificates of deposit to the list from time to time, as officially notified that further amounts have been issued.

Lodge Officer Charged with Larceny.

J. C. Herman Schoenborn of 60 South Second Street, Brooklyn, who is the Treasurer of Andreas Hofer Lodge, No. 39, Sons of Liberty, was complainant before Magistrate Flammer in the Harlem Court yesterday against Philip Wissbach of 1,590 Avenue B, who is the Financial Secretary of the lodge, and whom he charged with larceny.

The complaint alleged that on June 13 last Wissbach collected dues to the amount of $3.79 from Jacob Schenerman, a member of the lodge, and appropriated the money, failing to account for it. Wissbach denied the charge, and was held in $300 for trial.

MISSION WORK IN AFRICA

The Rev. F. W. Bates Tells the American Board of His Labors.

DR. BERRY ON THE FIELD IN JAPAN

Predicts that the Nation Will Become Christian—Discussion of the Board's Financial Needs.

Two missionaries, fresh from the field, served to make yesterday afternoon's session of the American Board very interesting. They were the Rev. F. W. Bates, who, for the last two years, has been in Gaza Land, in East Central Africa, and Dr. John C. Berry of Japan. The physician looks far more like a clergyman than does the Rev. Mr. Bates, who is short and stout, and might well be taken for a medical man.

Mr. Bates had an interesting story to tell of his work in Gaza Land, dating back to some fifteen years ago, when Umzela, then King in that country, first heard of men who were telling of a new God in Natal. The King sent word that he, too, was ready to have his peaple instructed in the new religion, and offered accommodation for five families. Word was telegraphed to the American board that four more families were needed in Africa, but the reply come back, "We cannot send them."

"So," said Mr. Bates, "a good opportunity was lost."

About two years ago Mr. Bates was sent there, but in the meanwhile Portuguese influence had begun to be felt, and the son of Umzela was not so ready to receive them as had been his father. Mr. Bates characterized certain foreign influence as working "not in lifting up, but in dragging down."

Mr. Bates quoted a German officer, who declared that it was "great sport to shoot the niggers over here." An interesting answer was that which Mr. Bates once gave to a person who expressed surprise that he had never met Dr. Taylor. "One could put a United States and a half into Africa without ever touching a man who had heard of Christ," he said.

The other missionary, Dr. John C. Berry, who has been working in Japan, began his address by showing one of the edict boards which twenty-five years ago were distributed over all Japan. On it were Japanese characters, of which the following is a translation: "As to the Christian religion, existing laws must be enforced. Evil sects are prohibited."

"Now," said Dr. Berry, "the Buddhist priests are petitioning the authorities for protection.

"The Buddhist religion," he declared, "is morally high in ethical teaching, but morally low in practice.

"Dr. Green and myself waited on the Governor of Kobe, asking about the laws which forbade putting the Bible on sale in bookstores. The Governor, a kindly old man, said that the Bible was a good book, but the laws must be enforced, and any bookseller caught selling the Bible would be arrested and imprisoned. Now the Bible is on sale everywhere. Copies have been distributed even to the members of the Imperial Guard, and this act earned the thanks of Prince Kumatshu, the uncle of the Emperor."

In speaking of the improvement in Japan of late years, Dr. Berry referred first to some national institutions. The prisons, he said, compared favorably with the best in European countries, and now a commission from Japan is investigating those of other lands, with a view to improving their own. "Family life was improved years ago."

In showing the improvement in family life, Dr. Berry had an interesting relic to show—a burial robe of an old woman whose son had been dying. She prayed to her native gods for his recovery, and offered to sacrifice fifteen years of her own life if he got well. He did, and, in expectation of an early death, she prepared this garment. It was a short jacket of yellow, and decorated with native characters. There were a prayer to her patron saint and the seals of the sixteen shrines which it was necessary for her to visit in the course of its preparation.

Comparing Chinese and Japanese civilization, Dr. Berry told of the difference in treatment of the wounded by the two sides. "The Red Cross Society of Japan," he said, "has done more to influence China to Christian civilization than any other thing in the late war." In conclusion, the doctor made this prophecy:

"Japan is destined to become a Christian nation, and what has taken place in Japan is slowly taking place in our other fields of work."

A large part of the session yesterday was taken up with business meetings. The following Financial Committee was appointed in the morning: A. L. Williston, Chairman; the Rev. Henry Fairbanks, Henry D. Hyde, E. W. Blatchford, the Rev. G. S. F. Savage, the Rev. Charles Palmer, Charles H. Case, D. Willis James, and Elbridge Torey. They were instructed to report to a future meeting on the financial condition of the board. Resolutions were passed thanking Mrs. Anderson for the gavel which she presented to Dr. Storrs.

The principal speaker of the morning was the Rev. Dr. Judson Smith, who took for his topic "The Next Step." He began by outlining the work of the board for the last eighty-five years, when the fathers of the Congregational Church dedicated themselves to two propositions—that the Gospel belonged to every human soul, and that it was the duty of those who possessed it to send it to the uttermost parts of the earth. The first missionaries, Gordon Hall and Samuel Newel, began their labors near Bombay, and since their time scores of missionaries had carried out their work.

Another early movement of importance was the trip of Hiram Bingham and Asa Thurston to the Sandwich Islands in 1819. Their work he called "a marvelous chapter in the history of God's people on earth," and added that the singular providence which brought to this land Henry Obookiah, a waif from the Sandwich Islands, through whom special attention was directed to the degraded and pagan people occupying those islands, and which resulted in the organization of a mission for their evangelization, is familiar to all. The Hawaiian Islands to-day are an object of desire to many nations, but when the missionaries went there they were an object of scorn or of fear to the nations of the earth.

After discussing the work in Turkey and Syria, Dr. Smith took up the subject of Africa and told how in 1829 Elijah C. Bridgman and David Abeel went out as the advance column of the mighty force of American missionaries which should dot that land with mission stations and mission houses. It was not, however, until 1834 that missionary work was established in Western Africa, and in 1835 at two points in Southeastern Africa, which developed into the strong and fruitful mission among the Zulus in the colony of Natal.

Dr. Smith, in summing up, said:

"Connected with the missions we have a present force of 572 missionaries, and standing by their side a force of native laborers, pastors, preachers, teachers, and other helpers more than five times their number, and we are brought into communication with or made responsible for the evangelization of not less than 100,000,000 souls. We have 461 churches and a church membership of 44,413 and an attendance of at least 50,000 Sunday school pupils.

"What now shall be the next step? The will of God is plain. The finger of His providence points but in one direction. The fields are open, the pioneer work is done, the agencies, planted and developed, are at their highest efficiency. They need only reinforcement and support. The next step will be what it ought to be—a step forward and upward. God grant that to the work we have in hand may come the impulse that shall bring it still nearer the great consummation."

Dr. Arthur Little declared that the best part of this chapter of Church history is the unwritten part, the story of the uncrowned kings and the heroism of the toilers in new fields. He declared that there was a crisis in the missionary cause, and suggested for its abolishment not merely a general offering, but a day of prayer, in which offices might be closed and all unite in sending up petitions to God.

The Rev. Henry Blodgett who has spent forty years of his life in China, was the next speaker. He explained the field there and urged that the missionaries themselves should econimize as far as possible, even if they must wear the cotton cloth of China. A part of his speech was taken up with a plea for those of the missionaries who had never received a college education, but who had been among the ablest men in the work. A glowing tribute was paid by Dr. Blodgett to the Dominican and Franciscan missionaries of the Catholic Church, whose Christianity must not be overlooked, although we stand on the truths of the Reformation. The morning session closed with an address by the Rev. John R. Thurston of Whitinsville, Mass.

The report of the committee on the Home Department, delivered by the Rev. S. H. Virgin, was the first business of the afternoon. He outlined the report of Secretary Daniels as presented Tuesday, and said in regard to it: "I do not believe that any report so singular, such a combination of hope and disheartenment has ever been presented on this floor." On behalf of the committee he recommended the following six propositions: First, That every member of the Congregational Church and every friend of the board engage in continual prayer for the work; second, that the condition of the heathen world be renewedly presented by every pastor to every church; third, that every church be urged to adopt home plan to secure individual gifts from every member; fourth, that no field be abandoned, and that the necessary financial burden be carried another year; fifth, that they seek for larger gifts from favored sons and daughters, and, sixth, that applicants for service be encouraged to hope that their desire may be gratified.

Henry D. Hyde, in commenting on the report, declared that he would make no appeal to pay the debt; that he had given up worrying over it. He also said that Dr. Storrs had declared his intention of giving up the Presidency, unless the debt was paid by Jan. 1, and that he believed that it would be.

Besides the speeches of the missionaries already mentioned, the Rev. Doremus Scudder spoke, deploring the fact that over 2,000 churches had made no contribution in the last year. He said that the Church owed as much to foreign missions as to any other branch, and told of one instance in which a pastor's wife had retained a sum of money given her to send to China because all of the home debts were not paid.

The Rev. Dr. G. F. Bradley of Grand Rapids asked that the board might meet there. He was followed by the Rev. D. M. Fisk of Ohio on behalf of the Western pastors.

The Christian Endeavorers literally "had the floor" last night, as that part of the house was given up to them, the corporate members and visiting clergy occupying the platform. The principal speaker was Dr. F. E. Clark, the founder of the Christian Endeavor Societies. He took for his subject "A Problem in Spiritual Irrigation." He said that there were probably 4,000,000 Christian Endeavorers, earning $160,000,000, and, if one-tenth went to the Lord, that would be $16,000,000; as since one-tenth of their numbers were Congregationalists, a third of their $16,000,000 would go to the American Board.

George W. Henderson of New-Orleans led the devotional exercises, and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Dunning, the editor of The Congregationalist, was the first speaker.

He spoke of the great work of the missionaries in the distant fields, and said that the choicest opportunities offered to the young people in the Christian Church to-day are those of missionary work.

He spoke of the criticism that had at times been made of the missionary work, and said:

"An Admiral of the United States Navy, who was sent to protect American citizens, but did not go within 100 miles of the place, but, instead, went on a junketing tour, is not the man to criticise American missions abroad."

He spoke of the great work being performed by the missionaries, and said that in order to carry on this work in a fitting way the debt should be raised. He said the debt of $100,000 meant a dismal failure unless it was lifted. He told of a little church in Illinois that last year had given $200 to the missionary fund, but this year, notwithstanding the hard times, it had raised and sent $730 to the American Missionary Society.

He said the aim of the society was to transform the world. It was the idea, not to make the converts Americans, but to make them Christians.

Horace F. Pitkin, a student in the Union Theological Seminary, who is going as a missionary to China, made an address in which he appealed to the Christian Endeavorers to do all in their power to aid the good work. It was part of their work, he said, to aid the missionaries.

He referred to the student volunteer movement that had sprung up within the last ten years, and said that the volunteers were determined to girdle the globe. But in order to do that, he said, the Christian Endeavorers would have to aid.

He said it was a fact that four times as much money is spent on chewing gum as is devoted toward the movement for evangelizing the world.

The Rev. J. K. Brown of Eastern Turkey was the next speaker. He told of the great work that had been accomplished in that field.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church said that the barriers of politics, the barriers of language, the barriers of space, and the barriers of religious prejudice were being broken down, and that on the walls were written unity, unity, unity—unity of nations and unity of Church.

To-morrow's meetings will be devoted to reports of the committees on the foreign departments. There will be a woman's meeting in the morning. The communion service and election of officers will occupy the evening, while Dr. Storr's annual address will be delivered in the evening.

VIEWS OF NATIONAL LIQUOR DEALERS

Resolutions Passed by the Convention in Session in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The National Liquor Dealers, in convention in this city, this morning adopted resolutions declaring that they are engaged in a legitimate trade, from which a larger revenue is exacted than from any other business in the United States, and such being the fact, they insist that all citizens are entitled to enjoy the largest measure of personal freedom consistent with good government. The belief is expressed that the public demand the existence of the saloon, because it is a public necessity authorized by legislative enactments, and in their opinion the suppression of the legitimate saloon tends to degenarate the traffic, and society retaliates by supporting illicit and illegal establishments which not only debauch the morals of the community, but deprive the Nation and State of revenue.

While no affiliation with any political party is countenanced, all political events will be watched, and only those candidates will be supported who declare themselves in favor of personal liberty, and the strength of the organization will be thrown against any candidate who caters to the intolerant or fanatical. They demand from National and local authorities an equitable regulation of the retail liquor traffic upon a basis which accords to them the same rights as those engaged in any other legitimate trade, and they protest against sumptuary legislation.

The organization is pledged to resist all law-making powers attempting to levy unequal tax or fee on one class of business, and all illicit and disreputable resorts are denounced, "because they propagate drunkenness and debauchery among the youth of the community, desecrate the Sabbath, and cast odium on the legitimate trade."

MRS. H. A. MORGAN'S FUNERAL SERVICES

She Died Abroad, and Was Buried Last Sunday at Aurora, N. Y.

AURORA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Funeral services for Mrs. Henry A. Morgan were held in the cemetery Sunday morning, Oct. 13. They were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Schlosser of the Presbyterian Church, and by the rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Rev. Mr. Casey. The services were private, the members of the immediate family with relatives and a few intimate friends only being present.

Mrs. Morgan, with her family, had been traveling in Europe during the past year. Her husband and youngest son came back to this country late in the Summer. Her eldest son returned in September, to assume his duties as Professor of History in the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, Ohio, to which chair he had been elected during the Summer, leaving his mother to spend a few weeks at Homburg, Germany, while her daughter and an older brother remained in France for study. Mr. and Miss Morgan returned on the St. Louis, bringing all that was mortal of their mother among familiar names to rest and in the places of her youth.

Mrs. Morgan's death was very sudden, and brings irreparable loss not only to her own family, but to a wide circle of friends, by whom she was greatly loved and admired, and who mourn her untimely death with no ordinary sense of bereavement and sorrow.

School Officials Ordered Elected.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Superintendent Skinner of the State Department of Public Instruction has ordered a special meeting, to be held in District No. 7, town of Prattsville, Greene County, for the election of a Trustee, District Clerk, and Collector.

The Superintendent has sustained the appeal as regards the election of a school district clerk in District No. 15, town of Cape Vincent, but upholds the election of the School Trustee.

CHEMIST NOT CREDITED

A Milk Dealer's Conviction Reversed in the Supreme Court.

CLARK HAD LITTLE EXPERIENCE

"Not Competent to Make an Analysis of Anything," Chief Justice Van Brunt Says—Importance of the Decision.

Edmund Clark, a chemist of the Health Department, was severely censured yesterday by Chief Justice Van Brunt, in the General Term of the Supreme Court.

The General Term reversed the conviction of a milk dealer convicted on Mr. Clark's testimony of selling adulterated milk, establishing a precedent that may result very largely in undoing the work of the Court of Special Sessions in convicting by wholesale the milk dealers of this city. Speaking of Mr. Clark, Chief Justice Van Brunt said:

"That chemist was not competent to make an analysis of anything. The conviction on his testimony was wholly unwarranted, and it is reversed."

This ruling created something of a sensation, as ordinarily the General Term never decides a case off-hand, opinions being handed down only after careful deliberation.

Among the large number of dealers hauled up by the Health Department in its recent raid was Vitalis Bruder, a grocer of 571 Courtlandt Avenue. Unlike most of his fellows, Bruder made a defense, but he was convicted and fined $50 by Justices Jerome, Jacob, and Holbrook.

Frank Moss, counsel of the Parkhurst society, appeared for Bruder, and at once arranged to appeal the case. He argued the appeal yesterday, before the General Term. In his brief he set forth that Samuel W. Clason, an Inspector, took a sample of milk from a twenty-five-quart can in the store of Bruder. He swore in court that he gave it to Edmund Clark, a chemist of the department, for analysis. The latter swore that it was below the standard, and that it was "skimmed and adulterated."

"The verdict," said Mr. Moss, "was against the evidence. Clark, the chemist, was utterly incompetent, having only made analyses since Aug. 1. It was shown from the evidence on the trial that Clark said the analysis was delicate work, and that it was easy for an inexperienced man to make a mistake. He was asked whether it was not possible that the cow from which the milk was taken was bothered with flies or had lean pasturage, and he said that he did not know anything about these matters.

"He said that his testimony was not based upon personal experience, but on authorities, but he could not name a book or a man as authority for his statement that the analysis showed adulteration. Clark said that he did not know whether there was any difference in fat between high-fed Jersey and low-fed Holstein cattle."

To show Clark's incompetency, Mr. Moss submitted this extract from the testimony giving certain questions put to Clark, and the answers made by him:

Q.—What is the temperature of milk when taken from the cow? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Don't you know? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you read the authorities on this point? A.—I am not quoting authorities.

"These answers," said Mr. Moss, "are interesting in view of the fact that the Court tried to make the witness a competent expert."

It was on such showing that Chief Justice Van Brunt gave the decision in favor of the milk dealer without a moment's delay.

It is understood that Mr. Moss, who was counsel for a large number of the convicted milk dealers, made this a test case, on the strength of which he will appeal all the other convictions.

Assistant District Attorney Lindsay appeared in opposition to Mr. Moss.

POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASING

Record of the Third Quarter of the Present Year Made Public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The Post Office Department to-day made public a statement showing the receipts of the thirty largest Post Offices of the United States for the third quarter ended Oct. 1, 1895, and the increase over a corresponding period of 1894. The statement also shows this to have been one of the most prosperous three months in the history of the Postal Service, exceeding by over $600,000 the busy season of 1892, and nearly $800,000 in excess of the same quarter of 1893. The figures are:

	Receipts.	Increase.
New-York	$1,705,093	$131,525
Chicago	1,166,396	152,631
Philadelphia	627,055	31,611
Boston	616,849	47,564
St. Louis	401,571	45,172
Cincinnati	236,033	16,771
Brooklyn	235,181	27,622
San Francisco	197,574	21,052
Baltimore	200,726	10,391
Pittsburg	167,036	22,458
Cleveland	161,262	22,362
Buffalo	157,942	8,671
Detroit	135,008	13,326
Kansas City	128,636	13,604
Rochester	77,408	4,711
Washington	115,782	385
New-Orleans	95,067	5,942
Milwaukee	118,193	9,592
Minneapolis	122,655	7,145
St. Paul	103,025	18,895
Louisville	100,620	10,725
Providence	76,689	9,909
Albany	51,858	3,458
Indianapolis	83,019	6,400
Newark	71,813	5,043
Hartford	52,617	3,378
Syracuse	56,801	4,546
Richmond	51,165	1,451
Toledo	58,547	8,834
Troy	28,817	2,039

The total receipts for this quarter were $7,400,449, an increase of $666,730 over the same quarter of 1894.

WHOLESALE MURDER ATTEMPTED

An Italian Tried to Blow up Fifteen Workmen.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—Carmino Bertalto, an Italian, was held to-day in the Brighton District Court, charged with attempted murder.

Bertalto was one of a gang of Italians employed on the Commonwealth Avenue extension who struck recently because of the removal of a foreman. New men were employed, and it is alleged that on Monday afternoon Bertalto was seen to light the slow match of a blast, near which fifteen men were working, and then run away.

The man who saw the act succeeded in warning all the men. They got away in time to escape injury by the explosion of half a pound of dynamite in the blast—enough to have killed or maimed them all had they remained where they were when Bertalto was seen to light the fuse.

Adams Express Robber Arrested.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 16.—James R. Barnett, who, with John D. Farden, robbed the Adams Express Company at Terre Haute, Ind., of $16,000, was arrested here last night. One hundred and fifty dollars was found on his person. He denies any complicity in the robbery. He does not implicate Farden, and says his shortage amounts to only $260, which is due the Vandalia Railroad, of which he was city ticket agent. He also alleges that it would have been impossible to secure the amount named at one time, as the company only did a business of $25,000 per annum.

Barnett expresses his willingness to return to Terre Haute without requisition papers. He is tired of being a fugitive.

Capt. Howgate's Case Argued.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The appeal by Capt. H. W. Howgate, the former disbursing officer of the Signal Service, convicted of making false vouchers, has been argued before the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, and was to-day taken under advisement. A decision is not expected for some time. In case the sentence of the lower court should be affirmed, the case will then go to the Supreme Court for final determination.

MORE ROOM FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

Ward Trustees Authorized to Lease Needed Quarters—To Ask for Money for Census Enumerators.

The Board of Education decided yesterday to authorize School Trustees in the various wards where there is a lack of school accommodation for children to lease premises for classrooms as soon as possible. There are over 6,000 children in the city who are without school accommodations.

The following School Trustees were appointed: Fourth Ward—Emil O. Weber, leather merchant, of 99 Roosevelt Street; Eighth Ward—George W. Lithgow, builder, of 41 King Street; Ninth Ward—B. C. McIntyre, physician, of 148 West Twelfth Street; Twentieth Ward—Mrs. John D. Townsend, of 343 West Thirty-fourth Street; Twenty-first Ward—William T. Lee, real estate, of 128 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Elizabeth A. Duggan was appointed Principal of Primary School No. 14 in the Fourth Ward. Mrs. Cordelia S. Kilmer was appointed Principal of Primary School No. 79 in the Seventeenth Ward.

The resolution of Commissioner Strauss to extend the midday recess in schools until 1:30 o'clock and the closing hour until 3:30 P. M. was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

As the police will be unable to take the school census this month, it was resolved to ask the Board of Estimate to put $35,000 additional in next year's budget to pay enumerators and incidental expenses in taking the census. The enumerators will have to wait until next year for their money. The law requires that the census be taken in the month of October. The police cannot be spared for the work on account of the nearness of election.

The complaint of Commissioner Meyerowitz that a candidate for the position of Truancy Agent had been denied appointment because he weighed too much elicited some witty discussions among several of the Commissioners. All except Mr. Meyerowitz agreed that a Truant Officer should not be too fat.

THE ART OF MAKING GOOD PIES

MRS. RORER'S TALK AND ILLUSTRATIONS ON THE SUBJECT.

Flour from Winter Wheat Should Be Used for Pastry—How to Make Hot Apple Tarts.

"I am sorry I have been so successful," said Mrs. Rorer to a large and interested audience in Madison Square Garden yesterday afternoon, as she removed a flaky-looking pie from the oven. "If I succeed with poor materials, I am afraid you will not be as careful and will not find it so easy to make pastry when you try it at home."

The trouble was with the flour, which should have been made from Winter wheat and was made from Spring wheat.

"These accidents come from clerks who are not educated for their business," said Mrs. Rorer. "I suppose the man who sent me this flour does not know one kind from another.

"This is the paste for meat, fruit, and other kinds of pies," Mrs. Rorer went on, as she measured out her materials. "Always add the sugar before putting in the butter. If you are in the habit of using lard, you can use half butter and lard for shortening; or, if you have suet well rendered, you can use that with the lard. For myself I prefer butter. I would rather have only one pie a year and have it made with butter than many pies made otherwise."

But Mrs. Rorer evidently does not care for pie, for she spoke somewhat slightingly of it later.

"I shall use about a cupful of ice water with this flour. If it was the Winter wheat I should not need more than three-quarters of a cupful.

"Pour the water in at the side, and never twice in the same place in mixing. I pour the paste out on the board, and you see it is very ragged and dry. I want it so.

"The lightness of pastry is caused by the shortening in the paste being in layers. Old-fashioned cooks laid the shortening on the paste and folded it in to get this effect. We have learned to do work more quickly now."

The ragged edges of the paste were then rolled in, and the paste folded and rolled, and folded and rolled, the porcelain rolling pin always moving from and never toward its manipulator.

"Just as soon as you get your paste to a comfortable piece fold it, and place it on a plate in the refrigerator. It is best to make it at night and leave it on the ice until morning. I left some of this paste on ice for three days at one time, and when it was cooked it was difficult to tell it from puff paste."

As the crust was cut from the roll of pastry for the pies it was kept right side up as it had been folded, never rolled on the side. This was to keep it in the layers necessary for flakeness. The last rolling was done indiscriminately to or from the cook.

"You can see," Mrs. Rorer had said during the first rolling, "that the paste is composed entirely of layers as thin as tissue paper.

"You can add vinegar, if you like," she went on, as she prepared her mince pie, "but I shall use lemon juice. Vinegar is only fit for a sauce for calf's head and salad. The latter should not be killed with it. I will put in a tablespoonful of orange also. It improves the flavor if you make pies. They never seemed to me very refined things to eat.

"I have here in my hands a pie plate. It is impossible to make a good pie in the ordinary pie plate with steep sides. These have a broad edge and are sold and catalogued as soup plates. You will find them at any housefurnishing store under that name. This blue and white plate is a German pie plate. They are always made in this shape."

The plates were of tin or of other metal.

"No; not where butter and flour are used," said Mrs. Rorer, decidedly, in answer to a question as to whether the plate should be greased.

"When you have your lower crust in place moisten just the inside, but not on the edge, with the pastry brush dipped in water or the white of an egg. After the upper crust is in place press the two together with the thumb, which has been lightly dipped in flour. This is also inside the edge, otherwise the pastry will not rise. With a knife go around the edge of the pie and loosen it from the plate before it is placed in the oven.

"Pastry requires a very hot oven. It will take from twenty-five to thirty minutes to bake a pie. If the oven is too hot the pastry will not rise."

In making an apple tart Mrs. Rorer sliced her apples very thin.

"Sliced apples require three-quarters of an hour to cook. Quarters or large pieces cook much more quickly," she said. "A housekeeper, if she is in a hurry, will usually chop her apples or cut them thin to hasten the coooking. But the juice of the apple in that way is allowed to evaporate as soon as it is hot. In larger pieces the juice remains inside and helps in the process of cooking. Apple pie is always best served warm—more indigestible."

The recipes she gave for pastry and pies were as follows:

Plain Paste.—Put one cup of shortening into three cups of flour. Add a teaspoonful of salt, one of sugar, and sufficient cold water to moisten. Turn out on the board and roll from you. Fold and roll three times and it is ready for use.

Hot Apple Tart.—Line a deep dish with plain paste. Fill it with pared, cored, and quartered apples. Cover over four teaspoonfuls of sugar. Add a quarter of a cup of water and bake in a moderate oven.

Quick Mince Pie.—Pare and chop two apples. Add to them two broken crackers, a tablespoonful of vinegar, a tablespoonful of sherry, a quarter of a cup of sugar, and a half cup of chopped raisins or clean currants. Add the grated rind of one lemon and a teaspoonful of lemon juice. Fill this into a lined pie dish, cover, and bake in a moderate oven twenty or thirty minutes.

Told Where to Find Stolen Property.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 16.—Armsted Lacy, colored, who said he lived at 30 Wall Street, New-York, was arrested Oct. 4 on suspicion of having stolen a valuable clock found in his possession. Lacy was held until Oct. 9. No one having appeared against him he was released, but the clock was kept at Police Headquarters. William P. Bugbee of 289 Lenox Avenue, New-York, identified the clock yesterday as having been stolen from his house. Lacy had sent him a letter telling him where to find it.

FIFTH AVENUE SHAKEN

Electricity Lights Gas from a Main That Had Long Been Leaking.

FLAGSTONES TOSSED IN FRAGMENTS

Lower Part of Charles Contoit's House Wrecked—No One Injured—The Damage is Estimated at $5,000.

Three massive flagstones in front of Charles Contoit's brownstone house, 728 Fifth Avenue, were blown into the air by an explosion of gas at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. The lower part of the dwelling was wrecked.

The explosion fortunately injured no one, though it created considerable excitement in the neighborhood. Adjoining the residence of Mr. Contoit is the home of ex-Secretary Whitney. It escaped damage.

An electric current igniting accumulated gas beneath the sidewalk is said to have been the cause of the explosion. There had been a leak for several days in the main in front of Mr. Contoit's house, and the Consolidated Gas Company was notified to attend to it. It was not attended to, however, until after the explosion.

The sidewalk was blown up at an hour when Fifth Avenue was thronged with vehicles carrying their fashionable occupants for an early morning outing in the Park. The high-spirited horses were frightened by the loud noise, and many of them bolted wildly in an effort to get away. Several carriages were pulled on to the opposite side of the street, but were not overturned.

The explosion was so loud that it was heard as far distant as Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, and Madison Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

The houses in the vicinity were shaken and windows were rattled in a lively manner, while in the basement of the Contoit mansion great havoc was created. Three domestics and a man servant were working in the lower part of the house, and were startled by seeing doors blown around in all directions. The door leading to the cellar was torn from its hinges and blown against the laundry door, which was carried away with it, and the two doors were hurled against the wall of the laundry.

The door leading from the basement to the yard was blown ten feet away. It was followed by the terrified servants, who ran out into the yard, thinking that the house was falling in. All the windows in the lower part of the house were smashed to atoms, the sashes even disappearing.

Mr. Contoit, who is a retired merchant, was reading in the parlor when the crash came. The shock up stairs was not nearly so great as in the basement. Opposite the scene of the explosion is the marble mansion of C. P. Huntington. It is at present unoccupied. The domestics in ex-Secretary Whitney's residence were frightened by the explosion, and ran out to see what the trouble was. There is a private school for the daughters of wealthy families two houses away from the Contoit dwelling, and considerable excitement was occasioned in the establishment by the shock.

The part of the sidewalk that was blown up comprised three massive flags. Each of them weighed several tons. They were hurled at least ten feet in the air, and smashed into small fragments. An electric light repair man was up on a pole just a little south of Mr. Contoit's home, when the walk was sprinkled around him, but he was not struck. He received an electric shock, however, which he did not forget for a few minutes. On account of it being registration day, there was no policeman on patrol duty in the vicinity.

A policeman of the East Fifty-first Street Station was detailed at a registry booth near by, and heard the report. He hurried to the scene, and learned from Mr. Contoit that no one had been injured. Some one rang for the firemen, and they were promptly on hand, but their services were not required, as no fire resulted from the explosion. The employes of the gas company were soon on hand also, and set to work to repair the faulty main, which was further damaged by the explosion.

It is estimated that the damage to the sidewalk and the Contoit residence is $5,000. The front part of Mr. Contoit's house is not damaged in the least, and the only outward evidence of the explosion is the sidewalk, which is so broken as to prevent traffic on it.

SPENT ON NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Annual Report of Quartermaster General Batchelder of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The annual report of Brig. Gen. R. N. Bachelder, Quartermaster General of the United States Army, has just been made to the Secretary of War. Among a great variety of statistical information are the following points:

The contract system for the supply of horses continues to give general satisfaction, and the standard has been greatly improved since the system was adopted. The average cost of cavalry horses for the fiscal year was $95.44, and for artillery horses $148.04. The cavalry mount of to-day excels that of any previous time, and all information shows it to be superior to that in foreign armies.

The cessation of Indian wars and hostilities on the Rio Grande, rendering it unnecessary to further maintain post transportation on a field campaign basis, the reduction in the number of animals, wagons, harnesses, teamsters, hostlers, &c., thus effected, together with the forage and bedding heretofore required for the animals, will affect considerable saving to the appropriation. The average cost of team horses during the year was $167.83, and of mules $114.84. Under authority of Congress an appropriation made "for the construction of buildings at, and the enlargement of, such military posts as in the judgment of the Secretary of War may be necessary" had been expended as follows:

Fort Creek, Neb., $70,058; Presidio, of San Francisco, Cal., $34,941; Fort Myer, Va., $45,600; new post near Little Rock, Ark., $116,600; Jefferson Barracks, Mo., $14,620; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., $21,383; Fort Bliss, Texas, (reconstruction,) $9,000; Fort Yates, N. D., $500; Philadelphia depot, Penn., $550; Fort Trumbull, Conn., $400; Madison Barracks, N. Y., $119; Fort Wayne, Mich., $76; Fort Thomas, Ky., $108; Columbus Barracks, Ohio, $133; Fort Harrison, Montana, $109; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., $61; Fort Sheridan, Ill., $11,759.

During the year 7,340 white marble headstones were provided to mark the graves of soldiers, sailors, and marines buried in National, post, city, and village cemeteries, and the sum of $19,454.88 was expended in necessary repairs to roadways to National cemeteries, which were constructed by special authority of Congress. An examination of the records shows that the appropriation made by Congress for the establishment, maintenance, and improvement of National cemeteries, including pay of Superintendents, headstones, monuments, purchase of sites, and construction, and repair of roadways from their inception to June 30, 1895, amounted in the aggregate to $8,165,636.47.

MERRY WAR IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE

Col. Jones Decapitates Pulitzer Men of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—As a result of the legal differences between Joseph Pulitzer and Col. Charles H. Jones, in the control of The Post-Dispatch, the special service which existed between The New-York World and The Post-Dispatch was suspended last week. This service consisted of news proofs, illustrations, correspondence, &c., together with a special wire from New-York to St. Louis. This action, it was stated, was taken by Mr. Pulitzer in order to "get even" for a temporary restraining order which Col. Jones had secured to prevent the former from interfering with the latter's editorial policy and management.

In retaliation, Col. Jones to-day set the official guillotine in operation, and the figurative heads of Managing Editor Florence D. White, Advertising Manager William C. Steigers, and Cashier Edward Buttell dropped into the basket. As Mr. White is Treasurer of the company, and his signature is necessary on a check to secure its payment at the bank, some interesting complications are looked for.

RACING ACROSS COUNTRY

Successful Beginning of the Fall Steeplechase Meeting.

A WELL SCHOOLED LOT OF JUMPERS

Fred Gebhard Won the Race for Maidens with Olindo—The Peer Easily Beat His Field in the Long Race.

Compared with the attendance at the opening of the Westchester Racing Association on Tuesday, that at the opening races of the New-York Steeplechase Association yesterday was small. A big crowd looks lost in the great stands at Morris Park. With but a moderate number of spectators, as was the case yesterday, it looks like a depleted boom town. Yet the attendance was something in excess of any that has been seen at a meeting for the jumpers since the days many years ago when crowds would flock to Cedarhurst on a holiday like the Fourth of July.

Had people known what a very good day's sport there was to be, there is no doubt but the attendance would have been more than doubled. The horses that took part in the hurdle race and the two steeplechases were well schooled, good jumpers, and went the courses without an accident of any consequence. There were two falls, but in each case neither horse nor rider was injured in the least. On the contrary, the riders remounted and finished the races. Such a record in these days, when comparatively little attention is paid to the sport, is a most remarkable and noteworthy one. A prettier cross-country race than the handicap steeplechase could not be expected. The field made the prettiest sort of a picture, and the horses, which were all good jumpers, did their share of the sport in splendid style, the tumble of Woodford being rather the fault of the jockey than the horse, as Chandler seemed to hurry him, and that at the worst jump of the lot—the in-and-out.

A hurdle race over the two-mile course, and involving the jumping of eight hurdles, opened the day's sport. Seven of the eight horses named for the event appeared at the post for the struggle, Caraccas and Kilkenny being about evenly fancied for the event by those who were up in this sort of sport. They proved to be the contending horses, though Fugitive showed a lot of speed just at the end, and acted as if he might do later on in the meeting.

The start was made on the hill, near the water tower, this giving a chance for the people to see the horses pass them twice. When the lot went away, Bickie went out to the front and made the running for the party during one circuit of the track. Kilkenny, Fugitive, and Caraccas followed the leader until the party reached the point from which the start was made. All the horses had taken the hurdles in good shape except Maretti, who balked at one on the back stretch, though he afterward took this and behaved himself for the rest of the journey.

Just after the top of the hill was passed Caraccas and Kilkenny drew away from the others and made the racing to the finish, Caraccas negotiating the last two hurdles in very clever fashion while going at full speed, and winning very handily. As the last hurdle was reached, Fugitive was sent for the purse, and came with such a rush that he caught Kilkenny and gave him a sharp race to the end, being beaten only a head after a hard and driving finish.

Four horses ran in the race for maiden steeplechasers over the two-mile course. There would have been five starters, but after one of the numerous Lynches had weighed out to ride Escape he refused to do so, and as a result was suspended from further riding until he can cook up some sort of an excuse that will satisfy the Stewards that he did not do Mr. Clason an injustice. Escape had to be scratched. That was the reason for the long and very tedious wait between the running of the first and second races, a reason for which it was impossible for the crowd to discover.

This was not a specially interesting race, as Olindo, who won it, was in front from the start to the finish, and clearly outclassed the rest of the field. Daybreak, who was expected to do wonders, ran second, and Mars Chan was third all through the running. Scud was fourth all the way, and jumped well enough until he came to the last hurdle. There he stumbled and threw his jockey. The horse stopped of his own accord, and McGill remounted him and rode the rest of the course.

For the handicap steeplechase over the three-mile course there were nine starters, with The Peer the favorite in the speculation. Lady Raymond, who had been looked upon as a certain winner, was so lame that she had to be scratched. All the horses except Duke of Abercorn were ridden by professional jockeys, the latter being piloted over the course by Mr. Persse, a gentleman rider, who was well able to hold his own with any of the professionals.

Mr. Persse, resplendent in a jacket of cherry, with white bands, was forced to make the pace for the rest of the field. When he found that he would have to do the work he did it in splendid shape, riding steadily and well, and taking his jumps deliberately and skillfully up to the very last. Lion Heart, The Peer, and Woodford were the lot that were nearest the leader all through the running of the first mile and a half of the journey. The rest of the field was well up, and every one of the horses leaped the obstacles cleanly and well, making scarcely a hit, certainly not a stumble. After the water-jump had been cleared for the last time, Chandler moved up rapidly with Woodford, getting into second place just before the horses reached the double jump on the backstretch of the field. He went over the first fence into the pen all right, in company with the Duke of Abercorn. Chandler rushed him a bit at the jump out, and the result was that Woodford came a cropper, and both horse and man stumbled over the obstacle, which would have been cleared all right had Chandler been a bit more careful. Neither was injured, and Woodford was remounted and went the rest of the course. But the tumble killed all chance that he had to get any part of the money.

Duke of Abercorn went on about his business in the fashion of a steadygoing hunter, and looked to have a good thing for the race, as the field moved away over the top of the hill to the run in. He did, in fact, lead until the very last jump was cleared. Then Brazil sent The Peer after the Duke, and had him beaten before he could reach the fence that marked the way to the finish on the dirt track. Duke of Abercorn, once he saw that he was beaten, appeared to lose all heart, for he stopped almost to a walk, and Hesperian and Lion Heart both made play for him. The Duke managed to crawl by the judges a couple of lengths in front of Hesperian, while Lion Heart, thoroughly tired out with his journey, staggered in next. It was a very easy victory for The Peer, who ran a couple of good races at the club's Spring meeting.

Following the 'cross-country races were a couple on the flat. The first of these was at six and a half furlongs, with but four starters, and was won by Buckrene, who managed to beat Irish Reel after the pair had had a sharp brush of a quarter of a mile through the stretch. Though Taral rode a waiting race on Irish Reel he could not reserve her long enough to allow her to avail herself of the single burst of speed that she has.

The other flat race was at a mile and was won very cleverly by Deerslayer, who was the favorite in the betting. Old Chesapeake was dug up from somewhere for the race, and after a good fight managed to beat My Luck by a nose for the second money. "My Luck was "the good thing" for the race, having been scratched out of the steeplechase in which he was thought to have a good chance in order to enable his backers to make a "killing" in the flat race. My Luck was not known to the layers of the odds, and they offered 15 to 1 against him at the opening. Then Riley Grannan appeared in the ring, and, backing him for $10,000, forced the price down to 3 to 1. Grannan stood to win upward of $50,000 on the horse, but, like many another good thing, this one failed to go through.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the current odds laid against the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; entrance, $25 each; purse $500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third; selling allowances. Two miles, over eight hurdles. Time—3:51. No bid for the winner.

1—Caraccas, E. J. Baldwin's b. g., 4 years, by Emperor of Norfolk-Clara D., 150 pounds, $500 ....(Allmark)
2—Kilkenny, T. Welch's br. h., 6, 163, $400.. ....(Chandler)
3—Fugitive, J. M. Crosby's b. g., 3, 140, $600.. ....(Veach)
4—Bickie, 5, 157. 6—The Duffer, 6, 163.
5—Poteen, 8, 138. 7—Maretta, 8, 138.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5..Caraccas	1—2	15—1..Poteen	5—1
2—1..Kilkenny	3—5	10—1..The Duffer	4—1
10—1..Fugitive	4—1	6—1..Maretta	2—1
8—1..Bickie	3—1		

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Maidens at starting; steeplechase; for three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Two miles. Time—4:29.

1—Olindo, F. Gebhard's b. g., 3 years, by Oneko-Sophronia, 140 pounds ....(Billings)
2—Daybreak, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., 4, 147 ....(Brazil)
3—Mars Chan, F. Walu's ch. g., 4, 148.. ....(T. Callahan)
4—Scud, 3, 137.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5..Olindo	Out	10—1..Mars Chan	7—5
1—1..Daybreak	Out	6—1..Scud	1—1

Won by four lengths; eight lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward, of $80 each; guaranteed value $1,200, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. About three miles. Time—6:08.

1—The Peer, Broad Hollow Stable's ch. g., 6 years, by Joe Hooker-Clara L., 157 pounds.. ....(Brazil)
2—Duke of Abercorn, Mr. Chamblet's ch. g., 5, 139 ....(Mr. Persse)
3—Hesperian, Col. J. A. L. Strathy's ch. g., 6, 144 ....(McInerney)
4—Lion Heart, 4, 146. 7—Lafayette, 4, 140.
5—Sam D., a., 145. 8—St. Luke, a., 150.
6—El Dorado, 5, 141. 9—Woodford, a., 148.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—1..The Peer	1—1	10—1..Sam D.	4—1
20—1..Duke of Abercorn	8—1	20—1..El Dorado	8—1
		5—1..Lafayette	8—5
8—1..Hesperian	3—1	8—1..St. Luke	3—1
4—1..Lion Heart	7—5	4—1..Woodford	7—5

Won by ten lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for three-years-old and upward; selling allowances. Six and a half furlongs of the Withers mile. Time—1:21¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Buckrene, F. Burlew's ch. c., 4 years, by Buchanan-Irene, 112 pounds, $500....(Reiff)
2—Irish Reel, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 3, 114, $1,000 ....(Taral)
3—Sufficient, D. Gideon's ch. f., 3, 106...(Griffin)
4—Halton, 4, 109.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—3..Buckrene	Out	6—1..Sufficient	4—5
5—1..Irish Reel	4—5	8—1..Halton	2—1

Won by a length and a half; five lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $350, of which $50 to second; for all ages. The Withers mile. Time—1:46.

1—Deerslayer, Oneck Stable's b. c., 3 years, by Midlothian-Doe, 141 pounds ....(Doggett)
2—Chesapeake, J. E. McDonald's ch. g., a., 147.. ....(Midgely)
3—My Luck, W. B. Sink's br. g., 6, 147...(Taral)
4—Richards, 3, 138. 6—Sunlock, 5, 147.
5—Solitaire, 4, 150.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Deerslayer	1—3	12—1..Richards	4—1
5—2..Chesapeake	3—[illegible]	10—1..Solitaire	3—1
3—1..My Luck	1—[illegible]	20—1..Sunlock	7—1

Won by two lengths; a head between second and third.

To Race at Morris Park To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Last five furlongs of the Eclipse course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Doc Grimes	115	Doctor Robb	101
Mack Briggs	108	Ostler Joe	101
Roundsman	108	Right Royal	98
Benamela	108	Medica	98
Refugee	107	Startled Fawn	98
Alarum	107	La Vienta	98
Yankee Doodle	105	Bessie Browning	98
Premier	101	Marsian	98

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, of which $100 to second and $50 to third; heavy handicap, for all ages. One mile and an eighth.

Rey El Santa Anita	136	Belmar	106
Lamplighter	129	Merry Prince	93
Bathampton	118		

THIRD RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for horses ridden by maiden jockeys allowed 5 pounds; selling allowances. Last six furlongs of the Withers mile.

Hugh Penny	109	Preston	104
Sirocco	109	Sir Francis	99
Harry Reed	109	Iola	99
Jack of Spades	107	Arapahoe	99
Waltzer	106	Effie Dean	89

FOURTH RACE.—Withers Stakes; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward of $100 each; guaranteed value, $3,500, of which $500 to second and $200 to third. The Withers mile.

Nanki Pooh	125	Doggett	95
Gotham	111	Hawarden	92
Lucanta	109	Bellicoso	90
Brandywine	109	Rosedale	90
Monaco	98		

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Eclipse course. Three-quarters of a mile.

Whippany	111	Golf	108
Bon Ami	111	Allegra	108
March	111	St. Agnes	108
My Nettie	108	Boisterous	108
Double or Quits	108	John Haines	108

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third; selling allowances. The Withers mile.

Sun Up	109	Mother of Pearl	89
Hessie	105	The Coon	89
Sir Francis	104	Ina	89
Arapahoe	104	Second Attempt	86
Key West	92		

TROTTING AT PARKVILLE TRACK.

Little Nance and Memorial Have a Close Contest.

The Fall meeting of the Parkway Driving Club began yesterday under favorable auspices. The first race was run off in one-two-three order, with Ring Gold always in the front. The only interesting incident connected with this race was the fining of M. P. Devy for not properly withdrawing his entry, Portrait. It was afterward shown to the judges that Devy was not wholly to blame in the matter, and the fine was remitted.

The second event, the 2:24 trot, was very much more of a contest, Little Nance and Memorial having a close race. In the fourth heat the roan mare reached the wire first, but was set back for gaining on a break. It was not a popular decision, and was rather badly received. It afforded, however, the spectators a good spectacle in the next heat. Little Nance and Memorial trotted neck and neck to the three-quarter pole, when the latter was forced off her feet. Marinet then challenged the game roan and chased her out to the wire, Little Nance winning by a length.

F. D. Creamer, William Johnson, and A. Benson occupied the judges' stand. Charles F. Lutz, R. F. Atkins, and James Gormally were timers. Between the heats of the last event Mr. Bedford drove his pair of blacks—Gillette (2:11¼) and Black Eye (2:17)—an exhibition mile. They covered the second half in 1:15¼.

The races will be called to-day at 1 o'clock sharp. Summary:

2:50 Class.—Trotting; purse $150.

Ring Gold, ch. g., by Gold Ring, dam by Toronto Chief, (Rogers)	1	1	1
Greenset, b. m., by Greenlander, (Driscoll)	2	2	3
Detective, ch. g., by Kenmore, (Brinkerhoff)	3	3	2
Penny, b. g., (Moser)	4	4	4
Aldyke, b. s., by Altus, (Hopper)	dis.		
Alpine, b. g., by Almont, (Dr. P. Hughes)	dis.		
Hal, b. g., by Harry Lambert, (Davidson)	dis.		

Time—2:31¼; 2:32; 2:32.

2:24 Class.—Trotting; sweepstakes, $250.

Little Nance, r. m., by Henry C., (Coyne)	2	1	1	2	1
Memorial, b. m., by Brightmont, (Penman)	1	6	2	1	4
Marinet, b. m., by Middletown Blackwood, Jr., (Hully)	4	2	3	3	2
Ida Jefferson, blk. m., by Thomas Jefferson, (Philips)	3	3	4	4	5
Irene, b. m., by Rifle, (Cornwell)	8	8	7	5	3
Gold Charm, ch. g., by Elmo, (Brinkerhoff)	5	4	8	6	7
Louise B., b. m., by Young Fullerton, (Daggert)	7	7	6	8	6
Larry, b. g., by Tangle, (Lippincott)	6	5	5	7	dr.
Pete Curran, b. g., by Chicago Volunteer, (Driscoll)	9	9	dis.		
Tom Scott, gr. g., by Nutwood, (Arthur)	10	dr.			

Time—2:24½; 2:24½; 2:24¼; 2:23¾; 2:23¼.

Mountain View Driving Park Races.

The Mountain View Driving Park will give a three days' meeting, beginning Oct. 24, on the half-mile track at Orangeburg, N. Y. The programme is as follows: First Day, Thursday, Oct. 24—2:40 class, trotting, purse $200; 2:24 class, trotting, purse $300.

Second Day, Friday, Oct. 25—2:28 class, trotting, purse $250; 2:33 class, trotting, purse $200.

Third Day, Saturday, Oct. 26—2:18 class, trotting and pacing, purse $300; 2:24 class, pacing, purse $250. Entries close Monday, Oct. 21, and are to be directed to Thomas Cunningham, Blauveltville, N. Y.

Mr. Winans's Good Shooting.

LONDON, Oct. 16.—The final shoot for the revolver championship of the North London Rifle Club took place to-day and was won by Mr. Walter Winans of Baltimore by a score largely in excess of his previous performances. This is the third year that this club has had a revolver championship shoot, and Mr. Winans has won it each year. Mr. Winans also won the revolver championship of the South London Rifle Club three weeks ago for the eighth year. In six consecutive shoots, Mr. Winans made the highest possible score, and in the ten shoots necessary to complete the series, he made 412 points out of a possible 420.

SITUATIONS WANTED---Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; willing to assist waitress or do plain sewing if required; in good private family; best reference; lady can be seen. 144 West 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Wednesday, at 115 West 53d St.; ring Noble's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; six years' reference; willing and obliging; city or country. K. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress, or do plain sewing, in a private family; good city reference. A. G., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid; understands sewing, and will wait on invalid lady; good city reference. B. V., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; will assist with other work; good city reference. Call, Thursday, at 327 West 75th St., New-Amsterdam flats, care of Mrs. Keegan.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 123 East 88th St.; Lowery's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat and reliable person; willing to assist with waiting in private family; best city reference. P., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly experienced chambermaid in private family; several years' reference can be had personally from last employer. 122 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent girl as chambermaid; first-class city reference, five years; no cards. Call, Thursday, 346 West 52d St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; best city reference; no cards. 234 East 70th St., Gorman's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a North German girl as chambermaid and to do sewing, or as parlormaid; wages, $18; best references. 342 East 56th St. Imbach.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as first-class chambermaid or chambermaid and seamstress; has five years' city reference. L. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By reliable young woman as first-class chambermaid; would wait on lady; three years' city references. 326 West 36th St., first flat, east.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a Protestant girl or would care for grown children; good city reference. 234 West 35th St., two flights.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent French American in a private family; will assist with other work; best city reference. 242 West 19th St., third bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; is willing and obliging; best city references. 19 East 52d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—HOUSEWORK.—By two sisters; one as chambermaid and waitress, and the other to do general housework. 326 East 66th St., for two days.

CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST WITH WAITING or Children.—Age, 21; first-class reference; no cards. 374 Columbus Av.; see janitor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By respectable girl as chambermaid; assist with waiting; city reference. 132 West 62d St. Blanchfield.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid or parlormaid in private family; best references. 349 East 15th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By French girl as first-class chambermaid or waitress in boarding house. 366 West 19th St.; ring bell once.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and do sewing or light housework; reference. 167 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young Englishwoman; good city reference; private family. 1,027 1st Av., one flight.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By young girl in private family; neat, willing, and obliging. 412 East 86th St. Murray.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; thoroughly competent; city reference. 507 West 48th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or do light housework in private family; good city reference. 107 West 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid; best city references. D. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city references. 350 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; is a neat sewer; has good city reference. 1,158 3d Av., second floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid or waitress in private family; best city reference. 119 West 60th St., Wyness's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—First-class; by a young girl; willing to assist with waiting or sewing; best personal reference. 100 West 53d St.; Byrne's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress, or would do either; best city references from last employer. 415 West 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; best references. 256 West 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with children; city reference. 438 4th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or would do chamberwork and waiting. 23 East 74th St., till 2 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; first-class city references; no objection to the country. 320 East 26th St., Room 13.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; by young woman; six years' reference; willing and obliging; city or country. K. B., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By first-class Protestant chambermaid and waitress; small private family; good city reference. L. C., Box 306 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable young girl to do upstairs work, or take care of children; good sewer. 565 3d Av., near 37th St.; ring Cushin's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent chambermaid and waitress in private family; best reference. 229 East 70th St.; Tipet's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German girl as chambermaid in an American family. 356 East 78th St., three flights up.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—By a young woman; or as kitchenmaid; in private family; good city reference. 200 West 33d St., first floor.

Companions.

COMPANION or AMANUENSIS.—By an English lady of pleasant and cheerful disposition, and pleasant manners, to make herself useful to a lady as companion or amanuensis; would superintend servants and household duties; can give unquestionable references; one year's experience in New-York and nine years' in England. London, 1,242 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—An American widow of refinement will accept a position as companion to a lady, or as housekeeper where domestic help is kept, in exchange for a home; good reader and writer. Mrs. Harrison, 164 West 99th St., near Amsterdam Av.

COMPANION.—By a lady to a lady going abroad; moderate salary; highest references. D., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

WORKING COMPANION or HOUSEKEEPER.—By a respectable North of Ireland girl; willing and obliging. 110 West 14th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; to go by the day or week; gets up dinners and luncheons equal to a chef; best reference. 308 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a competent woman as first-class cook; the very best city reference. B. N., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a good family cook; good bread and pastry; good reference. E. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; equal to a chef; can furnish good English and city references from prominent families. M. H., 105 West 17th St.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young women as cook and waitress. Present employer, 15 West 39th St.

COOK.—By Swedish girl; excellent cook; best reference; wages, $30. 224 West 67th St., care of Mrs. Peterson.

COOK.—By a good cook in a private family; willing and obliging. Call between 9 and 12 o'clock, present employer's, 11 East 63d St.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook in a private family; city or country; best references. Advertiser, 204 East 44th St.

COOK.—By an English cook; good bread and biscuit baker; city or country; three years' reference from last place. 595 2d Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman; good cook; will do with private family; best city references. 877 6th Av., second floor.

COOK.—In a private family; by a colored woman; no washing; city reference. 131 West 53d St., janitor.

COOK.—By a good French cook in nice family; Spanish preferred; speaks a little English; good personal references. M. P., 221 West 34th St.

COOK.—Protestant; thoroughly competent in all branches; reliable; private family; best references. Reply, two days, Mrs. C., Box 195 Times.

COOK.—In private family, with or without kitchenmaid; personal city reference. S., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as excellent cook in private family or boarding house; good city reference. M. C., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands bread and baking; best references. 240 East 37th St.

COOK.—First-class; by a young woman; willing and obliging; city or country; good city reference. M. D., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; to go by the day or week; gets up dinners and luncheons equal to a chef; best reference. 308 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; private family; daily or monthly; best reference. 317 East 56th St., No. 21 bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city reference; city. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—Skilled in all branches of French and American cooking. Call, two days, 235 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a good cook and laundress; in private family; good references. 802 6th Av.

COOK.—By French cook; wages $40 to $45. S. V., 823 Madison Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a good cook; will assist with washing; city reference. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; private family; best references. M. H., 122 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best city reference. 19 West 57th St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; city reference. 269 West 38th St., basement.

COOK.—First-class; in private family; first-class city reference. 116 East 63d St., third floor.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent cook, with best city reference. 521 East 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent woman; good cook and baker; private family; understands her business; would do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. E. A., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; makes all kinds of soups; expert baker; in private family; best city reference. 135 West 51st St.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; excellent baker; understands all kinds of entrées; would go a short distance into the country; city reference. 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; good city reference; with or without kitchenmaid; $30 to $35. M. B., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By competent young woman as most excellent cook; understands her business in all branches; good references. 216 West 36th St.; Cummings's bell.

COOK.—By young woman as good family cook; good baker; soups, meats, desserts; will do coarse washing if necessary. 903 8th Av., second bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook in a private family; good bread and biscuit maker; will do coarse washing; best references. 405 4th Av., near 28th St., third bell.

COOK.—By very reliable woman as excellent family cook; does all kinds good cooking; soups and desserts; best city reference. J., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a competent cook; thoroughly understands her business; by day or week; best city reference. 145 East 32d St., second floor; no cards.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook; can do all kinds of cooking; willing and obliging; best city references. Call, for two days, present employer's, 136 East 37th St.; no cards.

COOK, WASHER, and IRONER.—By a respectable woman; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference. 151 West 25th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as good cook and to assist with washing and ironing; small private family; city reference. 310 East 31st St.

COOK.—By colored woman as first-class cook in private family; can give nine years' city reference from one place. 211 West 60th St. Scott.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent girl as cook in a private family; good personal reference. 169 East 127th St., Molloy's bell.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do day's work; good laundress; also good housecleaner; understands polishing paint; best city reference. 319 East 37th St., one flight, Room 3.

DAY'S WORK.—By woman to work by day, housecleaning or laundry work. 313 East 59th St. Murphy.

DAY'S WORK.—By a first-class laundress; can cook if necessary. Maher, 241 West 46th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker; experienced; by day; private family; elegant style; ball, street, and house dresses; highest references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—All styles; dresses, capes, and children's garments; perfect fit guaranteed; gowns remodeled; reduced terms; by day; references. Mrs. Ennis, 200 West 61st St.

DRESSMAKER and CLOAKMAKER.—Finest worker; or seal garments; superior fitter; will remodel into capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; in or out of town work; expert cutter and fitter; the latest Paris fashions; at home; also $2.50 day. Miss McCoy, 321 West 15th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker in private family; willing to assist with light chamberwork; best references. 180 West 64th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, by the day; can cut, fit, and make over; terms, $1.50; city references. 264 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By a French dressmaker and milliner; by the day or at home. Mrs. Dupurs, 342 West 16th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced misses' and children's dressmaker; by day; highest city reference. 240 East 22d St., three bells.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; understands cutting and fitting. 8 West 44th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day; understands cutting and fitting. 8 West 44th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By visiting governess of refined American family, thorough teacher of primary and higher English branches, piano, and German, by clear, interesting methods; engagement for hours given; seven years in prominent city family, to whom she refers; also experienced in private class instruction. Daily, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—A visiting governess desires engagement; English, higher, music, French. C., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By an English lady, just landed, as visiting governess; thorough English, French, (acquired in Paris,) music, singing, drawing, needlework; highest references. L., 156 West 36th St.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a North German young lady, teaching German, French, English, music, as visiting governess; highest references. Instruction, Box 284 Times, Up Town.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; teaches French and German. A. B., 270 West 34th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a French person; middle-aged; an excellent cook; for single gentleman, doctor, or army officer; city or country; has fourteen years' city references. 203 West 41st St. E. H.

HOUSEKEEPER.—In large or small household; companion or private secretary; by Scotch lady; 12 years' experience in this country; highest references. L., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER or LADY'S COMPANION.—English lady; experienced traveler; excellent dressmaker; first-class references. H. M., 152 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, COMPANION, or BOTH.—By lady of culture; best city references. J. W. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER and LADY'S COMPANION.—By a French person; very good city reference. M. D., 203 West 41st St.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent Scotch Protestant girl for housework in small private family; city or country; personal reference. 213 West 18th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swedish girl, just landed, to do housework or kitchenwork in small family. 222 East 65th St., care of C. Smith, bell 5.

HOUSEWORK.—By girl to do housework in flat, or chamberwork and waiting; good reference. 349 West 49th St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; found willing and obliging; good reference. 352 West 12th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young woman to do housework in small family in country; willing, obliging. 527 East 16th St., ground floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; city reference. M. T., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl to do light housework or as nurse. 230 East 39th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By two girls, to do the work of a family; willing and obliging. 215 East 96th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl in a first-class family; or plain cook for small family; well recommended. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

KITCHENMAID or GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed. 320 West 44th St., Caulfield's bell; no cards.

KITCHENMAID.—By a Swedish young girl; good city reference. Peterson, 408 West 29th St., rear.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; understands dressmaking and hairdressing; also good family seamstress; good packer and traveler; English; best city references. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German Protestant as maid to lady or grown children; excellent dressmaker, seamstress, and hairdresser; good city reference. B. B., 854 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Swedish girl; first-class dressmaker; excellent hairdresser; first-class city reference from last employer. 157 East 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; best city reference. B. C., Box 282 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; understands dressmaking; best city reference. M. N., 486 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—French; hairdresser; first-class city reference. M. B., 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent Protestant maid; good seamstress; willing to assist with other work; best city reference. 422 7th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisienne; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; no objection to travel; best city reference. G., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; understands dressmaking and packing; competent in all maid's duties; city reference. A. B., 230 East 40th St.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking thoroughly; best city reference. 31 West 50th St., basement.

MAID, SEAMSTRESS, or NURSE.—By a young German girl to grown children; four years in the country; reference. Kruger, 228 22d St., Brooklyn.

MAID.—By a competent, trustworthy person; cuts and fits thoroughly; understands a maid's duties; most willing and obliging; city or country. Mary, 127 East 31st St.

MAID.—By a Protestant maid; good seamstress; willing to assist with other duties if required; best city references. 151 West 22d St., Julio's bell.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent dressmaker; willing to assist with other duties; reference. 1,594 3d Av.; Carpenter's bell.

MAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as maid and seamstress; willing and obliging; best city reference. Landers, 500 West 34th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Understands dressmaking; best city references. 122 West 20th St.

TRAVELING MAID.—German; speaks French and English; has been trained in hospital; to go abroad; can be seen and personal references obtained; no cards. 31 West 19th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, by the day in private families; best city references. 102 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do washing for a few families; best references. 246 East 55th St. Mrs. Harnett.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; best city reference. B., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; three years' best city reference from last employer; no other work. 153 West 25th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable young girl as first-class laundress in private family; five years' city references; last employer can be seen. 721 6th Av., King's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a neat young girl as first-class laundress; excellent shirt ironer; personal city reference. M. G., care Mrs. Woods, 443 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress in private family; very best city references; last and former employers can be seen. N. D., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent and trustworthy young woman as first-class laundress in small family; best city reference from last place. R. A., 92 East 14th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies' gentlemen's, and family washing at her home; shirts; references. 175 East 74th St.; ring Carroll's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as laundress; would assist with chamberwork; in a small American family; city reference. Call, two days, 441 West 40th St.; ring Hughes's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a smart, steady, reliable woman; good laundress; would assist with chamberwork; good city reference. 129 West 33d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young woman as laundress in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; best city reference. 242 West 19th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress; unmistakable references from the first-class families of the city. 447 West 48th St., parlor floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable girl as laundress in private family; five years' best city reference. 844 7th Av., second bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a thoroughly competent laundress in a private family; very best personal city reference. M. M., 742 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; willing and obliging; best city reference. 384 East 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By smart, steady woman as good laundress; assist with chamberwork. Present employer's, 73 West 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; very best personal city reference. N., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent laundress in a private family; good reference. 209 East 39th St. Mary Larkin.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress in private family; first-class reference. 258 West 41st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge, if required; first-class city personal reference; no objection to short distance in the country. 254 West 30th St., bakery.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent woman; capable of taking care of an infant from its birth; sixteen years' experience; reference from last place; no objection to the country. 11 Willow St., Brooklyn.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent and reliable young woman as infant's nurse; will take entire charge; excellent city reference. 822 3d Av.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent nurse; do sewing; willing and obliging; best city references. 243 East 46th St.; ring Turner's bell.

NURSE.—By an experienced German woman as nurse; capable of taking care of an infant from birth; also understands bottle babies; best city references from last employer. Call, two days, at 159 East 69th St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an educated German nurse and seamstress to care for one or two children in American family; wages, $20; no objection to travel. R. D., Box 7, 1,242 Broadway.

NURSE.—By an American woman as competent nurse for grown children; help with up-stairs work; sewing; short distance in country; good reference. F. H., 240 9th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—Lady desires to obtain situation for nurse for young children; five years' reference from present employer. 17 Washington Square.

NURSE.—A lady would like to obtain a place for a competent infant's nurse, having been with her for four and a half years. Present employer's, 144 West 85th St.

NURSE.—By young English girl as nurse in private family; an excellent sewer; fond of children; best city reference. P. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By reliable Protestant woman as infant's nurse; understands bottle feeding; good sewer; willing and obliging; first-class city reference. 241 East 35th St.

NURSE.—By refined, educated girl as nurse to half grown children and do sewing; country preferred; city reference. 310 East 44th St.; ring once.

NURSE MAID or SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant American person; thoroughly competent; references. K. M., 435 West 58th St.

NURSE.—By a competent, trustworthy woman as nurse to a child; best reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 23 West 21st St.

NURSE.—To take care of children or to assist with light chamberwork or to do plain sewing; good references. 65 East 81st St.

NURSE.—By a refined German girl as nurse to growing children; best references. Mrs. Curtin, 300½ East 90th St.

NURSE.—By bright young girl, lately landed, as nurse in private family; speaks French. L. C., 247 West 29th St.

NURSE.—By French nurse, just arrived from Paris, in a private family; best reference from Paris. A. M., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman to take full charge of a baby; her baby is five months old; references. 313 East 61st St., second floor, front.

NURSE.—By a Swiss French girl as nurse for children; good reference; speaks no English. Mrs. Nichrnig, 525 West 125th St.

NURSE.—By a Parisian, just landed, as nurse for grown children; able to give music lessons; best references. Marie, Box 395 Times, Up Town.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By first-class parlormaid; five years' best city reference; present employer can be seen; no cards. Call, Thursday, 346 West 52d St., first floor.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—Wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day; good dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing. 401 East 121st St. and Pleasant Av., care Mrs. Southwell.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best references. 3 East 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By German; competent; assist with light duties; best city references. 156 West 36th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a Norwegian girl as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands the care of fine silver and china, carving and all kinds of salads; good references. 421 3d Av., Manning's bell.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in a small American family; could take butler's place; understands salads, carving, and serving wines; best city reference. M. J., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in private family; understands all salads and carving; is willing and obliging; can be well recommended. M. E., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class waitress in small private family; takes butler's place; very best city reference. 117 East 53d St.; ring Adams's bell.

WAITRESS, &c.—A lady wishes to procure a situation for her waitress; will assist with chamberwork; she can highly recommend her. 466 Lexington Av.

WAITRESS—LAUNDRESS.—By two friends; one as first-class waitress; other as first-class laundress; nice American family; best city reference. Four days, McMullon, 209 East 89th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress; can take butler's place; understands carving, wines, and salads; willing and obliging; best city reference. 242 West 19th St.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By two Swedish girls; one as waitress and one as chambermaid; city references. Peterson, 224 West 67th St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—English Protestant; thoroughly experienced; small first-class family. H. E., Box 317 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as first-class waitress; best city references. S. A., Box 393 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress; would assist with chamberwork. 27 West 76th St., 10 to 5 o'clock.

WAITRESS.—Fully competent; in private family; best city reference. M. A., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a girl; thoroughly competent waitress; in a private family; best of city reference. T. B., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's, or family washing; best of references. Mrs. Connolly, 226 East 35th St., ground floor.

WASHING, &c.—By respectable woman to work by day or take in washing. 258 West 41st St., second floor.

WASHING.—By a respectable and reliable colored woman, family washing and ironing. 141 West 30th St., second floor.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

INVALID'S ATTENDANT.—By an experienced Protestant girl as invalid's attendant; or would care for elderly lady and do chamberwork; references. 226 East 27th St., care Wilson.

MANICURE.—A young lady wishes a few customers, at home or out. Miss Dayton, 10 East 17th St., near 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced stenographer; operates Remington and Smith; good penman; references. 108 Drexel Building.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Good penman; willing to assist with office work. Box 175, 152 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By a young intelligent Englishman; understands care of silver, china, glass, wines, and orange flowers; takes full charge of dinner parties, gentleman's wardrobe; can shave, pack; used to travel; excellent personal city references; city or country. W., 152 West 25th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Frenchman; age, 32; speaks good English and Italian; thoroughly competent and obliging; highly recommended for his sobriety; first-class city reference. Emile, 206 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By sober, honest man in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eight years' city reference; family seen. L. G., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; age, 26; neat appearance; thoroughly trained; strictly sober; willing and obliging; best city references. Hay, 144 East 28th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—English; excellent in either of the above capacities; scrupulously clean; city or country; good references. M. G., 245 West 37th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; man first-class butler; wife very fine cook; English; six years' reference from one place. Butler, 650 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By a competent man in a private family or bachelor's apartment; city or any part of country; does first-class cooking; best references. A. M., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; married; neat in appearance; thoroughly understands his business; total abstainer; best city references. J. J. M., Box 383 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By an English couple; wife a first-class cook; both thorough servants; city or country; good personal references. M. G., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; speaks English; 32; sober; understands his business; care parlor floor; willing, obliging; best long personal references. Piednoel, 168 East 98th St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; age, 26; neat appearance; thoroughly trained; strictly sober; willing and obliging; best city references. Hay, 144 East 28th St.

BUTLER.—By sober, honest man in private family; thoroughly competent in every respect; eight years' city reference; family seen. L. G., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an English trained butler; will be found thoroughly competent; former and last employers can be seen. C. W. C., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, VALET, or USEFUL MAN.—By a colored man; will work at anything honorable; highest references. G. W., Royall, 141 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—Single-handed, and valet; thoroughly competent and trustworthy with his duties; speaks four languages; best city reference. William, 397 5th Av.

BUTLER.—Single-handed; English; age, 32; good care of gentleman's clothing and silver. 301 West 40th St., care Lahey.

BUTLER.—By a single Swiss mann; thoroughly experienced; first-class city references. E. H., 243 West 39th St.

BUTLER.—By a German useful man; private family; good references. H. M., 158 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; best personal references from leading families. A. B., 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER or VALET.—Good references; has a knowledge of French and German; English; age, 27. G. C., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent young man; Swede; highly recommended. C. J., 202 East 31st St.

BUTLER, &c.—As butler, or butler and valet; English; best city reference. C. S., care of Mr. Bolger, 708 Lexington Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By competent man; excellent references. F. L., 237 3d Av.

BUTLER.—With parlormaid; English; excellent references. H. T., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By French Protestant; has first-class reference. D., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class cook in private family; best city reference from first-class private families; French cooking a specialty; moderate wages. T. G., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

CHEF.—In family or club; by single man; understands pastry and bread; speaks German and French; references. O. M., 356 West 26th St.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—A lady, about sailing for Europe, wishes to procure a situation for her coachman, who has lived with her for the past 15 years; can highly recommend him to any lady or gentleman as a first-class man in every way. Call or address present employer, for two days, Mrs. A. C. Downing, 860 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman; will give personal references as to his being sober, willing, and excellent driver; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages. F. B. W., 62 East 58th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, harness, &c.; first-class driver; or would take full charge of gentleman's place; can come highly recommended in either capacity. Box 477 Ridgewood, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; no family; understands the care of horses and carriages; sober and honest; three years' best city references from last employer, who can be seen. J. F. W., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; six years' first-class personal city reference; leaving on account going abroad. G. M., 239 West 32d St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman not keeping horses in town this Winter would like to find situation for his coachman, whom he highly recommends personally. Present employer, T. W., care of J. M. Amory, 133 East 21st St.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Single; thoroughly competent and trustworthy; expert horseman; thorough groom; safe driver; will go any distance; sober, reliable; willing to be useful; highest city references. Coachman, 220 West 36th St.

COACHMAN.—By a sober, steady, industrious man; careful city driver; ten years' recommendation; employer can be seen. T. G., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; disengaged on account of family going to Europe; eight years' first-class reference. M. T., Box 335 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; single; Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; good city driver; best city reference from last employer. W., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a young man; thoroughly understands his business; good references; last employer can be seen. Single, Box 294 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man in a private family; understands his business well; can also take care of garden. T. M. Faurens, 535 West Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; age, 27; neat; strictly temperate and reliable; 12 years' first-class reference; last employer can be seen. J. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; the best of city references; sober, honest, and willing. C., 355 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—By a neat, sober, competent young man; highest personal reference; moderate wages; country preferred. Laurence, 152 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes position for his coachman; excellent driver; understands his business thoroughly; highly recommends him in every particular. Nevin, 15 East 28th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; fully competent; strictly sober; good man; very best personal city references; can be highly recommended from former employers. K., 534 5th Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no family; thoroughly understands his business; capable of taking charge of gentleman's private stable; eight years' references. T. S., 57 West 44th St.

COACHMAN.—By thoroughly competent man; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; best city reference; late employer can be seen. 137 East 36th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Experienced; can drive four-in-hand or tandem if necessary; just disengaged; best references. Curtis, 113 West 58d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Can milk; prompt and sober; Winter wages; references. M. H., 106 Trinity Place.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes a place for his coachman, single, whom he can recommend. J. W. R., 32 East 31st St.

Furnacemen.

FURNACEMAN.—By a Frenchman, furnaces and sidewalks to care for between 59th and 45th Sts., 4th and 7th Avs. Louis, 877 6th Av., top floor.

FURNACEMAN.—By a young man to take care of furnaces; from 34th St. to 55th St., east side; best city reference. 113 East 45th St., basement.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a steady, competent man of experience in the care of a private place; first-class reference. William, 302 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—Single; middle-aged; generally useful; care of horse and cow. Gardener, Box 144 Times.

GARDENER.—German; married; no family; expert in greenhouse. O. L., 147 East 50th St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—A gentleman wishes to find a situation for a young man, formerly in his employ; has had experience both as groom and house servant; exceptionally bright and capable; can give the best of references. J. H. R., 246 6th Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—By young man, aged 20; or willing to go as useful man in private family; can speak French and English; can be highly recommended by last employer, with whom he has been for two years and a half. Joseph S., 162 West 32d St.

SECOND or USEFUL MAN.—By a young man; indoors; private family; highly recommended; five years' personal city references; willing and respectful. George, Box 288 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By young man in private family; best of references. H. G., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—English; neat appearance; thoroughly competent; best city personal references. H. A., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

SECOND MAN.—By a young Englishman; good reference. E. S., 84 East 84th St.

SECOND MAN or VALET.—English; three months over. E. T., 812 East 41st St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; experienced in cleaning silver, windows, attending furnace, care of gentlemen's clothes, &c.; neat, willing; excellent references. W., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged man, who has good references, and understands horses; a good home preferred to wages. 8 East 27th St., stable.

USEFUL MAN AROUND HOUSE.—Furnaces; day work or jobbing; good references. A., Box 289 Times, Up Town.

Valets.

VALET or SECOND MAN.—By young Englishman; first-class reference from present employer. J. H., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

Waiters.

WAITER.—By respectable colored man in private family; well recommended; first-class references from last employer; willing and obliging. S. M., care of Emeline Jones, 131 West 30th St.

WAITER or USEFUL MAN.—For private or boarding house; best reference; sober and willing. John, Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITER.—Six years' first-class references; last employer can be seen. H. G., care of Mrs. Fleming, 410 4th Av.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT or VALET.—As attendant to invalid or as valet; by young Englishman; well educated; good address; excellent references. Everard, 71 West 36th St., second flat.

COOK.—A lady wishes to find a situation for a young Japanese who has been in her employ six years as cook. 373 5th Av.

MASSAGE.—New and rational treatment for rheumatism, nervous disorders, overtaxed mental powers; excellent results in difficult cases. Expert, Box 205 Times.

PORTER.—By a young man (22) as porter in a store or hotel. Emil Johnson, 708 3d Av.

YOUNG MAN, American, age 30, of fair education and good reference, would like any honorable employment. Charles Christie, 127 Butler St., Brooklyn.

The Trades.

ENGINEER or OILER.—Good steam fitter and handy machinist; six years' reference from last place; city or country. A. O., 315 Sackett St., Brooklyn.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, and DECORATOR.—Practical and trustworthy; work from private families; very reasonable; best references. William Edler, 777 2d Av.

UPHOLSTERER.—By thorough workman; will work for families on furniture, mattresses, slip covers; carpets altered and laid; strictly reliable. C. B., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

Help Wanted__Females.

WANTED—A French Catholic nursery governess or seamstress maid for three growing children; youngest, 6 years; must be capable of assisting them with their lessons; good accent. Answer in French, with copy of references, age, and size, to Mrs. R. M. McSherry, 23 West Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—A refined young German or French woman as companion to two children, aged nine and eleven, who attend school; she must speak her own language well, and have a good knowledge of music and sewing. Apply 49 West 38th St., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A first-class, competent waitress; Protestant; must know how to carve and serve wines; none need apply unless references can be seen. Call, on Thursday from 11 to 12, 532 Madison Av.

WANTED—A competent laundress and chambermaid. Apply, at 37 West 58th St., Thursday and Friday mornings.

WANTED—A young waitress for the country; must have best personal references; wages, $20. L. T., Post Office Box 4, Morris Plains, N. J.

WANTED—Neat, capable girl for up-stairs work and waiting. 257 West 97th St.

Help Wanted---Males.

COMMERCIAL MEN RETIRED FROM ACTIVE life can add to their incomes by obtaining trial orders for the Patterson Gas Saving Governor; compensation advanced for orders. Apply Patterson Gas Governor Co., 106 East 28th St.

WANTED—Boy in dry goods commission house. Address, in own handwriting, stating age, Emerson, Station V.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT-AD." PAGE

A Boy's Circus Project.

From Harper's Round Table.

I'd like to own a circus show. A splendid one 'twould be;
Unlike the circus shows that in these days boys go to see.
I wouldn't have a leopard or a lion in the place,
Nor would I let a monkey show his ugly little face.

But I would fill it up with things like fairies, elves, and gnomes,
Such as we read about in books of fairy tales and "pomes."
I'd have a big volcano throwing flames up to the sky,
And real cold icy-icebergs, with great whales a-swimming by.

And in a little side show I would have a burning lake,
And in another there would be a fearful big earthquake.
And 'stead 'o camels, 'rang-o-tangs, and other stupid things,
I'd have a lot o' cages chock up full o' Queens and Kings.
And then I'd have a pair o' huge big orges with one eye,
And four-and-twenty puppy-dogs all baked into a pie,
For them to eat at show time, so that little boys could see
How really awful terrible those ogre-men can be.
I'd have a hen to lay gold eggs, and harps that play themselves,
And bags and bags o' bean-stalk beans a-climbing over shelves;
And Jacks and Hopmythumbs to fight the giants every day,
Just as those splendid fairy-story books of mine all say.

I wouldn't charge a penny for admittance to my show.
Of course, 'twould be a most expensive thing to run, I know,
But I could well afford it. I could make that circus pay
By selling off the golden eggs the gold-egg hen would lay.

The Dog's Worth Wanted.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Here is a problem from real life: A young Kensington housekeeper recently purchased a dog for $2.50. She took it out for a walk and lost it. She paid $1 reward for its return when the dog was brought back last Saturday. On that day she bought a six-pound rib roast for Sunday's dinner at 20 cents a pound. The dog ran off with the rib roast, and added to his own weight nearly half the weight of the rib roast. The other half was unfit for use. Since then she has tried three times to lose the dog, but he always came back. Finally she paid a man 50 cents to rid her of the hated dog's presence. She never got the 50 cents back, but she did get the dog. He strolled into the house yesterday. Now, how much was the dog worth, allowing $1.23 for wear and tear on the housekeeper's nerves?

How It Came About.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—Strange how married people can quarrel, isn't it, dear? Here we've been married two whole weeks, and not an unkind word has passed between us.

He—We shall never quarrel, darling, until you begin it. I never shall.

She—That's just like a man. I know you'll be the first to quarrel.

He—Now don't be unreasonable, dear. You——

She—You never used to think me unreasonable. Why did'nt you find that out before you married me? &c., &c. Tears and door slam.

The Best Advertisement.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The Drapers' Record in some window dressing hints says:

"Gloves can be stuck on the window by breathing heavily on the longest finger and pressing it against the glass; they will remain fast for weeks, provided your window does not 'steam.'"

The time of year is close at hand for windows to steam; but there's one display that can't be blurred from the public gaze by the veil of humidity—the display in the newspaper.

A Terrible Threat.

From Harper's Round Table.

"I don't like you, Aunt Jennie," said Wilbur, after his aunt had interfered with some cherished idea he had in mind. "An' if you don't let me alone I'll save up my pottet-money an' buy a tapir."

"A what?" asked his aunt.

"A tapir," said Wilbur. "An' tapirs they eats ants!"

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Easier Markets and Only Moderate Speculation.

INCREASED SUPPLIES AND REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Firm—Provisions Lower—Cotton Very Active—Coffee Dull.

The grain trading was confined chiefly to the local scalpers, while prices were influenced to weakness by the large increase in the amount east of the Rockies, while outside news was scarce. Provisions were easier, owing to the heavy receipts of swine. Cotton beat the high record of sales and closed lower, with heavy unloading and considerable short selling. Coffee was dull and easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2, in elevator	67⅞@	68
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38 @	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20	@$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35	@ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	9⅝@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75	@10.00
Lard, Western steam	..	@ 6.05
Beef, family	9.00	@12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22½@	23
Sugar, granulated	4⅝@	5
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @	16⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new	9¼@	10¼
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00	@12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@ ..
Copper, lake	12.00	@12.15
Lead	3.37½@	3.40

WHEAT—Contracts opened quiet but firm at ¼c advance, but lost ⅝@¾c through free local realizing and Bradstreet's report of an increase of 4,706,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and 3,160,000 bushels afloat and in Europe, with the close steady at ⅜@½c decline, and a fair trade.... Spot was easier and in light demand.... Sales, 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ¾c over December free on board, afloat.... Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1c over December price for canal to 2c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, (New-York inspection,) at ¾c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard at 2⅜c over December; No. 1 Northern (Duluth inspection) at ¾c over December.... Clearances hence, 48,036 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 62,881 bushels; receipts, 49,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 185,523 bushels; in the interior, 1,134,261 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were quiet, and closed at an advance of ⅛@¼c, with Bradstreet's reporting an increase of only 93,000 bushels east of the Rockies.... Spot was firmer and dull.... Sales, 16,000 bushels No. 2 at 2⅜c over October, free on board, afloat, and 5,000 bushels yellow at 39½c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels No. 2 at 2⅛c over October, elevator.... Receipts, 160,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 290,217 bushels; in the interior, 512,936 bushels.... Clearances hence, 131,085 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 137,052 bushels.

OATS—Contracts made a slight advance through decreased receipts West, while trading was light, and the close steady at partly ⅛c gain.... Spot were fairly active at steady prices.... Sales, 106,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 25½c for 1,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 24c; No. 2 white clipped, 27c; No. 3, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 24½c for 70,000 bushels; No. 3, 23¾c for 10,000 bushels; rejected white, 22¼@23c; No. 2 Chicago, 25½c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 25@30½c for 25,000 bushels.... Receipts, 147,600 bushels; exports, 550 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	30,000	66⅝@66⅝	66⅝
December	3,570,000	67 @68 3-16	67¼
March	40,000	70⅛@71	70⅛
May	910,000	70¼@71⅛	70½
Total	4,550,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	60,000	37⅛@37¼	37¼
November	70,000	36⅞@37	36⅞
December	50,000	35⅝@35⅝	35½
May	310,000	35¾@36	35⅞
Total	490,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
October	......	.. @..	24
November	25,000	23⅞@24	23⅞
December	50,000	24 @..	24
May	......	.. @..	25⅞
No. 2 White—			
November	35,000	25½@..	25½
Total	110,000		

FLOUR—Jobbers bought more freely at the steady prices ruling, while Winter grades were offered sparingly. Sales, 21,500 bbls, including of City Mills 4,885 bbls patents, 4,100 bbls clear, 1,000 bbls extra, and 150 bbls fine, at quotations; 5,600 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$3.80, 600 bbls straights at $3.50, 450 bbls Winter patents at $3.70@$3.85, 2,300 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50, 1,700 bbls clears at $3.20@$3.40, 150 bbls supers at $2.65, and 300 bbls low Spring at $2.60.... Arrivals, 9,145 bbls and 15,430 sacks; exports, 10,904 bbls and 10,685 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 30,092 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.25@ ..
Supers	2.50@$2.65
No. 2	2.70@ 2.85
No. 1	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	3.00@ 3.40
Straights	3.35@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.35@ 3.60
Patents	3.60@ 3.75
Special brands	3.75@ 3.90
City patents	4.20@ 4.45
City clears	4.00@ 4.10
City extras	3.10@ 3.20
City supers	2.90@ 3.00
City fine	2.80@ 2.85

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@ ..	$2.00@$2.10
Supers	2.10@$2.15	2.25@ 2.30
No. 2	2.25@ 2.30	.. @ 2.50
No. 1	2.60@ 2.75	3.00@ 3.10
Clears	2.75@ 2.85	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.30	3.40@ 3.50
Patents	3.35@ 3.55	3.50@ 3.80
Special brands	3.50@ 3.65	3.65@ 4.20

RYE FLOUR—Firmer and in demand; sales, 1,600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.60@$2.90; fancy, $3.10.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $1.65@$1.75 per 100 lb.... Buckwheat quoted at 43c asked for State, delivered.

BARLEY—Nominal. Quoted: No. 2 Milwaukee at 46@50c; Western at 45@50c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 56@63c, two-rowed State at 70c, six-rowed do at 75@80c.

OATMEAL—Fairly active at firm prices. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.90@$3.40; cut, $3.30@$3.90; ground, $3@$3.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.90@$2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 48c; Western, 50c asked for No. 1.

CORN PRODUCTS—Moderately active at steady prices. We quote: Brandywine, $2.60; Sagamore, $2.60; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.40@$2.60; white do, $2.50@$2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90@95c; chops, 70@75c; coarse meal, 75c; fine do, 90c.

FEED—Steady and in light demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 70@72½c; middlings, 75@80c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 80@85c; oil meal, $20 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $18@$18.50, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@75c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was more new oil on offer from the mills for future deliveries and as indicating that they could see a little ahead on their seed supplies. The prices held were quite firm; for the most part to 20c was asked for crude, in bulk, although possibly some localities would have accepted 19½c, and perhaps 19c; it was hard, however, to get any bidding over 18½c, and the Southwest interested in buying at that price. Prime new yellow was on offer at 28c in a limited way, yet at the same time that price would have been paid for a large lot. The market may be regarded as strong for spot oil, with prime yellow at 28c, and distinctly prime lots at 28¼c, with sales of 150 bbls, about prime, at 28c; 200 bbls at 28¼c, 100 bbls good off yellow at 27c, and 500 bbls prime new yellow, to arrive, at 28c. PALM OIL was firm; Lagos at 5¼@5½c; prime red at 4¾@4⅞c. LINSEED was strong and in good demand; American at 44c, boiled at 47c, and Calcutta at 48c. NEATSFOOT OIL was in fair jobbing demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was steady; 52@53c quoted for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 16.—The oil market here today closed at $1.22, the only quotation. There was no market at Oil City. Standard Oil Company's price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The receipts of hogs at the West were even larger, and the products yielded further in price, with pork down 7½c, lard 5 points, and bacon 2½ points. There was continued dull speculation, and only moderate export demands.

LARD—The West was easy and dull on the large supplies of hogs, and closed at 5 points decline, with October at 5.67½c, November at 5.70c nominal, January at 5.72½@5.77½c, closing at 5.72½c; May at 5.90@5.92½c asked, closing at 5.90c. Here there was a decline to 6.05c for cash, with sales of 500 tcs, to arrive, at 6.05c. City steam was easier and quiet, with sales of 100 tcs at 5.75c. Options—No sales; October closed at 6.05c nominal. Refined was quiet, with Continent quoted at 6.45c and South American at 6.80c; compound lard at 4⅝@5c, as to quality.

PORK—There was a decline of about 7½c at the West, where trading was slack, with October closing at $8.40 nominal, December at $8.47½c, January at $9.45@$9.52½c, closing at $9.47½; May at $9.70@$9.77½ asked, closing at $9.72½. Here there was a dull and easy market, with sales of 100 bbls mess. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9.75@$10; family mess, $11.75@$12.50; short clear, $11@$13.50.

BACON—There was a quiet and easier market for short ribs at the West, where October closed at 5.05c, November at 4.72½c, while January was at 4.77½@4.80c, closing at 4.80c, asked.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a decline for bellies, which, after selling the day before at 7c for 12 lb, were placed yesterday first at 6¾c, and then at 6⅝c, for 35,000 lb; 11,000 lb, 11-lb average, were sold at 7⅛c; city-pickled shoulders, 6½c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6⅝@6¾c; 10-lb average, 7@7¼c; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb and 7⅜ for 14 lb, 7c for 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¼c for 16 lb.

BEEF—There was a steady, moderate business, with sales of 300 tcs and 800 bbls. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17 for best grades and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were unsettled and easy in price. Quoted at $14 at the West and $15 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices on good supplies. Receipts at the West, 76,710 head; same time last year, 64,100 head. Chicago—Receipts, 40,000 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $3.40@$4.10; left over, 9,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,686 head; dull, $3.25@$4.15. St. Louis—Receipts, 10,024 head; lower; $3.40@$4.10. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $3.50@$4.80. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,420 head; $3.50@$3.90. Pittsburg—Dull; $4.25@$4.50. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; slow; weak; $3.70@$3.95. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4@$4.10. Quotations here were 5⅜c for heavy, 5⅜c for 180 lb, 5½c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, 5⅞ and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was slow and easy. There were offers to sell city, in hhds, at 4 5-16c, with 4¼c bid. For country a moderate inquiry, with sales of 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4½@4⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a quiet and nominal market, with sellers at 6⅛c and 6c bid. For lard stearine a slow market, with 7c quoted for Western. Of oleo oil, sales in Rotterdam of 300 tcs Morris extra at 48 florins, and 100 tcs Harrison at 49 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and closed easy at unchanged prices to 10 points decline, with receipts at Rio and Santos reported heavy, although cables were firmer. Havre and Hamburg were steady at partly ¼c advance.... Spot Rio was dull at 16@16⅛c for No. 7. Sales, 900 bags Savanilla and 150 bags Maracaibo on private terms.... Opening Call—11 A. M.—December, 250 bags at 15.10c; May, 250 bags at 14.40c; September, 250 bags at 13.80c. Total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—October, 500 bags at 15.40c, 1,750 bags at 15.45c; November, 500 bags at 15.25c, 250 bags at 15.20c; December, 1,500 bags at 15.10c; January, 500 bags at 14.95c; May, 2,250 bags at 14.35c; total, 7,250 bags. Total for day, 8,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.90@14.95	10.80@10.85
February	14.75@14.80	10.65@10.75
March	14.65@14.70	10.65@10.70
April	14.45@14.55	10.60@10.70
May	14.25@14.30	10.60@10.65
June	14.10@14.20	.....@.....
July	14.00@14.10	.....@.....
August	13.85@13.95	.....@.....
September	13.70@13.80	.....@.....
October	15.40@15.50	12.60@12.70
November	15.15@15.20	11.85@11.90
December	15.00@15.10	11.25@11.30

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday		253,000
Arrivals—		
S. S. Grecian Prince, Rio	16,430	
S. S. Grecian Prince, Santos	8,291—	24,721
Total		277,811
Warehouse deliveries yesterday		9,590
Total stock in New-York to-day		268,221
Total stock in Baltimore	39,038	
Deliveries yesterday	2,382—	36,656
Total stock in New-Orleans	43,585	
Deliveries yesterday	3,032—	40,553
		77,209
Total stock in United States		345,430
Afloat from Rio per steam to Oct. 15	111,000	
Afloat from Rio per sail to Oct. 15	4,000	
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Oct. 15	90,000	
Afloat from Victoria to Oct. 2	7,000	
		212,000
Total		557,430
Same time 1894		427,150

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value No. 7 flat bean.... .16 @16⅛

Differences between the grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..2.95 above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..2.60 above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.20 above No. 7	No. 9..1.60 below No. 7
No. 4..1.80 above No. 7	No. 10..1.60 below No. 7
No. 5..1.35 above No. 7	

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above No. 7	No. 8..1.00 below No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7	No. 10..2.37½ below No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies..28 @31
Java, Malang..21 @22
Padang, Int'r..27 @27½
Macassar—
Timor ......23 @24
Pajo ......21½@22½
Maracaibo—
Trujillo .....17 @18
Bocono ......17½@18
Tovar ......17¾@18
Merida ......18 @20
Cucuta ord'y.17¾@18
Do, f'r to g'd.18½@18¾
Do, p'r to c'e.19 @19½
Central America—
Costa Rica...16¼@20
San Salvador.17¾@18½
Do, washed..19 @20

La Guayra—
Cora ....16½@17½
Caracas .....18 @18½
Do, washed..19 @21
Porto Cabello.17 @18
Do, washed..19 @20¼
Ocana ......17¾@18¾
Bucara'ga ...18 @20¼
Do, washed..20 @21½
Bogota ......20 @22
Mexican—
Cordova, g'n.18 @18½
Do, white...18¼@19½
Oaxaca ......19 @21
Guatemala and Coban ......19 @22
Mocha ......24½@25

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with a fair inquiry for fine stock.

N. Orleans, cent'f'gal—
Ordinary ....12@13
Common ....14@16
Fair ....17@18
Prime ....19@21
Choice ....22@25
Puerto Rico ....26@31

N. Orleans, open kettle—
Fair ....23@25
Good ....26@28
Prime ....29@30
Choice ....31@32
Barbados, job'g...24@26

RICE—Demand good, and a steady range of prices reported.

Domestic—
Ordinary ......3 @3½
Good ....4¼@4¼
Prime ....4⅝@4⅞
Choice ....5 @5¼
Fancy ....5¼@5½
Fair ....3¾@4
Head ....5¾@6

Japan ....3⅝@3¾
Java, in bond...2 @2¼
Java ....3¼@3¾
Rice flour .....2 @2¼
Rice, pol., 100 lb ....$1.00@$1.10
Rice bran, 100 lb ......60@ 65

SUGAR—The raw market was dull, and prices about steady.... Refined unchanged and quiet.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test.....3¼@ ..
Molasses sugar, 89° test.....3 @ ..
Centrifugals, 96° test.....3⅝@ ..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are those made by refiners on the one-price basis under the plan of Oct. 10, 1895, which makes large dealers and wholesale grocers agents of the trust handling sugars on consignment, and who are at stated terms of settlement allowed a commission of 3-16c per lb. There is also a trade discount of 1 per cent. on 100-barrel lots and 1 per cent. for cash if paid within seven days. No sales less than 25 bbls.

Dominos 5⅝
Cutloaf 5⅝
Crushed 5⅝
Powdered 5
Coarse powdered 5
Granulated 4⅞
Fine granulated 4⅞
Coarse granulated 4⅞
Extra fine granulated 4⅞
Confectioners' granulated 5
Cubes 5
XXXX powdered 5¼
Mold A 5
Diamond A 4⅞
Confectioners' A 4¾
(1) Columbia A 4½
(2) Windsor A 4½
(3) Ridgewood A 4½
(4) Phoenix A 4 7-16
(5) Empire A 4 5-16
No. 6 ....4¼
No. 7 ....4 3-16
No. 8 ....4⅛
No. 9 ....4 1-16
No. 10 4
No. 11 ....3 15-16
No. 12 ....3⅞
No. 13 ....3 13-16
No. 14 ....3¾

TEA—The auction sale of 7,501 pks was at slightly easier prices, including: Moyune—134 pks Hyson, 6½@7c; 628 pks Young Hyson, 8¼@25c; 173 pks Imperial, 10¼@22c; 563 pks Gunpowder, 12@30c. Pingsuey—125 pks Imperial, 8¾@9c; 2,220 pks Gunpowder, 7¾@20c. Japan—127 pks Pan Fried, 14@17c; 656 pks Congou, 10@17c; 83 pks India and O. Pekoe, 14@20½c. Oolong—442 pks Foo-Chow, 9¼@12½c; 1,060 pks Amoy, 8½@11½c; 1,290 pks Formosa, 12½@23½c.

COTTON.

Contracts.—The day's business was the largest ever reported here, reaching 56,200 bales; the next largest trading was on Nov. 25, 1892, when it reached 556,900 bales. The opening was easy and 5@7 points lower, under a little anxiety to take in profits. From this there was a good deal of irregularity, with an advance of 11@12 points, but the close shows a decline of 10@14 points. The changes in prices were partly influenced by the report that "Neill" had issued his crop estimate, placing it at 6,800,000 bales. There was heavy unloading by local operators as well as by outsiders. New-Orleans was down 6 points, and Liverpool up 2 points. The port receipts were beyond expectation, although lighter than last year.... Spot was quiet and unchanged; sales, 132 bales to spinners.

Middling Gulf 9⅝
Middling uplands 9⅝

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	8-16c on
Low middling	7-16c on
Strict good ordinary	13-16c on
Good ordinary	1½c on
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	7-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅜c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
October	9.10@9.12	9.25	9.17	1,500
November	9.10@9.11	9.26	9.10	14,800
December	9.18@9.19	9.35	9.18	37,800
January	9.25@9.26	9.44	9.25	276,900
February	9.30@9.31	9.47	9.30	7,900
March	9.35@9.36	9.54	9.35	187,400
April	9.39@9.40	9.58	9.38	5,900
May	9.44@ ..	9.62	9.43	24,100
June	9.48@9.50	9.66	9.50	4,400
Total				560,700

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, OCT. 18.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Galveston	6898	14379	4678	7789	...	...
N. Orleans	17034	16022	26899	10192	...	...
Mobile	1704	3172	699	4050	...	...
Savannah	10669	9072	9895	6941	...	...
Charleston	3857	5799	1768	1853	...	...
Wilmington	1696	3838	1467	2885	...	...
Norfolk	684	3550	2191	2002	...	...
New-York	..	1756	300	494	...	...
Boston	553	333	403	420	...	...
Phila.	232	50	167	524	...	...
W. Point	1249	1397	2978	95	...	...
Total	44576	59368	51445	37245	...	...
This day last week	35261	62172	51906	44683	35221	40457
This day last year	46054	80929	64032	57630	47141	62922

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The wants of the jobbing trade keep pace with the increased receipts, and marrow, medium, and pea sell up pretty close from day to day, prices holding steady. Exporters are not getting any orders this week, and in consequence the market for red kidney is very dull and weak; anything above $1.50 would be very exceptional. Other varieties of State beans are slow and easy, and there is scarcely any interest in foreign. Green peas quiet and unchanged. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.70; do, medium, $1.55; do, pea, $1.50; do, white kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, red kidney, $1.50; do, turtle soup, $1.75; do, yellow eye, $1.75; do, lima, California, 1894, $2.75@$3; do, foreign, medium, 1895, $1.40; do, foreign, medium, 1894, $1.15@$1.25; do, foreign, pea, 1894, $1.20@$1.30; green peas, bbls., 90c; do, bags, 85c; do, Scotch, 82½@85c.

BUTTER—A moderate trade, and mostly for current needs, with prices showing no change, and quite firm for desirable stock.

Creamery, State and Pennsylvania, extras	22½@23
Creamery, Western, extras	.. @23
Creamery, Western, firsts	20 @21½
Creamery, Western, seconds	16 @18
Creamery, Western, thirds	14 @15
Creamery, Western, June, extras	20½@21
Creamery, Western, June, sec. to firsts	16 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	20 @21
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	17 @19
State dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @16
State dairy, tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western, imitation creamery, firsts	14 @16
Western, imitation creamery, seconds	11 @13
Western dairy, firsts	12 @14
Western dairy, thirds to seconds	10 @11
Western factory, firkins, June	11½@12½
Western factory, tubs, June, extras	.. @13
Western factory, tubs, June, seconds to firsts	11 @12
Western factory, firkins, current make	10½@11½
Western factory, current make, tubs, firsts	11½@..
Western factory, current make, tubs, seconds	10½@11
Western factory, fourths to thirds	8½@10

CHEESE—Full cream is in pretty good demand and firm, some holders disposed to ask a fraction more on fancy. Part skims also firm, with a limited sale.

State, full cream, large, September, colored fancy	9¼@..
State, full cream, large, September, white, fancy	9¼@..
State, full cream, large, good to choice	8½@ 9
State, full cream, large, com. and fair	6½@ 8¼
State, full cream, small size, colored, fancy	10¼@..
State, full cream, small size, white, fancy	10¼@..
State, full cream, small, good to choice	9 @10
State, full cream, small, com. to fair	7 @ 8½
State, part skims, small, choice	7 @ 7½
State, part skims, small, fair to prime	5 @ 6½
State, part skims, large, choice	5¾@ 6
State, part skims, good to prime	4¾@ 5¼
State, part skims, common to fair	3½@ 4½
State, full skims	2½@ 3

EGGS—A moderate business, but a steady tone over fancy fresh, while the rest, as a rule, are freely offered.

State, country marks, per dozen	20½@	21½
Pennsylvania, country marks	20 @	21
Western, fresh gathered, fancy	.. @	20
Western, fair to good	18 @	19
Refrigerator, fresh, prime to fancy	16 @	17
Refrigerator, defective, per case	$3.00	@$4.25
Western dirties, candled, 30-dozen case	3.30	@ 3.90
Western checks, candled, per 30-dozen case	2.70	@ 3.30
Western seconds, per 30-doz. case	2.70	@ 3.75
Western culls, ungraded	2.00	@ 3.30

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples more plenty; best grades fairly active and firm; medium and lower qualities quiet and barely steady. Pears quiet and irregular in quality and value; fancy table fruit steady, but under grades slow. Quinces scarce and firm. Peaches slow. Choice table grapes in moderate supply and slightly in sellers' favor; off grades, in baskets, and gift crates slow, but wine grapes in trays sell freely at steady prices. Cranberries well sustained in prices, but without any further upward tendency at present. We quote: Apples, Jonathan, Alexander, and King, $2@$3; do, Belle Bond, Fall Pippin, and Twenty-ounce, $1.75@$2; do, Baldwin and Greening, $1.25@$1.75; do, Hubbardson and Spy, $1.50@$2; inferior, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bbl, $3@$5; Seckel, $2.50@$4.50; Beurre Bosc, $3@$4; Beurre Clairgeau, $2.50@$3.50; Sheldon, $2@$3; Beurre d'Anjou, $2@$2.50; Keiffer, $1.50@$2.25; common kinds, $1@$1.50; quinces, $3@$4.50; peaches, Jersey, per basket, 30c@$1; do, Maryland and Pennsylvania, per carrier, $1@$1.75; do, per crate, 75c@$1.50; do, per basket, 50c@$1; grapes, State, Delaware, per small basket, 8@16c; do, Niagara, 8@14c; do, Catawba, 10@12c; do, Concord, 8@10c; do, up-river, Concord, per gift crate, 55@75c; wine grapes, in trays, Concord and Catawba, 1¾c; Niagara, 1½@2c; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $6@$8. DRIED—Not much change in the situation of either evaporated or sun-dried apples; jobbing trade light, and the buying for export is still on a very moderate scale. Chops and cores and skins steady. Peaches slow and in buyers' favor. Rather a light movement in all kinds of small fruits. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6½c; do, prime to choice, 5¼@6c; do, common to good, 4@5c; do, sun-dried, sliced, 2@4c; do, coarse cut, 2@3¾c; chops, 1¾c; cores and skins, ⅞@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 17@17¼c; do, sun-dried, 15½@16c; cherries, 8@9¼c; huckleberries, 6¾@7c; blackberries, 3½@3¾c; apricots, 9@12c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 5@6½c; do, California, unpeeled, 7@9c; prunes, 4@7¾c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts to-day were 15 carloads. Prime, fat stock of all kinds was in fair demand, and slightly firmer; inferior grades slow. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 8½@9c; chickens, 8@8½c; old roosters, 5c; turkeys, 7@9c; ducks, per pair, 50@90c; geese, $1@$1.25; pigeons, 20@25c. DRESSED—Considerable accumulation from previous receipts, and pressure to sell all such at easy prices; for fine, fresh receipts we have a steady market for choice chickens, but fowls are weak and turkeys are steady only on the highest grades. Spring ducks steady for choice, and fancy geese are firm. We quote: Turkeys—Old, per lb, 10@12c; do, young, 8@12c. Fowls, 8¼@9½c; old cocks, 5@5½c. Chickens—Philadelphia, 12@18c; do, Western, dry-picked, 9@10c; do, scalded, 9@9½c. Spring Ducks—Eastern and Long Island, 12@16c. Eastern geese, 14@17c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

GAME—Woodcock steady. Near-by partridges firm, but Western slow sale. Grouse firm. Wild ducks steady. Venison scarce and wanted. We quote: Woodcock, per pair, 75c@$1. Partridges—Near-by, 75c@$1; do, Western, 40@60c. Grouse, $1@$1.12. English snipe and golden plover, $1.50@$2 per dozen. Small yellow-leg snipe, 40c; sand snipe, 30@40c. Quail—Frozen, $2@$2.25. Wild Ducks—Canvas, per pair, $1.50@$2; do, redhead, $1@$1.50; do, mallard, 50@75c; do, teal, 30@50c; do, common, 20@30c. Rabbits, 30@40c. Venison, per lb, 18@22c.

HAY AND STRAW—Market firm under continual light receipts. We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 95c@$1; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 75@90c; clover mixed, 70@75c; clover, 55@60c. Rye Straw—Long, 50@65c; do, short and oat straw, 40@45c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes continue weak on the liberal receipts and a slow trade. Choice onions steady, but easy for common, especially red.

Cauliflowers, good to fancy, per bbl	$2.00@$4.00
Cauliflowers, poor to fair, per bbl	75@ 1.75
Cabbages, Jersey and Long Island, per 100	3.00@ 4.00
Cabbages, State, per 100	2.00@ 3.00
Celery, State and Western, fancy, per dozen stalks	40@ 60
Celery, State and Western, fair to prime, per dozen stalks	20@ 30
Celery, State and Western, poor, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey, prime, per dozen stalks	30@ 50
Celery, Jersey, small, per dozen stalks	10@ 15
Celery, Jersey and Long Island, per dozen flat bunches	75@ 1.25
Eggplant, Jersey, per bbl	1.50@ 2.50
Lima beans, flat, per bag	2.00@ 2.25
Lima beans, potato, per bag	2.50@ 3.00
Onions, Orange County, white, per bbl	1.25@ 1.75
Onions, Orange County, red, per bbl	65@ 85
Onions, Orange County, yellow, per bbl	75@ 1.00
Onions, State, yellow, per double-head bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, white, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Onions, Eastern, yellow, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
Onions, Eastern, red, per bbl	..@ 1.00
Peppers, Jersey, per bbl	1.00@ 1.50
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	50@ 75
Squash, marrow, per bbl	50@ 60
String beans, Baltimore, green, bushel basket	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Virginia, green, per half-bbl basket	1.50@ 2.50
String beans, Virginia, wax, half-bbl basket	1.50@ 2.00
String beans, Charleston, green, per bushel basket	1.00@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Jersey, per box	25@ 50
Turnips, Canada, Russia, per bbl	75@ 80
Turnips, Jersey, Russia, per bbl	60@ 75

POTATOES.

Long Island, in bulk, per bbl	$1.00@$1.12
Maine, Hebron, per bbl	1.12@ 1.25
State, Rose and Hebron, per 180 lb	1.00@ ..
State, Burbank, per 180 lb	90@ 1.00
Jersey, bulk, per bbl	90@ 1.00
Yellow sweets, Vineland, fancy	2.50@ 3.00
Yellow sweets, other South Jersey, cloth heads	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow, sweets, Jersey, per double-head bbl	2.00@ 2.25
Yellow sweets, Virginia, per full size bbl	1.87@ 2.00
Yellow sweets, Virginia, small bbls and inferior	1.62@ 1.75

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOPS—The demand was chiefly from brewers, at generally easy prices.

State N. Y., crop of 1895, choice	9 @10
State N. Y., crop of 1895, medium to prime	7 @ 8
State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	6 @ 7
State N. Y., crop of 1894, medium to prime	4½@ 5½
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	3 @ 4
State N. Y., old olds	1½@ 3
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	.. @ 7
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, medium to prime	5 @ 6
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, common	3½@ 4½

HIDES—Demand light, with supplies moderate and prices steady.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20 @23	21 @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@23	21 @..
Cordova, selected	21 @24	22 @..
California, selected	22 @25	18 @18½
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20 @25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21 @23	17½@..
Bogota, selected	21 @24	15½@17
Central America, selected	20 @22	16 @16½
Payta, selected	23 @25	15 @15½
Port au Prince, selected	17 @18	14 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21 @23	16 @..
Laguna, selected	17 @20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16 @19	11 @..
Tampico, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Tabasco, selected	20 @21	15 @..
Truxillo, selected	16 @17	15½@..
Vera Cruz, selected	18 @19	15 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10 @12	13 @..
Calcutta, buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15 @17	12 @16
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10 @13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10 @13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	9 @10	13 @..
Dry salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30 @33	11 @..
Maranham, as they run	25 @28	11 @..
Payta, as they run	28 @32	11 @..
Pernambuco, as they run	20 @24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23 @25	9½@..
Savanilla, as they run	26 @30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24 @28	13 @..
Texas, selected	24 @30	12 @..
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35 @50	9½@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40 @75	.. @..
Texas, ox and cow, selected	50 @60	.. @..

LEATHER—Business was moderate and values unchanged and steady.

	—Non-Acid.— Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	—Acid.— Hides of All Kinds.
Light, first selection	..@24	..@..	22 @..
Middle, first selection	..@24	..@..	21½@23
Heavy, first selection	..@24	..@..	23 @24
Light, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Middle, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Heavy, seconds	..@23	..@..	21 @22
Damaged, all weights	..@21	..@..	20 @21
Rejects			20 @..

UNION.

Light backs	32@36	Light backs, cow	32@36
Middle backs	32@36	Seconds	30@34
Middle, heavy	32@36	Bellies	16@17
Seconds, do	30@34		

OAK.

Seconds	35@36	Bellies	19@20
Dressed backs	36@38		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.50c. Lake copper quiet at 12@12.15c. Lead unchanged at 3.37½@3.40c. Spelter easier at 4.05@4.15c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market steady, with a fair demand.

Southern, regular 28¼
Machine-made barrels 28¾

RESIN—Demand moderate, with values unchanged.

Good st'd.	$1.57½@ ..	I	$2.05 @ ..
Com. st'd.	1.52½@ ..	K	2.12½@ ..
E	1.62½@ ..	M	2.50 @$2.65
F	1.75 @ ..	N	3.00 @ ..
G	1.82½@ ..	W. G.	3.25 @ ..
H	1.87½@ ..	W. W.	3.60 @

WILMINGTON, Oct. 16.—Resin firm; strained, $1.20; good strained, $1.25. Spirits of turpentine firm; machine, 25½c; irregular, 25c. Tar firm at $1.40. Crude turpentine steady; hard, $1.10; soft, $1.50; virgin, $1.60.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 16.—Turpentine firm at 25¼c; receipts, 24 casks. Resin—Good strained firm, $1.20@$1.30; receipts, 247 bbls.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 25⅝c; sales, 723 bbls. Resin firm at $1.25.

FREIGHTS.

Room on berth was freely offered at easier rates, with inquiry slow. Engagements included: To Liverpool, 5 loads grain at 2⅜d; to Glasgow, 3 loads grain at 2⅜d, and 150 boxes bacon at 15s; British steamer, cotton, Savannah to Genoa, 32s 6d; British steamer, 1,793 tons, hence to Leith, laid on; British steamer, 250 tons, West India time charter, one, two, or three years, private terms; British ship, 1,585 tons, (p. t. a.,) grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 30s; British ship, 2,309 tons, grain, San Francisco to Cork for orders, to the United Kingdom or Continent, 27s 6d; Italian bark, 15,000 cases petroleum, Philadelphia to Sicily, 12½c, one port; Norwegian bark, 3,000 bbls petroleum, Philadelphia to Exmouth, 2s 9d; Italian bark, 579 tons, shooks, Calais, Me., to Sicily, $3,000; Norwegian bark, deals, Ship Harbor, N. S., to the United Kingdom, private terms; brig, 465 tons, and British schooner, 380 tons, sugar, Demerara to Delaware Breakwater, for orders, 10@11c; schooner, general cargo, hence to Ponce, Porto Rico, lump sum; schooner, salt, Turk's Island to Philadelphia or Baltimore, 6c; schooner, salt, Turk's Island to Boston, 7c, out in ballast; schooner, general cargo, hence to Port-au-Prince, basis 50c per bbl; schooner, ties, Brunswick to Philadelphia, 14c; schooner, lumber, Jacksonville to Newark, $5.35; schooner, 450 tons, Darien to a Sound port, lumber, $4.87½; hewn timber, $5.87½; oak, $7; schooner, coal, Newport News to Savannah, 80c, and back with lumber from Union Island to New-York, private terms.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Some lingering signs of yesterday's strength in wheat were still apparent when the market opened to-day, but the bulls were without any fresh news or arguments with which to convince themselves or others that prices should go higher. Liverpool cables came with a decline of ¼d, thereby ignoring yesterday's strength on this side. Northwestern receipts were not quite as large as they have been, 914 cars arriving, but they were not small enough to constitute a bullish factor. About the middle of the session an absence of support to prices was noted and a general easing away took place until, with the announcement by Bradstreet's of an increase in the world's available supply of 7,886,000 bushels, came a break of ⅝c, after which business became slack and "puts" checked any further decline. Chicago receipts were 309 cars, 109 more than expected, and 19,328 bushels were taken from store. Export clearances were light, at 171,726 bushels. Closing Board of Trade cables from the Continent were irregular.

WHEAT—December opened from 61c to 60⅞c, sold between 61⅛c and 61¼c, closing at 60⅜@60½c—⅜c@½c under yesterday. Cash wheat was irregular, but the nominal close was weaker and about ½@1c lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 1,154,981 bushels; shipments, 597,827 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 185,523 bushels; shipments, 52,581 bushels.

CORN—Partly in sympathy with wheat and partly on light receipts, 271 cars, corn was quite firm this morning and managed to hold its own until the slump succeeding Bradstreet's announcement took place in wheat, when less strength was noted. But, even at the close, when wheat was weak, there was an air of steadiness to corn. The prospect that more limited supplies are to come in from now on was quite plainly the explanation of the strength. Withdrawals from store were fair, at 257,315 bushels, and 137,052 bushels cleared at the seaboard. Liverpool cables were quiet and steady. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 94,000 bushels. May corn opened at 29½c, sold between 29⅝c and 29⅜@29½c, closing at 29½c, unchanged from yesterday. Cash corn was steady to firm. Receipts at principal Western points, 593,836 bushels; shipments, 439,698 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 290,217 bushels.

OATS—While the firmness of wheat and corn was in evidence, oats held well, but with the disappearance of strength from the leading grains the minor one was unable to sustain itself. Receipts were 210 cars, 30 less than expected, and 28,622 bushels were taken from store. Bradstreet's reported an increase in stocks of 846,000 bushels to further add to the later easier feeling. Cash oats were about ½c higher, closing easy. May closed a shade under yesterday.

RYE was dull. Prices were unchanged, although the weakness in wheat caused an easy feeling. Receipts were 6 cars. No. 2, on the regular market, sold at 39c; No. 3, by sample, sold at 38½c; No. 2 at 39½@41c for local and at 38½@39c billed through; October was 39c, nominal; December, 40c; May sold at 44½c.

BARLEY was in lighter supply than of late, and the feeling was therefore somewhat steadier. Receipts were 88 cars. Prices were not materially changed, the range being about the same as recently. Poor sold from 20c to 28c; good weight at 28@30c, fair at 30@35c, plump, but not fancy, at 35@38c; choice to fancy at 38@42c.

PROVISIONS—The news from the yards was discouraging this morning, and it cast a shadow over the product, which hung there all through the session. A large run of hogs was announced; they were poor in quality and prices off from 5@10c per 100 lb. Only a light trade was seen in provisions, and, after a lower opening, prices varied but little. At the close January pork was 7½c lower, January lard 5@7½c lower, January ribs 2½c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easy. Liverpool was steady. Receipts were fair, and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 300 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 213 cars; hogs, 36,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Offerings of vessel room were freer and rates easier. Corn to Buffalo was quoted at 3¼c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Oct.	59⅞@60	60⅜@..	59¼@..	59⅜@59½
Dec.	60⅞@61	61⅛@..	60¼@..	60⅜@60½
May	65 @65⅛	65⅜@..	64⅜@..	64½@..
Corn, No. 2—				
May	29½@..	29⅝@..	29⅜@29½	29½@..
Oct.	29¾@..	30 @..	29½@..	29⅝@..
Nov.	29⅝@..	29⅝@..	29½@..	29⅝@..
Dec.	27⅝@..	28 @..	27⅝@..	27⅝@27⅞
Oats, No. 2—				
Oct.	18 @..	18 @..	18 @..	18 @..
Dec.	18⅜@..	18⅜@..	18¼@..	18¼@..
May	20⅜@..	20⅜@20⅞	20⅝@..	20⅝@20⅞
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Oct.	$8.42½	$8.42½	$8.40	$8.40
Jan.	9.52½	9.52½	9.45	9.47½
May	9.75	9.75	9.70	9.72½
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	5.70	5.70	5.67½	5.67½
Jan.	5.77½	5.77½	5.72½	5.72½
May	5.90	5.90	5.90	5.90
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Oct.	5.00	5.05	5.00	5.05
Nov.	4.70	4.72½	4.70	4.72½
May	4.80	4.80	4.77½	4.80

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices were unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 59½@60½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 60@60¼c; No. 2 red, 59¾@62⅝c; No. 2 corn, 29⅞@30c; No. 2 oats, 18¼c; No. 2 rye, 39c; No. 2 barley, 40c; No. 1 flaxseed, 95@96c; prime timothy seed, $3.60, nominal; mess pork, per bbl, $8.50@$8.62½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.67½@$5.72½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.10; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.75@$5.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.56; granulated, $4.87; standard A, $4.74 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 42c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	11,920	29,839
Wheat, bushels	228,940	19,455
Corn, bushels	452,841	336,598
Oats, bushels	198,560	649,280
Rye, bushels	19,117	51,529
Barley, bushels	179,270	172,022

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 14@17c. Eggs steady; fresh stock, 16@16½c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16—Spring wheat fairly active; sales, 18,000 bushels old No. 1 hard, spot, 68½@68⅝c; 30,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, 65½@65⅝c; 3,000 bushels do, 64⅝@65c; 25,000 do, cost, insurance, and freight, 64c; 25,000 do, 63 13-16c; 50,000 bushels do, 3½c under New-York December. Closing: limits strong; No. 1 hard, old spot, 68c; do, new, 66⅜c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 64⅝c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 63⅝c; No. 2 Northern, spot, 63¼c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62¼c. Winter wheat dull; No. 2 red closed at 68⅜c@68½c, in store. Corn quiet; closing weak; No. 2 yellow, 37c; No. 3 yellow, 36½c; No. 2 corn, 35@36c; No. 3 corn, 35@35½c, track. Oats easier; demand light; offerings fair; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 22½c; No. 4 white, 20@21c; No. 2 mixed, 22c; No. 3 mixed, 20@20½c, asked, track. Barley—Most sellers are asking an advance of 1@2c, but there seems to be plenty of good barley at 40@40½c to supply the demand; quotations unchanged. Rye nominal; No. 2, 46c, asked, store. Flour firm; good demand; unchanged. Millfeed quiet; steady. Canal freights quiet; unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 76,500 bbls; wheat, 359,060 bushels; corn, 117,000 bushels; oats, 179,000 bushels; barley, 215,000 bushels; rye, 28,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 16,000 bushels; barley, 20,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 60,000 bbls; wheat, 229,000 bushels; corn, 121,000 bushels; oats, 141,000 bushels; barley, 141,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 16.—Wheat opened firmer and advanced ¼c under the influence of rather favorable cables, but a decline of ½c was established on Bradstreet's report; December opened at 60c, rose to 60¼c, fell to 59⅝c, and closed at 59½c; cash ranged 1½c below and May 4@4¼c above; samples were less active; No. 1 Northern sold at 60¼@61c; No. 3, 55@59c; No. 4, 50@54c. Barley—Market about the same as yesterday; No. 2 sample sold at 41c. Oats were in very brisk demand and prices higher; No. 2 white, 20½@21c; No. 3 do, 19@19½c; No. 3, 18@19c. Rye steady at 40c for No. 1 and 39c for No. 2. Corn lower and in light demand; No. 3, 30½@30¾c. Flour steady and quiet on the basis of $3.35@$3.45 for hard Spring wheat patents, in wood. Millstuffs steady on the basis of $10@$10.50 for sacked bran. Provisions weak; mess pork, $8.40 cash and $9.50 January; prime steam lard, 5.70c cash and 5.75c January. Receipts—Flour, 16,200 bbls; wheat, 45,500 bushels; corn, 1,950 bushels; oats, 8,000 bushels; barley, 51,200 bushels; rye, 600 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,899 bbls; wheat, 51,100 bushels; corn, 650 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; barley, 16,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 16.—There was considerable strength in wheat early to-day, and indications favored a repetition of yesterday's firm and dull market. Very little wheat was offered for sale, and buyers were few. Bradstreet's report on available wheat stocks came in to break the force of bull sentiment that has supported wheat for a week. December wheat opened at the close of yesterday, and advanced ⅜c, breaking a full cent, to 55⅜c, closing at 55¼c. May opened at 60c, broke to 59¼@59⅜c, and closed at 59⅜@59½c. No. 1 Northern sold on a range of 55⅝@56¼c for spot and to arrive: on track: No 1 hard, 56½c; No. 1 Northern, 55¼c; No. 2 Northern, 53¾c. Oats—The market prices show no improvement; No. 3 white quoted at 17c; No. 3 choce, 16¾c; No. 3 mixed, 15@15⅜. Corn—Trade still unimportant; good November corn is worth about 29c. Flour was steady at $3.15@$3.50 for patents, $2.15@$2.65 for bakers'; production, 44,000 bbls; shipments, 38,996 bbls. Millstuffs—Market dull and demoralized. Bran, in bulk, $8; sacked, $9@$9.50; shorts, $10.25; middlings, $11.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 3,050 bbls; shipments, 5,940 bbls. Bran weak; sacked, east side, 52@53c; country points, 48c; sacked, this side, 55c. Wheat lower; receipts, 51,140 bushels; shipments, 74,500 bushels; October, 61¼c; December, 63@63¼c; May, 66⅜@66⅞c. Corn lower; receipts, 8,400 bushels; shipments, 8,800 bushels; October, 26⅜c; December, 24½c; May, 26¼c. Oats lower; receipts, 85,800 bushels; shipments, 31,600 bushels; October, 17c; December, 18¼c; May, 20⅝c. Eggs dull and slow at 14½c. Pork—Standard mess, $8.62½@$8.75; lard, prime steam, 5.60c; choice, 5.65c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅜c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6½c; short clear, 6⅝c. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; ribs, 5¼c; clear, 5.40c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool—Market strong; prices unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾-lb, 4½c; 2-lb, 5c; 2¼-lb, 5⅜c. Iron ties, 80@85c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead firm; sales, 200 tons soft Missouri at 3.12½c, and 100 tons late October delivery at same; chemical hard, 3.17½@3.20c. Spelter quiet at 3.92½@3.95c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 16.—Flour—Market fairly active, with downward tendency; Winter patent, $3.35@$3.60; Spring patent, $3.55@$3.70. Wheat—Market quiet; steady; unchanged. Corn—Market quiet; moderate demand; mixed ear, old, 30c; new, 29½c; No. 2 mixed, to arrive, 31½c; do track, 31½c; No. 2 white, track, 32c. Oats—Moderate demand; market quiet; steady; No. 2 white, 22¼c; No. 3 do, 21c; No. 3 mixed, track, 19½c; rejected do, 18½c; No. 2 mixed, track, 21c. Rye—No. 3, track, 43c. Pork fairly active; mess, $9; clear mess, $11; family, $11. Lard steady; fair demand; steam leaf, 6⅜c; kettle lard, 6⅜c; prime steam, sales at 5.70c. Bacon steady; moderate demand; loose shoulders, 6¼c; loose short rib sides, 5⅝c; loose short clear sides, 6⅜c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats steady; active; loose shoulders, 5¼c; loose short ribs, 5⅜c; loose short clear sides, 5⅝c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Market firm; light demand; fresh, near-by, 14c. Whisky quiet; steady; sales, 537 barrels, at $1.22.

DULUTH, Oct. 16.—Wheat was steady until noon, when a big increase in the world's visible caused a slight decline. The close was ¼ to ⅝c below yesterday. Shippers bid cash up to within ¼c of December, and mills to within ⅛c. The former took 250,000 bushels, and the latter 100,000 bushels. The close: Cash No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 53⅜c; No. 3 Spring, 50⅝c; rejected, 45⅝c. To arrive: No. 1 hard, 58⅜c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; October No. 1 hard, 58⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 56⅝c; November No. 1 Northern, 57c; December No. 1 hard, 58½c; No. 1 Northern, 57c; May No. 1 Northern, 61⅝c. Receipts, 350,665 bushels; shipments, 813,954 bushels.

PEORIA, Oct. 16.—Corn—Receipts, 55,450 bushels; shipments, 48,000 bushels; market higher; No. 2, 29¼c; No. 3, 29c. Oats—Receipts, 102,400 bushels; shipments, 147,500 bushels; market firm and higher; No. 2 white, 19@19½c; No. 3 white, 17¾@18¼c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, 600 bushels; nominal; No. 2, 40c. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16.

BEEVES—Receipts, 80 cars, or 1,475 head: 37 cars for exporters and city slaughterers direct and 48 cars for the market; making, with the 10 cars held over from previous arrivals, 53 cars to be sold. The demand was slack and prices 10c lower on all grades of steers, while rough stuff was steady, and bologna cows firm and a shade higher than on Monday; exporters bought 262 head; 3 cars were unsold; poor to choice native steers sold at $3.40@$5.25 100 lb, outside figure for a carload to an exporter; oxen and stags at $1.40@$4.15; bulls at $2@$2.90; cows at $1.10@$2.50, and by the head at $8.50@$9.50 each; a few heifers at $2@$2.75; stockers at $3@$3.50; no rangers. City-dressed native sides slow at 6@8½c lb; Texas and range beef sold at 5@6½c. Latest cable advices from London and Liverpool quote American steers slow at 8¼@10½c lb, dressed weight; American sheep steady at 9@11c, dressed weight, and refrigerator beef unchanged at 7¾@9c lb, choice quality at Liverpool 9½c. Shipments to-day include 1,060 quarters of beef in the Majestic for Eastmans Company; also in the St. Louis, 2,300 quarters for Eastmans Company, and 536 quarters for D. H. Sherman; the Orinoco sails for Bermuda tomorrow, carrying 55 cattle and 50 sheep.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—39 Ohio steers, 1,218 lb average, at $4.10 100 lb; 1 do, 1,000 lb, at $3.40; 21 Illinois do, 1,256 lb, at $4.80; 21 do, 1,212 lb, at $4.75; 21 do, 1,215 lb, at $4.75; 14 do, 1,245 lb, at $4.50; 14 do, 1,184 lb, at $4.50; 17 do, 1,212 lb, at $4.30; 3 do, 1,123 lb, at $4.20. NEWTON & CO.—18 Ohio steers, 1,300 lb, at $4.50; 18 stockers, 1,148 lb, at $3.40; 1 do, 940 lb, at $3; 9 oxen, cows, and heifers, 984 lb, at $2.75; 1 cow, 970 lb, at $1.75; 1 do, 910 lb, at $1.50; 1 do, 770 lb, at $1.10; 1 ox, 1,200 lb, at $3. S. SANDERS—16 Ohio steers, 1,369 lb, at $5.10; 2 oxen, 1,345 lb, at $3.50; 1 cow, 940 lb, at $1.75; 8 do, 725 lb, at $1.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—17 Virginia steers, 1,437 lb, at $5.25; 30 do, 1,413 lb, at $5; 8 do, 1,437 lb, at $4.85; 18 do, 1,284 lb, at $4.70; 32 do, 1,242 lb, at $4.45; 1 do, 1,353 lb, at $4.60; 19 do, 1,223 lb, at $4.35; 15 do, 1,148 lb, at $4.30; 4 do, 1,335 lb, at $4.25; 5 do, 1,190 lb, at $4.25; 9 do, 1,150 lb, at $4.15; 5 do, 1,094 lb, at $4.10; 16 do, 1,145 lb, at $4.20; 20 Kentucky do, 1,136 lb, at $4.45; 8 do, 1,185 lb, at $4.30; 5 do, 1,164 lb, at $4.25; 29 stockers, 858 lb, at $3.15; 1 ox, 1,280 lb, at $4.15; 4 do, 1,250 lb, at $4.05; 12 Michigan do, 1,365 lb, at $2.90; 4 do, 1,525 lb, at $2.35; 2 bulls, 975 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 810 lb, at $2.25; 24 cows, 792 lb, at $1.40; 21 do, 752 lb, at $1.35. S. JUDD & CO.—12 cows and heifers, 735 lb, at $2.25; 1 bull, 640 lb, at $2.25; 3 do, 533 lb, at $2; 2 cows, 1,015 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 780 lb, at $1.50; 1 do, 800 lb, at $1.15; 11 do, 782 lb, at $1.20. S. W. SHERMAN—18 Illinois steers, 1,277 lb, at $4.90; 19 do, 1,218 lb, at $4.70; 18 do, 1,234 lb, at $4.65. J. DUCEY—2 oxen, 1,140 lb, at $3; 2 stags, 1,060 lb, at $1.40; 1 bull, 1,350 lb, at $2.90; 2 do, 1,010 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 1,025 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 550 lb, at $2.15; 1 do, 550 lb, at $2; 1 heifer, 950 lb, at $2.75; 3 do, 633 lb, at $2; 1 cow, 1,100 lb, at $2.50; 2 do, 865 lb, at $1.50; 4 do, 825 lb, at $1.40; 30 do, 723 lb, at $1.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—2 oxen, 1,145 lb, at $2.25; 22 cows, 786 lb, at $1.75; 42 do, at $9 head; 3 do at $8. HUME & MULLEN—5 bulls, 730 to 820 lb, at $2.25@$2.35; 17 cows at $9.50 each; 10 do at $9. G. DILLENBACK—2 bulls, 865 lb, at $2.35; 5 do, 766 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 630 lb, at $2.25; 1 stag, 1,400 lb, at $2.25; 3 cows at $9 head; 8 do at $8.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 128 head, of which 86 head for sale. The supply was moderate, and prices fully as strong as last week; reported sales were at $20@$45 head, calves included, for inferior to good cows, an extra cow or two selling at $50, and 1 choice milker at $55. The boat stock was late and did not reach the yards until afternoon.—SALES.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—9 fresh cows, calves included, at $30@$45 head. HUME & MULLEN—2 cows, calves included, at $35 each. J. DUCEY—2 fresh cows at $37.50 each; 1 do for $20. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—2 cows, calves included, at $23.75 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,519 head, all for the market, and 66 head were held over yesterday. Trading was slow and prices fully 25c lower on veals, and grassers also declined 15@25c; the pens were finally cleared; poor to very choice veals sold at $4.50@$8 100 lb; 3 head for $8.25; grassers and buttermilks at $2.40@$3.12½; culls at $2.25; fed and mixed calves at $3.12½@$4.50; yearlings at $2@$2.37½; Western calves at $3.50@$4. Dressed calves dull and lower at 7½@12c for city-dressed veals, 7@10½c for country-dressed, 5@6½c for little calves, 4½@5½c for dressed grassers, and 5½@6c for dressed buttermilks.—SALES.—HUME & MULLEN—4 veals, 137 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 5 do, 155 lb, at $7.75; 33 do, 154 lb, at $7.50; 18 do, 138 lb, at $7; 4 do, 111 lb, at $6.50; 9 do, 98 lb, at $6; 3 do, 82 lb, at $5.50; 4 do, 221 lb, at $5; 2 do, 190 lb, at $4.50; 55 mixed calves, 217 lb, at $3.25; 47 do, 204 lb, at $3.12½; 10 fed do, 270 lb, at $3.50; 57 grassers, 216 lb, at $3; 47 do, 176 lb, at $2.75; 13 do, (culls,) 146 lb, at $2.25; 28 yearlings, 370 lb, at $2.25; 10 Western calves, 272 lb, at $4; 45 do, 285 lb, at $3.50. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—16 veals, 156 lb, at $8; 20 do, 146 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 139 lb, at $7; 9 do, 96 to 154 lb, at $5@$6; 5 fed calves, 240 lb, at $4.50; 5 do, 174 lb, at $4; 7 do, 220 lb, at $3.25; 69 grassers, 206 lb, at $3; 7 yearlings, 417 lb, at $2.37½. G. DILLENBACK—29 veals, 144 lb, at $7.50; 9 do, 128 lb, at $7.25; 2 do, 200 lb, at $7; 1 do, 110 lb, at $6; 4 fed calves, 180 lb, at $4.50; 10 grassers, 207 lb, at $2.62½; 2 yearlings, 435 lb, at $2.25; 1 do, 450 lb, at $2. J. P. NELSON—15 veals, 142 lb, at $8; 17 do, 125 lb, at $7; 2 do, 100 lb, at $6.50; 2 do, 105 lb, at $5; 9 grassers, 186 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—1 veal, 124 lb, at $8; 14 do, 125 lb, at $7.50; 14 do, 124 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 270 lb, at $5; 4 do, 92 lb, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—3 veals, 143 lb, at $8.25; 89 do, 133 lb, at $8; 17 do, 128 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 115 lb, at $6.50; 7 do, 107 lb, at $5; 4 fed calves, 255 lb, at $4; 6 do, 252 lb, at $3.25; 31 grassers, 210 lb, at $3.12½; 13 do, 217 lb, at $3; 9 do, 233 lb, at $2.75; 16 do, 247 lb, at $2.50; 19 do, 202 lb, at $2.40; 12 yearlings, 404 lb, at $2.25. D. McPHERSON & CO.—21 veals, 133 lb, at $7.25; 1 fed calf, 220 lb, at $3.50; 13 grassers, 174 lb, at $3.12½. M. COLLINS—5 grassers, 234 lb, at $2.75; 15 do, 203 lb, at $2.50. S. SANDERS—25 veals, 134 lb, at $8; 8 do, 143 lb, at $8; 2 do, 110 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 135 lb, at $7.25; 8 do, 130 lb, at $5; 5 fed calves, 310 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 280 lb, at $3.50; 3 do, 330 lb, at $3.50; 8 grassers, 219 lb, at $3.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 62 cars, or 13,381 head: 11 cars for butchers direct and 51 cars for the market; and, counting the stock held over yesterday, there were 72 cars on sale. Sheep were barely steady and dull; lambs 15@25c lower, and at a late hour nearly 17 cars were still unsold; poor to choice sheep sold at $1.50@$3.50 100 lb; common to choice lambs at $3.50@$4.62½; a bunch of extra State lambs at $4.75. Dressed mutton weak at 4@6c lb; dressed lambs dull at 6@8½c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & CO.—237 Virginia lambs, 67 lb average, at $4.37½ 100 lb; 232 do, 66 lb, at $4.37½; 240 Michigan do, 68 lb, at $4.15; 89 State do, 71 lb, at $4.37½; 170 do, 61 lb, at $4.15; 25 State sheep, 107 lb, at $3; 29 do, 113 lb, at $2.75; 44 do, 92 lb, at $2.25; 205 Kentucky do, 93 lb, at $2.55. S. JUDD & CO.—180 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.50; 136 do, 70 lb, at $4.12½; 181 Pennsylvania do, 60 lb, at $3.50; 87 State sheep and lambs, 84 lb, at $3.75; 18 State sheep, 120 lb, at $3.50; 1 do, 120 lb, at $2.50; 33 do, 121 lb, at $3.30; 22 do, 95 lb, at $2.50; 26 do, 107 lb, at $2.50; 16 do, 88 lb, at $2; 120 State sheep and lambs, 57 lb, at $2; 227 Ohio sheep, 72 lb, at $2.10; 188 Kentucky do, 98 lb, at $2.65; 187 Pennsylvania do, 80 lb, at $2.40. M. COLLINS—415 State lambs, 63 lb, at $4; 139 do, 63 lb, at $3.75; 1 State sheep, 110 lb, at $4; 6 do, 117 lb, at $3.50; 29 do, 102 lb, at $2.50; 3 do, 103 lb, at $2.50; 13 do, 95 lb, at $2.50; 58 do, 97 lb, at $2.25. S. SANDERS—211 Pennsylvania lambs, 70 lb, at $4.62½; 204 do, 70 lb, at $4.37½; 25 do, 55 lb, at $2.62½; 99 State do, 80 lb, at $4.62½; 31 do, 79 lb, at $4.50; 153 do, 66 lb, at $4.37½; 127 do, 64 lb, at $4.25; 93 do, 62 lb, at $3.95; 15 do, 52 lb, at $3; 10 do, 54 lb, at $2.50; 51 State sheep, 115 lb, at $2.75; 35 do, 98 lb, at $2.62½; 92 do, 80 lb, at $2.50; 34 do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 99 Pennsylvania do, 90 lb, at $2.50; 79 do, 94 lb, at $2.25; 25 do, 87 lb, at $2. NEWTON & CO.—221 West Virginia lambs, 66 lb, at $4.25; 285 do, 64 lb, at $4.10; 20 West Virginia sheep, 107 lb, at $3.37½; 198 Kentucky do, 92 lb, at $2.25. HUME & MULLEN—210 Pennsylvania lambs, 74 lb, at $4.50; 174 do, 73 lb, at $4.30; 49 State do, 70 lb, at $4.50; 67 do, 68 lb, at $4.25; 16 do, at $4; 9 do, 58 lb, at $3.50; 229 Western do, 64 lb, at $4; 224 do at $4; 62 State sheep, 116 lb, at $3; 41 do, 99 lb, at $2.50. G. DILLENBACK—255 State lambs, 76 lb, at $4.50; 190 do, 74 lb, at $4.40; 13 do, 57 lb, at $3.30; 223 Canada do, 77 lb, at $4.50; 23 State sheep, 106 lb, at $3; 26 do, 125 lb, at $2.75; 35 do, 114 lb, at $2.50; 5 do, 766 lb, at $2.30; 17 do, 90 lb, at $2; 45 do, 99 lb, at $1.75; 100 do, 73 lb, at $1.50. D. HARRINGTON—68 State lambs, 82 lb, at $4.75; 137 do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 114 do, 63 lb, at $4; 16 culls, 50 lb, at $3; 49 State sheep, 120 lb, at $3; 80 do, 103 lb, at $2.50; 102 do, 95 lb, at $2.12½; 14 do, 95 lb, at $1.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—218 Canada lambs, 74 lb, at $4.60; 189 do, 88 lb, at $4.50; 68 State do, 71 lb, at $4.40. J. H. WILKERSON—116 Ohio sheep, 86 lb, at $2.35; 189 Kentucky do, 94 lb, at $1.87½. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—38 State sheep, 104 lb, at $3; 5 do, 92 lb, at $2.50; 90 State lambs, 70 lb, at $4.25; 149 do, 64 lb, at $4; 216 do, 61 lb, at $3.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 71 cars, or 11,321 head, of which 488 head for sale. Market extremely dull and depressed, and 15c lower, at $4.30@$4.65, with general sales at $4.40@$4.50; a few choice light pigs sold at $4.70. Country-dressed weak at 5@7c lb for heavy to light weights.—SALES.—JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—126 Indiana hogs, 177 lb average, at $4.50 100 lb; 30 State do, 181 lb, at $4.40; 4 rough hogs, 277 lb, at $3.40; 2 stags, 285 lb, at $2.40. S. JUDD & CO.—12 State pigs, 95 lb, at $4.70; 19 do, 98 lb, at $4.65; 25 State hogs, 134 lb, at $4.65; 66 do, 152 lb, at $4.50.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 2,596 head; total for week thus far, 10,582 head; for same time last week, 8,360 head; consigned through, 2,576 head; to New-York, 1,780 head; on sale, 20 head; market opened with prices unchanged; closed weak; good fat cows, $2.75@$3; light to good stockers, $2.25@$2.75. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 7,840 head; total for week thus far, 36,480 head; for same time last week, 32,280 head; consigned through, 960 head; to New-York, 1,960 head; on sale, 6,880 head; market opened active, but at 10@15c decline, and weakened fully 10c more before noon; market closed very dull and fully 10c lower than the first decline; 10 loads left over; early quotations: Good Yorkers, $4.30@$4.35; light Yorkers, $4.25@$4.30; mixed packers, $4.30@$4.35; heavy, good to choice, $4.30@$4.35; pigs, $4.20@$4.30; roughs, $3.25@$3.65; stags, $2.75@$3.25; the bulk of late sales of Yorkers and good-weight hogs was at $4.20, and of pigs at $4.15. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,000 head; total for week thus far, 40,250 head; for same time last week, 49,250 head; consigned through, 450 head; to New-York, 1,600 head; on sale, 8,550 head; market opened very dull and 10@20c lower for all kinds; closed very dull with 12 loads of natives unsold and 4 loads of Canada lambs held over; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.15@$2.65; extra, $2.75@$3; culls to fair, $1@$2; export sheep, $3.50@$3.75; extra, $3.90@$4; prime lambs, $4@$4.30; good to choice, $3.75@$3.90; fair to good, $3.40@$3.65; light lots, $3@$3.40; culls and common, $2.25@$3; 15 loads of Canada lambs sold late, mainly at $4@$4.25, a few fancy going at $4.35.

EAST LIBERTY, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts light; demand slow at yesterday's prices; choice, $5.10@$5.30; good, $4.40@$4.50; good butchers', $3.80@$4; rough fat, $2.50@$3.50; bulls, cows, and stags, $1.50@$3; fresh cows and Springers, $15@$40. Hogs—Receipts light; demand fair; market opened steady, but closed weak and lower, owing to Western markets being lower; prime medium, $4.45@$4.50; best Yorkers, $4.35@$4.40; common to fair Yorkers, $4.15@$4.25; heavy grades, $4.20@$4.30; roughs, $3@$4. Sheep—Supply only fair; demand light, and the market is slow at about unchanged prices; Western receipts heavy and market lower; extra, $2.80@$3; good, $2.40@$2.60; fair, $1.50@$2; common, 50c@$1; lambs, $2@$4; veal calves, $6.25@$6.75; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,704 head; native steers, 10@15c lower; cows, 10c lower; Texas cattle slow; unchanged; native steers, $2.50@$4.50; native cows, $2.25@$3.40; Texas steers, $2.50@$2.85; Texas cows, $2.15. Hogs—Receipts, 8,502 head; market active, with a decline of 5@10c on all grades; heavy, $3.90@$4.05; mixed, $3.40; light, $3.80@$4.10. Sheep—Receipts, 1,008 head; market slow and steady; sheep, $3@$3.10; bucks, $1.50@$2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—There was a fairly active demand for the few good beeves on sale to-day at steady prices, but other kinds moved off slowly. Owing to the heavy receipts, there was a decline of 5@10c in hogs to-day. The larger part of the better class of hogs found its way eastward, the shipping demand being very good. Choice droves of sheep and lambs were wanted and were firm, but other grades met with poor sale and were weak.

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000 head; choice to prime steers, 1,300 to 1,700 lb, $4.85@$5.35; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lb, $4.50@$4.80; cows, poor to good canners, $1.40@$2.40; calves, common to fair, $2.50@$4.75; Texas and Indian steers, $2.70@$3.60; Texas cows, bulls, and stags, $1.75@$3.70; Western range steers, $2.90@$4.50; Western range cows and heifers, $2.50@$3.75; milkers and Springers, per head, $25@$40; others unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 40,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $3.60@$4.10; common to choice mixed, $3.60@$4.10; choice assorted, $4@$4.10; light, $3.50@$4.05; pigs, $1.75@$4.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18,000 head; inferior to choice, $1.25@$3; lambs, $3@$4.40.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 16—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 75s; prime mess firm at 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, dull at 57s 6d; do, medium, dull at 50s. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, firm at 45s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 43s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 35s 6d; long clear middles, about 45 lb, steady at 34s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 30s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 34s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot, dull at 29s 6d. Cheese—American finest white firm at 37s 6d; do, colored, firm at 38s 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined dull at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine steady at 20s 3d. Resin—Common, firm at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 2½d; No. 2 red Spring, no stock. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter steady at 6s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 4¾d; October steady at 3s 4½d; November steady at 3s 4½d; December steady at 3s 4¾d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at 30@40s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed firm at the advance; American middling, low middling clause, October delivery, 4 57-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 57-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 4 57-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 4 58-64d, sellers; January and February delivery, 4 59-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 60-64@4 61-64d, buyers; March and April delivery, 4 62-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 63-64@5d, value; May and June delivery, 5 1-64d, sellers; June and July delivery, 5 2-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 5 3-64@5 4-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Oct. 16—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, 12s 6d@12s 9d per cwt. for Cuba centrifugal polarizing 96° test, and 9s 6d@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—October, 10s 7½d; January and March, 11s ¾d.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Sugar quiet and weak. Exchange—On the United States, short sight, gold, 8@8½c premium; on London, 18½c premium.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 16.—Cotton firm; good middling, 9⅝c; middling, 9 3-16c; low middling, 8 15-16c; good ordinary, 8⅝c; net receipts, 10,192 bales; gross, 11,499 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,934 bales; coastwise, 1,991 bales; sales, 5,400 bales; stock, 232,296 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 16.—Cotton steady; middling, 8 11-16c; low middling, 8⅜c; good ordinary, not quoted; net and gross receipts, 6,941 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,930 bales; sales, 1,931 bales; stock, 101,087 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 16.—Cotton firm; middling, 9 1-16c; low middling, 8 11-16c; good ordinary, 8 5-16c; net and gross receipts, 7,389 bales; exports to the Continent, 6,345 bales; sales, 1,701 bales; stock, 111,841 bales.

NEGRO LYNCHED IN TENNESSEE.

He Confessed to Many Terrible Crimes.

BRADEN, Tenn., Oct. 16.—The details of the lynching of Jeff Ellis, who assaulted Miss Praeter, a seventeen-year-old white girl, and escaped, reaching here this morning, are as follows: Brought to Braden last night and confessed the crime. Then he was taken to the home of Miss Praeter and she identified him.

While en route to Somerville with the prisoner, Constable Farrow was overtaken by 300 armed men and Ellis was taken in charge. He was ordered to kneel down and pray. Then he confessed his crime, and also that he had beaten his wife so badly that she died.

A house belonging to Mrs. Harrel, near Braden, was fired at night, several months ago, and she and her two daughters were burned to death. Ellis confessed that he and two others fired the house.

Ellis was then mutilated and hanged to a telegraph pole with this placard on his breast: "No one must remove this body until sundown under penalty of death."

Later the mob took it down. No one wore a mask.

SCRAPS REPLACED HIS MONEY

Antonelli Put His $100 in a Paper Bag at Strangers' Request.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 16.—Francisco Antonelli, who lives in New-York, took passage on the Fuerst Bismarck to-day intending to go to Genoa. While waiting for the steamer to sail he was accosted by two Italians, who told him they were going to Genoa also.

They took Antonelli about town to show him the sights. After having several drinks the strangers asked Antonelli to take care of their money. He agreed, and each deposited his funds in a paper bag. Antonelli put in $100, his friends $50 each.

Then the bag was given to Antonelli, and the men left, saying they would meet him at the pier. They did not do so, and Antonelli found the bag stuffed with bits of paper. The police could not help him, and he sailed for Genoa without his money.

Rescued, Then Robbed.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 16.—Herbert Holbreth of 150 West Tenth Street, New-York, fell into the Morris Canal, at the foot of Warren Street, last night. He was rescued by several members of the "Warren Street gang." They took him to a stable, where they stripped off his clothes and wrapped him in a horse blanket, telling him that they would dry his garments at a neighboring bakery. That was the last he saw of them or his clothes.

The police were notified of Holbreth's plight at midnight. They made a collection of odd garments for him and sent him home.

John McManus, one of the gang, was arrested to-day. He had Holbreth's knife in his pocket and was committed for trial.

Amusement Company Incorporated.

JERSEY CITY, Oct. 16.—Articles of incorporation of the Manhattan Amusement Company were filed in the County Clerk's office to-day. The company's office will be in Hoboken. The capital stock is $100,000 in 1,000 shares. The incorporators are H. H. Winslow of Roseville, N. Y.; William A. George, 52 West Eleventh Street, New-York; George D. Morgan, East Fortieth Street, New-York; E. W. Miller, 17 Broadway, New-York, and Joseph O'Mally, 214 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. The business of the company will be to purchase and stage plays, and conduct a general dramatic and amusement business.

Quick Shipment of Torpedoes.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 16.—An outfit of spar torpedoes was this noon shipped from the torpedo station to San Francisco for the use of the California Naval Reserves. The order was not received till this morning, and in four hours the outfit was on the way. This is the quickest work yet done at the station. No effort was made to make time, and the record clearly shows the efficiency of the place. The otufit is a complete one of guncotton torpedoes, and the California reserves are the first branch of naval militia to receive any torpedoes whatever for use.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Wicke & Reinhardt Car Fender Company, to manufacture car fenders in Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—Philip Reinhardt, O. A. Wicke, George E. Koch, F. W. Grau, and R. Koch of Brooklyn.

The State Printing and Publishing Company, to print pamphlets, documents, and similar matter, and ot set type, in Albany; capital, $20,000. Directors—Arthur R. Walsh, Joseph P. Coughlin, and Daniel T. McNamara of Albany.

The International Navigation Athletic Club of New-York City, for the encouragement of athletic sports and the promotion of physical culture and social enjoyment. Directors—M. H. F. Humphreys, Henry J. McLaughlin, Michael O'Neill, Peter Campbell, and James J. Love of New-York City.

THE FINANCIAL MARKET.

Slight Decline Based on an Advance in Sterling Exchange.

ADVANCE IN COTTON CHECKS EXPORTS

The London Settlement Completed—Granger Group and General List Fractionally Lower—Leading Industrials Also Down.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Continued firmness in the foreign exchange market, accompanied by another advance in posted rates, induced many traders to take profits this morning, and subsequently to put out short contracts. The opening was firm, but the movement referred to soon checked the advance, and gave an appearance of heaviness to the market. Outside of the exchange situation the news of the day was encouraging, nothing developing to cloud the outlook of a prosperous season for the railways.

Exchange rates were higher, owing to the absence of cotton bills from the market, the recent advance in the price of the staple having stopped the export movement. The cotton market, however, broke rather sharply in the afternoon, and with any further decline exports should be resumed. Drawers of exchange stated late in the day that there was very little danger of the resumption of gold exports in the near future. The London settlement was concluded to-day without difficulty. Railway earnings continue to show large increases. The Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway announced that the earnings for the six months ended June 30 exceeded 2½ per cent. on the stock, but that a dividend would not be paid.

Transactions in the Grangers were on a smaller scale than yesterday, and at the close the group was down ⅝@¾. The general list was also fractionally lower, but it could not fairly be called weak. Pacific Mail lost a point, the only noteworthy decline. Sugar showed renewed activity and some weakness, its net loss being 1¼ points. Tobacco and Leather preferred each lost a point, while Distilling and Cattle Feeding, General Electric, and Tennessee Coal and Iron lost fractions. Chicago Gas was relatively dull, but was firm, although it closed ⅜ lower.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 2@2½ per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money in light demand. Rates were 3½ per cent. for 30 days, 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for five to eight months.

Commercial paper quiet. Quotations were 4¾@5 per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent. for four months' commission-house acceptances, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 5¼@6 per cent. for six months' single names, and 6@7 per cent. for names of good quality, not so well known.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $108,667,034; balances, $6,920,545; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $63,115.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝@11-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68⅛@68½. There were sales of 10,000 ounces at 68¼.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68@68¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 31 1-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$68,624,712
Imports for the same period	23,561,112
Net exports	$45,063,600
Net exports to date, 1894	65,904,111
Net exports to date, 1893	13,181,122
Net exports to date, 1892	51,755,399

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was quiet and firm. Nominal rates were advanced ½c to $4.88 for 60 days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87½@$4.87¾ for 60-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short; reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95¾, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.75 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Canadian Pacific	¾
Cleveland, Lor. & Wheeling pf.	1
Consol. Gas	1
Norfolk & Western pf.	¾

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining	1¼
American Tobacco	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	¾
Manhattan Con.	¾
Metropolitan Traction	¾
Michigan Central	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	¾
New-York Central	¾
New-York & New-England	2½
Pacific Mail	1
United States Cordage gtd.	1½
United States Leather pf.	1

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Int. Cond. & Ins. 1st	1
L., N. A. & Chi. gen.	1
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st	3
Virginia Midland gen. sta.	1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Colorado Midland con. t. r.	1¼
Ft. Worth & D. C. 1st	1
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	1
Missouri Pacific con.	1
Ulster & Delaware con.	1½

Government bonds were steady. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	
4s, r., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, c., 1907	111¾	112¼
4s, r., 1925	121¾	122¼
4s, c., 1925	122⅝	123⅛
5s, r., 1904	114¾	115¼
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	—
Currency 6s, 1896	102	—
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	—
Currency 6s, 1898	108	—
Currency 6s, 1899	110	—
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	—
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	—

In State securities, $6,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62¾; seller 20 flat.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	215
American Exchange	164
Broadway	240
Central National	117
Chemical	4,000
Commerce	200
Corn Exchange	285
Gallatin National	300
Hanover	312
Importers & Traders'	520
Leather Manufacturers'	175
Lincoln National	615
Manhattan	195
Mechanics'	186
Merchants' Exchange	110
Metropolitan	1
New-Amsterdam	165
New-York	232
New-York County	580
Ninth National	120
Park	275
Seaboard National	167
Seventh National	115
Shoe & Leather	90
Third National	105
Western National	112

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	23	23	23	23	22½	23	102
American Cotton Oil pf.	73	73½	73	73½	72½	74	20
*American Sp. Mfg Co.	15¼	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	505
*American Sp. Mfg Co. pf.	49	49	47	47	46½	49	620
*American Sugar Refining	109⅜	109½	107¾	108	107⅞	108	22,610
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101	101	101	101	100½	101½	140
American Tel. & Cable Co.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95	100	2
American Tobacco	94¼	94¼	92¾	93	92⅞	93	18,513
American Tobacco pf.	104	104	104	104	104	107	3
Atch., T. & S. Fé, all in. pd.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21¾	5,140
Atlantic & Pacific	1	1⅛	1	1⅛	1	1¼	300
Baltimore & Ohio	62	62	62	62	62	63½	100
*Bay State Gas	24¾	24¾	24½	34⅝	24½	24¾	800
Canada Southern	55½	55¾	55¼	55¼	55⅜	55½	600
Canadian Pacific	61⅛	61⅞	61⅛	61⅛	60½	61⅛	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	19¾	19¾	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19¼	650
Chicago Gas	69⅝	69¾	68¾	69½	69⅜	69½	12,880
Chicago & Northwestern	107¼	107½	106½	106½	106½	106⅝	7,354
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	87⅛	87⅜	86¼	86¼	86¼	86⅜	18,136
C., C., C. & St. Louis	45¼	45¼	45	45	44¾	45¼	600
C., M. & St. Paul	77½	77⅝	76¾	77	76⅞	77	19,405
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	127	127⅛	127	127⅛	127	127½	870
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	78⅞	79	78	78⅛	78	78¼	7,520
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	63	63¾	62¾	63¾	63¾	65	2,060
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37¼	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¾	300
Consolidated Coal	33	33	33	33	32½	34½	200
Consolidated Gas Company	145¾	146¾	145¾	146¾	146½	147	8,305
Delaware & Hudson	132⅝	133½	132⅝	133½	132½	133½	556
Delaware, Lack., & Western	169	169	168½	168½	168	169	680
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	53⅞	53½	53¾	400
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	24	4,345
Erie Tel. & Tel.	69½	70	68½	68½	68	68½	600
General Electric	38⅝	38⅝	37¾	37¾	37⅞	38	1,925
Illinois Central	100	100	100	100	100	101½	80
Illinois Steel Company	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛	80	81	500
Iowa Central	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	10½	11	200
Lake Erie & Western pf.	78¼	78¼	77½	77½	77½	78	55
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	150½	151½	156
*Long Island Trac., all in. pd.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20	20¾	300
Louisville & Nashville	62⅜	62⅜	61⅞	62	62	62¼	2,400
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	9½	9½	9½	9½	9	9½	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. pf.	28	28	27	27½	27¼	27¾	400
Manhattan Beach	6	6	6	6	6	10	100
Manhattan Consolidated	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	110	110½	533
Metropolitan Traction	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	..	..	100
Michigan Central	100	100	100	100	98	100	100
Minn. & St. Louis	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	25⅛	25⅞	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼	86¾	87½	6
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	60	60	60	60	59¾	60½	200
Minnesota Iron	69⅝	70	69¾	70	69⅝	69⅞	525
Missouri Pacific	37½	37⅞	37	37⅛	36⅞	37⅛	5,700
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17½	200
Missouri, Kan. & Texas pf.	37½	37½	37	37	37⅛	37½	1,160
Mobile & Ohio	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	22½	23½	100
Morris & Essex	170	170	170	170	..	..	350
*National Lead Co. pf.	91	91	91	91	91¼	91¾	100
National Linseed Oil	24	24	23½	23½	23⅜	25	450
National Starch	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	9	20
New-York Central	101	101	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	101	1,123
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	53½	53½	53½	53½	51	54	100
N. Y., L. E. & W., 1st in. pd.	12¼	12¼	12	12	11⅞	12	250
New-York, Sus. & Western	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13	205
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	36¾	36¾	36¼	36½	36½	36¾	400
Norfolk & Western	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾	230
Norfolk & Western pf.	15⅛	15⅛	15	15	14⅞	15½	252
North American	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5¼	5½	200
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅞	100
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19	19	19	18⅞	19⅛	170
Ontario & Western	18½	18½	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18½	410
Pacific Mail	30¾	30⅞	30½	30½	30½	31	2,200
Philadelphia & Reading	21¼	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	21	11,780
P., C., C. & St. L.	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	20	240
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	59	59	59	59	58	60	40
Pullman Palace Car Co.	173	173	173	173	173	175	50
Rensselaer & Saratoga	182	182	182	182	180	..	5
Rome, Wat. & Ogdensburg	117½	117½	117½	117½	117½	..	20
St. Louis Southwestern	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7½	100
St. Louis & Southwestern pf.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16¾	100
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	95	95	95	95	87	91	1
St. Paul & Omaha	44	44⅜	43¾	43¾	43½	44	700
Southern Pacific	24¼	24¼	24	24	24	24⅜	400
Southern Railway	12½	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12½	1,623
Southern Railway pf.	38⅜	38⅜	38	38	38	38¼	1,196
Tennessee Coal & Iron	43⅜	43⅜	42⅛	42½	42½	42¾	4,580
Texas Pacific	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	11	11	11¼	960
Tol., A. A. & North Mich.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1¾	100
Union Pacific	16	16	15½	15½	15⅜	15½	3,000
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	6½	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6	6½	400
U. S. Cordage, all in. pd.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	8¼	8⅜	935
U. S. Cordage gtd., all in. pd.	31½	31½	31½	31½	31	32½	135
United States Rubber	41	41¼	40⅞	40⅞	40½	41	400
United States Rubber pf.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94½	95½	24
*United States Leather	14⅛	14¼	14	14	14	14⅛	1,600
*United States Leather pf.	79	79⅜	77¾	77¾	77½	77⅞	4,340
Wabash	9⅛	9⅛	9	9	8⅞	9	510
Wabash pf.	23⅛	23⅛	22⅞	22¾	22¾	22⅞	2,125
Wells-Fargo Express	107	107	107	107	103	107	5
Western Union Telegraph	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	92½	92¾	843
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15¼	15½	15	15¼	15	15⅝	4,360
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	47¾	49	100
Total sales							186,586

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certificates	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	68⅛	68½	10,000

Bonds.

Akron & C Junc 1st
5,000....105
Am Cotton Oil Co 8s
1,000....113
Atch, Top & S Fe Gen 4s, When Issued
35,000....82¼
Atch, Top & S Fe 4s Trust Co Certfs
55,000....81⅜
2,000s3....81⅜
2,000....81½
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Receipts, 1st instlmt paid
1,000....33⅞
10,000....33⅝
5,000....33½
60,000....33¼
Bklyn W & W Co 5s
2,000....103
5,000....103¼
5,000....103⅛
Canada So 1st Gtd
1,000....111½
8,000....111¼
Canada Southern 2d
12,000....107
Centl of N J Gen 5s
2,000....119½
Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch 6s
3,000....107¼
Cent Washington 1st Trust Co Certfs
5,000....37½
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
1,000....80
Ches & Ohio Con 5s Registered
1,000....108
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s
3,000....120½
10,000....120¾
Chic & E Ill Gen 5s
2,000....104
Chicago & Erie 1st
9,000s20f....112½
1,000....112½
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs
2,000....47⅞
Cin, San & C Con 1st
5,000....110½
Clev, C, Chic & St L Cin, Wab & M Div 4s
1,000....95
Clev, Lor & Wh 1st
100,000....109
10,000....109½
Colorado Midland 4s Trust Receipts
9,000....28¼
Col & Greenville 1st
10,000....113¾
5,000....114
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
5,000....88
East Tenn, Va & Ga Cons Gold 5s
9,000....110⅜
1,000....110¼
Erie Cons Gold 7s
1,000....142⅞
5,000....148
Kans Pac 1st Cons Trust Co Certfs
1,000....85

Ft W'th & D C 1st
2,000....71½
3,000....71¼
7,000....71
Gal Har'g & San An Mex & Pac Div 5s
7,000....94
5,000....94⅜
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
2,000....92½
H & Tex Cen 1st 5s
1,000....111⅞
Ill Central 4s, 1951
2,000....112
Interior Con & I 6s
2,000....81
Iowa Central 1st 5s
19,000....94½
10,000....94⅝
5,000....94¾
Kanawha & Mich 4s
50,000....83
Keokuk & D M 1st
10,000....104½
Kings Co Elev 1st
2,000....82
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s
5,000....98
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s
2,000....118
L S & M So 1st Coup
3,000....117
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
40,000....111¾
10,000....111⅝
Long Island Con 5s
4,000....121¾
La, N A & Chic G M
10,000....78½
5,000....78⅞
15,000....79
7,000....79¼
5,000....79½
Metropolitan Elev 1st
1,000....120½
Mexican Int 1st 4s
10,000....73¾
Mil, L S & W'n Inc
8,000....110
Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Mo Riv 5s
5,000....108½
Southwest Div
3,000....117
Minn & St L Con 5s
27,000....104¼
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
5,000....88⅞
1,000....88¾
1,000s3....88¾
5,000....88⅞
23,000....89
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
2,000....66⅝
13,000....66¾
8,000....66½
10,000....66⅜
2,000....66¼
3,000....66⅛
1,000....66¼
25,000....66⅛
12,000....66
Mo, Kans & East 1st
2,000....94½
Mo Pac 1st Con 5s
3,000....102
Mob & Ohio G M 4s
3,000....66¼
Mutual U'n Tel 6s
1,000....114

N Y Central 1st Coup
2,000....123¾
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
3,000....103⅞
7,000....103¾
6,000....103½
N Y, Lack & W'n 1st
3,000....135
N Y, Lake E & W'n New 2d Consol
13,000....79
N Y, N H & H 4s Cons Deb Certfs
8,000....136½
Small Bonds
500....135
N Y & Putnam 1st
1,000....104
N Y, Susq & W'n 1st Refunding 5s
3,000....103½
North Pac 1st Coup
20,000....118
8,000....118⅛
North Pac 2d Coup
5,000....101½
1,000....101¾
North Pac Cons 5s
50,000....89⅛
10,000s5f....39¼
5,000....39¼
11,000....39
15,000....39¼
45,000s5f....39¼
Trust Receipts
28,000....39
Nor Pac Col Tr Nts
5,000....83¾
Nor Pac Terminal 1st
25,000....104
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s
6,000....93
8,000....92¾
Ohio Southern 1st
1,000....89⅞
Oreg Short Line 6s
10,000....106⅛
2,000....106½
Trust Co Certfs
6,000....107⅝
1,000....107½
8,000....107⅝
5,000....107½
14,000....107⅝
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs
17,000....63½
2,000....63⅝
10,000....63
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s
8,000....88¼
Trust Co Certfs
15,000....79⅞
35,000....79¾
5,000....79⅝
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc
35,000....3½
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc
10,000....40
25,000....39⅞
2d Prec Inc
2,000....23¾
3d Pref Inc
25,000....18
St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Co Certfs
1,000....64
St L & Iron Mount 1st Ext 5s
2,000....101¾

St L & Iron Mt 5s
2,000....84⅞
St L, Kan & Northn St Charles Bridge 1st
1,000....107
St L & S F G M 6s
5,000....110
St L & S F G M 5s
1,000....98
St L Southw'n 1st
10,000....80½
St L Southw'n 2d Inc
5,000....28
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs
13,000....65¼
1,000....65⅜
20,000....65½
15,000....65¾
5,000....65½
20,000....65¼
15,000....65⅜
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
8,000....97
So Pac, N Mex 1st
10,000....105
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000....96½
Tenn Coal, I & R 6s Birmingham Div 1st
4,000....96
Tenn Div 6s
1,000....95
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
5,000....90
2,000....90½
Tex & Pac 2d Inc
1,000....26¼
29,000....26
5,000....26⅛
10,000....26
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st
5,000....111
Ulster & Del 1st 5s
7,000....104
Union Elev 1st 6s
6,000....107¾
Union Pac 1st, 1896
25,000....109½
5,000s3....10[illegible]
5,000....109½
3,000s3....109⅝
Union Pac 1st, 1898
2,000....109¾
4,000s3....109⅞
1,000....109¾
1,000....109⅞
Un Pac Ext S F 8s
9,000....100½
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st
21,000....42½
15,000....42⅜
1,000....41⅝
U S Cord 1st, Trust Co Certfs
9,000....46½
Virginia Midl'd G M Guarantee Stamped
2,000....103
Wabash R R 1st
7,000....108¾
5,000....108⅞
2,000b3....109
5,000....108¾
West Shore Gtd 4s
10,000....106⅛
Registered
9,000....105¼
W'n N Y & Penn Gen
8,000....48½

Total sales....$1,688,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	150	155
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
Alton & T. H.	61	66
American Coal	100	125
American District Telegraph	35	40
American Express	116	118
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when issued	32⅛	32¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & Southern Illinois pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	104	105
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	..	23
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	55	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	9
Central Pacific	18½	19
Chicago & Alton	163	—
Chicago & Alton pf.	173	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	49	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	102½	103½
C. & N. W. pf.	148½	150
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	93	97
Cleveland & Pittsburg	165	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5	6
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	96	100
Col. & H. Coal	2½	3
Col., H. V. & T.	23	24
C., H. V. & T. pf.	60	65
Commercial Cable	150	..
Denver & Rio Grande	16½	17
D. M. & Ft. D.	8½	9
D. M. & Ft D. pf.	46	55
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	13
†Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100
Ed. El. Ill. of Brooklyn	107¾	110
Evansville & Terre Haute	28	30
Great Northern pf.	124	128
G. B. & W., t. r.	⅛	½
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	⅛	¾
Homestake	30½	..
H. & Texas	2½	3½
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	20	20½
Iowa Central pf.	36	37
Kanawha & Michigan	7¼	9
Keokuk & D. M.	4	4½
Keokuk & D. M pf.	17½	..
King. & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas	28	28¼
Laclede Gas pf.	85	88
Lake Erie & Western	23½	24
Long Island	84	87
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mah. Coal R.	108	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	60
Mexican Central	12¾	13
Mex. National ctfs.	1¾	2½
N., C. & St. L.	75	82
National Starch 1st pf.	51½	54
National Starch 2d pf.	..	30
New Cent. C.	6	9
N. J. Central	111	113
N. Y. & N. H.	185	186
N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½	15½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	65	75
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	29½	32½
Norfolk Southern	70	80
Northwestern Tel.	109½	..
Ohio Southern	5	15
Ontario Mining	9½	10
Oregon Improvement	6½	8½
Ore. R. & N.	24	28
Ore. S. L. & U. N.	..	11
Pennsylvania Coal	300	..
Peoria & Eastern	7½	9½
Peoria, D. & E.	5⅛	5½
Pitts., Youngs. & Ash.	47¾	..
Pittsburg & Western pf.	..	32
P., F. W. & C.	165	—
P., F. W. & C., sp.	158	..
Quicksilver	3¼	3⅞
Quicksilver pf.	16½	18½
Rio Grande Western	17	19
Rio Grande Western pf.	41	43
St. J. & G. I.	1	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	27	31
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	122½	124
St. P., M. & M.	112	116
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
T. P. Land Tr.	9	11
Toledo & Ohio Central	34	40
Toledo & O. C. pf.	77	78½
Tol., Peo. & W.	10	15
*Tol., St. L. & K. C.	10	18
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	18	..
United States Express	46	50
U. S. Cord. pf., all in. pd.	15½	16½
Virginia Midland	23	..
*Western Union Beef	9	9¾

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	109⅜	109⅜	107⅝	107⅞	13,430
Am. Sp. Mfg.	15	15	15	15	100
Am. Tobacco	93¾	93¾	92⅝	92⅞	2,350
A., T. & S F.	22⅛	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	3,490
Ark. C. Imp.	25	25	25	25	80
Can. South'n.	55½	55¼	55¼	55½	200
Chicago Gas	69¾	69⅞	68⅜	69¾	5,040
Ch., R. I. & P.	78⅞	78⅞	77⅞	78⅞	1,976
Ch., B. & Q.	87	87⅜	86¼	86⅜	9,420
C., M. & St. P.	77⅝	77⅝	76⅞	77	6,840
Chi. & NW.	107⅛	107½	106½	106½	1,520
Dist. & C. F.	24⅜	24⅜	23⅞	23⅞	980
Gen. Electric	38⅝	38½	37⅞	37⅞	560
L. I. Traction	21	21	21	21	30
L. & Nash.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	70
Mo. Pacific	37½	38	37	37⅛	690
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf.	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	10
Pacific Mail	30⅞	30⅞	30¾	30¾	20
Ph. & Read.	21⅛	21¼	20⅞	20⅞	1,100
Tenn. C. & I.	43⅜	43⅜	42⅛	42½	540
U. S. Cord.	8½	8½	8¼	8¼	70
U.S. Leath. pf.	78¾	79¼	78¼	79	520
Union Pacific	16	16	15½	15½	220
Wabash pf.	23	23	22⅝	22⅝	30
West. Union	92⅞	92⅞	92¾	92¾	160
Total sales					49,440

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At. T. & S. F. 4s, cfs.	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	$10,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	95	95	95	95	2,000
L., N. A. & C. 5s	79½	79½	79½	79½	2,000
M., K. & T. 2d	66¾	66¾	66⅛	66⅛	22,000
M., K. & T. 4s	89	89	89	89	4,000
Nor. Pac. 5s	39	39	39	39	8,000
Phil. & Read. gen. cfs.	80	80	80	80	10,000
St. L. & I. M. 1st	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	3,000
Total sales					$61,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.13	.13	.13	.13	100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
December option	61⅛	61½	60½	60½	913,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	90	95
American Bank Note	39	42
American Exchange Nat. Bank	165	..
American Grocery 1st pf.	55	65
American Surety Company	215	223
American Typefounders'	3¾	4¾
American Typefounders' pf.	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	106½	108
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	185
Bank of America	218	..
Barney & Smith Car	19	22
Barney & Smith pf. stock	77½	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	101	103
Beckton Construction pf.	87	..
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	—
Bond & Mtge. Guar. Co.	128	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	205
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	—
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	—
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	—
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	174½	176½
Brooklyn Elevated	20	21½
Brooklyn Traction	13¾	14¾
Brooklyn Traction pf.	61	63
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	108	110
Buffalo Street Railway stock	84½	86
Celluloid Company stock	63	68
†Central & South American Tel.	123	126
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	162½	165½
Central Railroad of Ga. deb.	20	23
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	126½	..
Central Trust Company	1015	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1¾	2¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Commercial Cable Co. stock	155	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102½	105
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	93½	..
Continental Trust	168	175
Cramp Shipyard stock	69	76
Detroit Gas bonds	..	71½
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	95¼	97
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R. R.	165	169
‡Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	105
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	106½	108½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	336	..
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	72½	76½
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	197	—
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	—
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	763	—
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	315	..
†42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	114	117
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	57	60
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	79½	..
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85¾	87
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	107	..
Grand Rapids Gas stock	54	57
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	89½	91½
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	111	113½
H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	98	100½
H. B. Claflin Co.	102	104
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	69	71
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	98	100
Henderson Bridge 6s	112½	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3¾	4¾
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	24	28
Hock. Val. Car Trust 6s, Series A	96½	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
Indianapolis Gas bonds	106	108
Indianapolis Gas stock	146	150
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	66¼	68¼
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77¼	79¼
International Ocean Telegraph	106½	..
Iron Steamboat	7¼	8¾
Iron Steamboat bonds	60	..
Journeay & Burnham	46	51
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98½	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	83	85
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	87½	89½
Lawyers' Surety Co.	97	104
Little Rock & Mem. R. R. 5s	36½	39
L. I. Traction, 2d as. pd.	20	20¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	78½	80½
Lorillard Company pf.	113½	116
†Madison Square Garden stock	..	16
Madison Square Garden 2d	77	84
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf.	111	..
Manhattan Trust Co.	129	139
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	106	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1913	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	107	..
Mercantile Trust Co.	360	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	106½	108½
Metropolitan Trust Co.	295	310
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	19	21
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	52	57
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	87	92
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	185	..
National Bank of Commerce	200	205
National Bank of the Republic	150½	156
‡National Shoe & Leather Bank	93	96
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	70
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3	4½
New-Orleans Pac. l. g. bonds	23	30
New-Orleans Pac. l. g. stubs	..	3½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30	31½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	95	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	79¾	80½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	3½	..
*N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	121	..
N. Y. & Texas land scrip	65	..
New-York Air Brake Co.	..	9
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	106	109
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	358
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	755	..
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	36	41
New-York Security & Trust	282	..
Ninth Avenue Railroad	157	..
‡Northwestern Telegraph 7s	113	116
Northwestern Tel. Co. stock	108	..
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	88
Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	202	206
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	70	..
Pennsylvania Coal	320	330
‡P., McKeesp't & Y. R. R. stock	130	..
Postal Telegraph & Cable	80	84
Pratt & Whitney	13½	17½
‡Pratt & Whitney pf.	79	83
Queens County Bank stock	159½	—
Real Estate Trust Co.	160	—
‡Second Av. Railroad 1st 5s	108½	—
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155½	158
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	219	—
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	90	—
Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Gas	67½	69
Standard Gas pf.	107½	..
‡Standard Gas 1st	109	..
Standard Oil Trust	192¾	193¾
Staten Island Railway	..	61
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	89	94
State Trust	188	195
‡Steinway Railway 6s	108½	110
Steinway Railway stock	45	50
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	86	89
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	..	80
Terre Haute & Logansport	12	22
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	..	95
Third Avenue Railroad	194	195½
Third National Bank	104½	109
Title Guarantee & Trust	220	225
Tol., A. A. & Lake Mich. 1st	70	..
Tol. & Ohio Cent. R. R. ext. 5s	..	15
Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	19½	..
Tradesmen's National Bank	96	101
Trenton Potteries	5	7
†Trenton Potteries pf.	48	53
Trow Directory pf.	..	56
*Union Ferry stock	66	67½
†Union Ferry 5s	105¼	106¼
Union Elevated 2d	40½	43½
‡Union Railway 5s	104½	105¾
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	108	..
Union Trust	714	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	79	83
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	50	53
United Electric Traction Co.	49	51
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	195	205
United States Trust	995	..
Wagner Car Company	158	160
Washington Trust Company	183	190
Western Gas Company	67½	69½
‡Western Gas. Co. bonds	94	96
Western National Bank	111½	113½
Winona & Southwestern 1st	15	18
*Worcester Traction pf.	87	89
Worcester Traction	16½	17½
Worthington Pump	..	24
Worthington Pump pf.	..	88

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction to-day at 111 Broadway:

66 shares American Fire Insurance Company, $50 each, 61.

15 shares New-York Rubber Company, $100 each, 110.

50 shares Mexican Telegraph Company, $100 each, 190⅝.

25 shares United States Mortgage and Trust Company, $100 each, 200.

50 shares Swift & Co., $100 each, 73½.

$80,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Company 6 per cent income bonds, 3⅞.

10 shares Title Guarantee and Trust Company, $100 each, 222½.

72 shares National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $25 each, 151.

$1,500 Altoona & Wopsononock Railroad Company (Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad Company) first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, 40.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Brooklyn elevated—			
Mileage	20	20	18
2d week Oct.	$35,106	$30,331	$33,960
From July 1	487,711	426,488	443,512
From Jan. 1 to Oct. 14	1,596,155	1,311,940	1,450,101
Kan. City, Mem. & Bir.—			
Mileage	276	276	276
1st week Oct.	$24,498	$19,529	$20,947
From July 1	253,267	234,627	245,635
From Jan. 1	727,009	746,687	799,418
Peoria & Eastern—			
1st week Oct.	$39,816	$32,916	——
Balti. & Ohio, entire system, for September—			
Mileage	2,065	2,065	2,052
Gross earnings	$2,086,419	$2,045,315	$2,320,226
Op. expenses	1,380,227	1,308,953	1,375,630
Net earnings	706,192	736,362	944,596
From July 1 to Sept. 30—			
Gross earnings	6,179,587	6,069,028	6,659,294
Op. expenses	4,143,145	4,032,584	4,187,293
Net earnings	2,036,442	2,036,444	2,472,001
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	16,717,610	15,751,239	19,079,004
Op. expenses	11,885,409	11,331,115	13,592,008
Net earnings	4,832,201	4,420,124	5,586,996
Ches., Ohio & S. W., for August—			
Mileage	401	401	398
Gross earnings	$218,313	$198,063	$187,192
Op. expenses	138,746	117,260	120,676
Net earnings	79,567	80,803	66,516
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	415,161	363,422	368,108
Op. expenses	278,381	214,954	246,417
Net earnings	136,780	148,468	121,691
Jan. 1 to Aug. 31—			
Gross earnings	1,514,793	1,321,434	1,529,713
Op. expenses	1,045,079	887,304	1,002,271
Net earnings	469,714	434,130	527,442

Newburg Electric for quarter ending Oct. 1—

	1895.	1894.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$40,327	$28,246	$12,081
Op. expenses	17,244	11,241	4,003
Net earnings	23,083	17,005	6,078

Electric Traction of Philadelphia, for the year ended June 30, 1895: Gross earnings, $2,360,564; operating expenses and taxes, $2,130,233; net earnings, $230,331. There were 58,125,481 passengers carried during the year, an increase of 17,085,133 over 1894. The company expended $4,834,504 for construction, &c. The supplemental report for the quarter ended Sept. 30 shows total net receipts of $188,853.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares gained a fraction in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Union Pacific, ⅝, to 16⅜; Atchison, ½, to 22⅝; St. Paul, ⅜, to 79⅜; Louisville and Nashville, ⅜, to 64; Canadian Pacific, ¼, to 62¼, and Reading, ⅛, to 10⅞. Northern Pacific preferred sold at 19⅜, Erie at 12⅝, do. second consols, at 80½; Illinois Central at 103, and New-York Central at 104¼. British consols advanced 1-16, to 107⅞, for money and 107 7-16 for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £34,000. Money, ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 11-16 per cent. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 13¾ per rupee, a decline of 3-32d from previous price. Paris advices quote 3 per cent. rentes at 100f 42½c for the account, and exchange on London at 25f 25½c for checks. Spanish 4s, 67⅛.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—J. W. Davis & Co. offer for subscription at 62½ per cent. 15,000 shares of the preference stock of the Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling Railway Company. A statement accompanying the announcement, signed by M. D. Woodford, President of the company, shows that the gross earnings of the road for the year ending June 30 last were $1,360,464, leaving, after deduction of operating expenses, net earnings of $401,428, and after payment of the entire yearly interest charges, a surplus of $202,428.

—New-York Security and Trust Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable Nov. 1, to stockholders of record Oct. 15.

—Charles T. Wing & Co. offer to investors a choice selection of 5, 6, and 7 per cent. railway mortgage bonds, as advertised in another column.

THE CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—Lake Street opened at 27 this morning, and advanced to 27⅞ on sales of about 5,000 shares. The talk is very bullish on the stock. President Louderback is quoted as saying that the union loop will be rushed to completion, and when in operation he expects to carry 60,000 passengers per day, and that this will certainly put the property on a profitable basis. Yesterday the Union Loop Company made the first call for $1,000,000, the money to be used for construction purposes. The stock of the London and Chicago Contract Company was in good demand to-day, over 300 shares selling at 30, par value, $48.70. This is the English company, of which Mr. O'Hagan is President, and which recently floated some Kafir stocks in this city. Alley Elevated 5s sold at 62, and the stock at 8⅛. This company will also participate in the benefits derived from the operation of the union loop. Bank clearings were $16,570,280, and New-York funds sold at 50c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Am. Strawboard	*46	—	*46	..
C.& C.Canal & Dock	*67	..	66⅝	68
Chi. Brew. & Malt	10⅝	12	10	12
C. Brew. & Malt pf.	32	33½	31	33
Chicago P. & P. Co.	31	35	35	..
Chi. P. & P. Co. pf.	49½	51	50	52
C. S. S. R. T. (Al. L.)	*8	..	7⅝	..
Chi. City Railway	310	312	312	..
Diamond M. of Ill.	127	—	127	—
Lake St. El. Ry.	*27⅝	—	26¾	..
Metropolitan Elev.	*17	..	*17¼	..
Mil. & Chi. Brew.	11	13	12	13
Mil. & C. Brew. pf.	32½	34	31½	34
New-York Biscuit	*66½	..	67	69
North C. St. R. R.	290	291	290	291
National Railway	103	105	103	105
S. W. S. C. L.	*13⅝	..	*13½	..
S. W. S. C. L. pf.	55	58	55	58
West C. St. R. R.	124½	..	124⅜	124¾
Western Stone	*65	—	*62½	—
BONDS.				
C. A. & F. G. R 5s	99	99¾	99¼	99¾
Chi. Dock Co. 5s	100	102½	100	102½
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. 1st 5s	*62	—	60¼	—
C. & So. S. R. T. R. R. ext. 5s	40	..	40	..
Chi. City Ry. 4½s	100¼	101¼	100¼	100¾
C. B. of T. 5s	..	103¼	103¼	..
Chi. G. & C. 5s	91⅞	92	91⅞	92
Consumers' G. L. 5s	85½	87	..	..
Lake St. Elev. 5s	*80	..	*79¼	—
Met. Elev. 5s	..	75	*73	—
N. C. C. R. R. 4½s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛
N. C. S. R. R. 1st 5s	104	..	104	104¼
W. C. S. R. R. 1st 5s	—	102⅞	—	—
W. C. S. R. R. deb. 6s	—	101	*101½	—

*Bid.

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The market for local stocks was generally quiet and firm. Erie Telephone was a feature, selling up ⅞, to 69¾, but closing at 68. There is nothing specially new on the stock. Bell Telephone declined 1½, to 197½, recovering to 198. Bay State Gas declined ½, to 12¼, and was dull. The first 5s sold up ¾, to 81¾. It is reported that the Syracuse Gas properties have been bought by the Bay State Gas Company, but there has been no confirmation of the report. Mexican Central securities were dull, the 4s were off ⅛, to 69⅞, and the first incomes ⅛, to 24. The stock was steady at 13. Boston and Albany was down ½, to 208½. Sales, however, were small. One thousand shares of Boston and Albany were sold at auction to-day, bringing 208@208¼. Boston and Maine was steady at 174½ ex dividend. Fitchburg advanced ¾, to 91¾, but sales were not large. West End was quiet and steady at 71.

The market for copper shares was active and stronger, with Montana and Butte the feature. Montana sold up ¾, to 85¾, closing at 85. Butte advanced 1¼, to 19¼, closing at 18⅞. Centennial was steady at 1, and Quincy dropped 4, to 140. Tamarack was firm at 137, and Atlantic lost ⅜, to 21⅞. There is very little gossip on the copper stocks, but somewhat more interest is being taken in them. Copper in London opened off ⅛, but closed at yesterday's price of 46 for spot and 46⅜ for futures.

Money loaned at 3 per cent. New-York funds sold at 10c discount.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co. as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
LAND STOCKS.				
Anniston City	24	..	24	..
Boston	3¾	..	3¾	..
Boston W. P.	..	..	75	..
East Boston	4½	5	4½	..
West End	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
Erie	68	68¼	68¾	69
Mexican	80	85	80	85
New-England	..	90	..	89½
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	15	—	15	..
Dominion Coal pf.	95	..	95	97
Gen. Electric pf.	67	69	67	69
Illinois Steel	80	80½	80½	81
Lamson S. S.	21¾	22	21½	22
Reece Butt. Hole	22	23	22¼	23
West. Elec. 1st pf.	55	56	55	56
Westinghouse Elec.	35¾	36	35¼	36
Bay State Gas	12¼	12½	12½	12¾
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	208½	209	208	209
Boston & Lowell	206	..	206	..
Boston & Maine	174½	..	176	..
Central Mass.	..	13¾	—	13¾
Central Mass. pf.	..	57½	—	58
C. J. R. & S. Y.	99½	100	99½	100
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	..	103½	..	103½
Conn. & Pass.	145	..	..	..
Fitchburg	..	19	—	19
Fitchburg pf.	91¼	—	91¼	92
Flint & P. M. pf.	44	..	44	..
N. Y., N. H. & H.	185½	..	185	..
Old Colony	..	177¼	..	177¼
West End	71	71½	70½	71½
West End pf.	90	..	—	—
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	..	1	..	1
Atlantic	21½	22	21½	22¼
Boston & Mon.	85¼	85½	85	85¼
Butte & Boston	18¾	19	18	18½
Cal. & Hecla	..	—	315	318
Centennial	..	..	1	1¼
Franklin	..	19	..	19
Kearsarge	20	20½	19¾	20¼
Napa Quicksilver	7	8	7	8
Osceola	30½	31½	30½	31½
Quincy	..	144	..	..
Tamarack	136	138	135	..
Tamarack, Jr.	20½	21	20¼	21½
Wolverine	7	7½	7	7½
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R. (Neb.) ext. 6s	115	—	115	—
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s	106	—	106	—
C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s	110¼	..	110	—
Eastern 1st 6s	..	—	121	..
K. C., C. & S. 1st 5s	..	—	75	85
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	..	..	97	99
Mexican C cn. 4s	69	70	69⅛	70
Mexican C. 1st inc.	—	..	24¼	24¾
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	—	—	122½	..
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	—	—	114	—
Rutland 1st 6s	—	—	110	—
W. E. S. R. 5s	—	—	..	106
N. E. Tel. 6s	—	—	—	110

*And accrued interest.

UNLISTED.

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Ft. Wayne Elec.	1½	2½	1½	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	..	31	32	—

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16.—The local market to-day was strong, with a gradual improvement that was sustained up to the close except in the case of Metropolitan Traction, which was the weak spot, declining from 100 to 98¼, with a rally at the close to 99⅛. The selling in Metropolitan was due to the resignation of two prominent interests from the active management of the property. The traction stocks were again strong. The new Union Traction receipts advanced 1 point, to 21½, with final sales at 21¼. Electric sold up to 65½, a gain of 1 point. Peoples advanced ½, to 58¼, and Philadelphia, after advancing ¾, to 76¾, reacted fractionally at the close. Indianapolis was weak, and without support, being offered down to 54 without reaching a bid. The last sale was made at 55¼. The specialties lacked their late buoyancy, but evinced an undertone of much strength. Electric Storage Battery common advanced from 67⅛ to 68½, but the preferred was unchanged, fluctuating between 69½ and 69¾. Welsbach advanced 2 points, to 92. United Gas Improvement early in the day advanced ¾, to 84¾, but subsequently reacted, and closed at 84. There was the usual investment demand in Pennsylvania at 56, in Lehigh Valley at 41⅞, and in Lehigh Navigation at 48¾. At the close the general market was strong.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.
Acetylene	..	31	30	31
Baltimore Traction	18¾	19	18¾	19
Cambria	54	54½	54½	55½
Canadian Welsbach	3⅞	4	3¾	4
Choctaw	15⅜	15⅝	15½	15¾
Con. Trac. stock	28	28¾	..	29
Elec. Traction	65¼	66	64½	65
Elec. Trac. rcps	52	..	51	51½
Elec. Storage	68	68½	67¼	67½
Elec. Storage pf.	69½	69¾	69½	69¾
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	½	⅜	½
Hestonville	52	54	..	55¾
Hestonville pf.	..	68	..	68
Hunt & B. T.	30	31	30	31
Hunt & B. T. pf.	53¼	53¾	53½	54
Indianapolis	..	54	55	—
Ins. Co. of N. A.	22⅛	..	22	..
Lehigh Navigation	48	48½	48	48½
Lehigh Valley	41⅞	42	41⅞	42
Met. Traction	99	99⅛	99¾	100
Northern Central	70	..	70	..
Northern Pacific	4⅝	5	4¾	4⅞
Northern Pacific pf.	18¾	19¼	18¾	19
Pennsylvania	55¾	56	55¾	56
Penn. Steel (new)	51	52	52	52½
Penn. Steel pf. (new)	..	85	..	85
Penn. St'l pf., $80 pd.	210	220	190	190¾
People's	58⅜	59	57⅞	58
Phila. Traction	76⅝	76½	76¼	76⅝
Phila. & Erie	20	28	..	28
Reading	10⅝	10½	10½	10⅝
Rochester Ry.	..	38	..	39
United Cos. of N. J.	237½	238	237½	238
Union Trac., $5 pd.	21¼	21½	20½	20⅝
United Gas Imp.	83⅜	83¾	84⅛	84½
W. N. Y. & P.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4
Welsbach, full pd.	132	133	130	135
Welsbach	92	—	90	—
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	94½	..	94½	..
N. J. Con. 5s	85	85¼	85	85¼
Newark Pass. 5s	106	107	106	107
People's Trac. 5s	91½	92	91½	92
Union Trac. 4s	77½	78	76	77

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Wednesday.	Tuesday.
Alta	.07	.08
Belcher	.48	.48
Best & Belcher	.85	.87
Bodie Consolidated	.27	.31
Bulwer	.06	.06
Chollar	.46	.48
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.45
Crown Point	.38	.39
Gould & Curry	.44	.45
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.35
Mexican	.65	.67
Mono	.06	.05
Ophir	1.45	1.45
Potosi	.58	.58
Savage	.32	.54
Sierra Nevada	.91	.89
Union Consolidated	.69	.68
Utah	.08	.08
Yellow Jacket	.40	.40

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 16th day of October, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$87,400,692.62	
Gold bullion	56,188,230.80	
Total	$143,588,923.42	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,635,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	177,220.00	
Total	$50,458,669.00	
Balance		*$93,130,254.42
Standard silver dollars	$347,921,207.00	
Silver bullion	663,531.56	
Total	$348,584,738.56	
Outstanding silver certificates	342,454,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,780,000.00	
Total	$332,674,504.00	
Balance		15,910,234.56
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$18,158,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$142,160,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	142,160,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$110,224,474.46	
Outstanding currency certificates	68,385,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	10,080,000.00	
Total	$58,305,000.00	
Balance		51,919,474.46
Treasury notes of 1890	$28,403,913.00	
National bank notes	5,783,738.98	
Fractional silver coin	14,123,863.30	
Fractional currency	821.89	
Minor coin	1,223,953.33	
Deposits in National banks	15,122,421.89	
Bonds and interest paid	4,836,090.95	
Total	$69,494,803.34	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,881,139.52	
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,135,252.25	
Disbursing officers' balances	29,550,616.54	
Post Office Department account	3,748,615.97	
Miscellaneous items	1,678,221.00	
Total	$47,993,845.28	
Balance		21,500,958.00
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,460,921.75

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$540,200.75	$7,093,040.20	$51,463,039.14
Internal revenue	366,935.47	6,562,471.29	43,892,990.23
Miscellaneous	28,065.10	516,021.96	4,387,576.72
Total	$935,201.32	$14,171,533.45	$99,743,606.09

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$326,000.00	$4,768,000.00	$27,493,083.26
War	157,000.00	3,199,000.00	20,874,403.54
Navy	300,000.00	1,815,000.00	8,392,399.67
Indians	35,000.00	298,000.00	3,557,993.86
Pensions	800,000.00	9,516,000.00	45,281,686.04
Interest	....	4,743,000.00	14,196,164.38
Total	$1,618,000.00	$24,339,000.00	$119,795,730.75
Excess of expenditures over receipts	682,798.68	10,167,466.55	20,052,124.66

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	——	$295,707.00	$1,310,114.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$20,307.50	$508,062.50	$3,063,420.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$309,930,427	$76,125,582	$386,056,009
This fis'l yr.	37,047,798	1,400,642	38,448,440
This month	728,127	116,895	845,022
This day	76,983	15,460	92,443

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

Financial Continued on Page 13.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has taken charge of the store of James D. Spraker, dealer in groceries, provisions, and ship chandlery, at 93 West Street, on two attachments, one for $912 in favor of John Sullivan, and the other for $820, in favor of Annie E. Gillies. The attachments were obtained on the allegations that Mr. Spraker had been absent from the store for two weeks, and was keeping himself concealed to avoid creditors. It was stated in the affidavits presented that he usually carried a stock valued at $10,000, but during the past few months the stock had been greatly diminished by sales and not replenished, and that there was no money to pay the claims of creditors as they were presented at the store. His liabilities are reported to be $30,000 or $40,000.

—The liabilities of A. Mosher & Son, the lumber dealers of Bay City, Mich., who failed last week, it is now believed, will reach $900,000. Unsecured creditors have formed a pool to test the validity of the two mortgages given to the Union National Bank of Troy, N. Y., and to George H. Tilden of Lebanon, N. Y. It is also said that the liabilities of Alvin Maltby, the lumber man, who was carried down by the Mohser failure, will reach in the neighborhood of $1,000,000.

—Quincy W. Boese was appointed receiver yesterday of the assets of Cohn, Posner & Co., furriers at 221 Wooster Street, by Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court, in a suit brought by Herman Posner and Michael Barnett against their partner, Max Cohn, who they say has sold out all the stock without their knowledge or consent.

—Judgments were entered yesterday against J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers of 487 and 489 Fifth Avenue, in favor of the National Broadway Bank, for $525, and the Home Bank, for $328. The latter judgment was also obtained against Henry M. Duncan. Execution was issued to the Sheriff.

—John J. Pulleyn was appointed receiver yesterday of the Manhattan Safe Deposit and Storage Company, of 346 Broadway, by Judge Beach of the Supreme Court, in proceedings brought by the Trustees for the voluntary dissolution of the company, which has sold its effects and gone out of business.

—John S. Hill has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Fillis, Murray & Co., contractors, of New-Rochelle, N. Y., and Edward C. Springmeyer of Larchmont, N. Y., on the application of C. Tomkins. They had a contract for grading Morris Park Avenue in Westchester.

—The individual schedules of Charles F. Guyon, President of the C. F. Guyon Company, which dealt in hardware, bicycles, &c., at 97 Chambers Street, show liabilities of $47,928, nominal assets of $49,175, and actual assets of $5,115.

—Albert W. Ransome has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William S. Gage of 310 West Forty-sixth Street, on the application of George H. Braman.

—The schedules of August Von Der Heide, cracker manufacturer at 10 and 12 Ninth Avenue, show liabilities of $7,924, nominal assets of $6,378, and actual assets of $2,524.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 16.—Prof. E. K. Christ of New-Britain was found in the Fire Department Headquarters last evening with a rope in his hands, apparently about to commit suicide. He is evidently insane. He was recently removed from the position of teacher of German in the public schools of New-Britain.

BUFFALO, Oct. 16.—An unknown woman of middle age and well dressed, carrying baskets of flowers, fell unconscious at the exit gate of the New-York Central station last night, and died at a hospital. She is supposed to have been a stranger in town who was about to take a train.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 16.—James Mehren, aged seventy-five years, was found dead in bed in a cheap lodging house to-day. He had been sick two days, but said he was too poor to call a doctor. Though supposed to be penniless, the Coroner found $6,000 in his trunk.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 16.—The Ohio River reached the lowest point to-day it was ever known to be at this time of year. The marks here show eleven inches, within two inches of the lowest stage on record. Navigation is completely suspended.

MAGNOLIA, Ark., Oct. 16.—Mrs. Miner, living south of here, locked her two children, aged six and four, in a room while she went to a neighbor's home. While she was gone the house caught fire and the children were suffocated.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—John Davis, a reporter employed on a morning paper, was struck by a passenger train on the Chicago and Northtwestern Railroad at Evanston last evening. His skull was fractured and he died an hour later.

OSAGE, Iowa, Oct. 16.—The Principal of the High School of this city was found dead yesterday on the river bank a short distance south of town, with a bullet hole through his brain. No cause for the shooting is assigned.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The new City Hall, which has been under course of construction for the last three years, and has already cost over $2,000,000, has been declared unsafe by Consulting Engineer Gaylor.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Patrick Spain, who was indicted for the murder of his son here, has been declared insane. He will be sent to the Matteawan State Hospital for the Insane.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 16.—The semi-centennial of Milwaukee as an incorporated city was celebrated to-day with a grand civic demonstration.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

STOCKS,
BONDS, GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS,
Bought and sold for cash or carried on a margin.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.
Call or send for our DAILY LETTER and CIRCULAR.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
BANKERS & BROKERS,
17 AND 19 BROAD ST.
MEMBERS NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial.

To the Holders of Certificates of the

Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Issued upon the surrender of certificates of the

Chicago Gas Company:

The questions which have been raised as to the legality of the arrangement under which the Fidelity Company holds the deposited stocks of the Chicago Gas Companies and the resulting litigation render it advisable and necessary that a plan should be adopted by which your rights shall be maintained and preserved, and the existing difficulties removed.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a large amount of Fidelity Company certificates, have undertaken to act as a Committee under an Agreement and Plan of Consolidation filed with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK**, dated October 1, 1895.

The Plan contemplates the merger or consolidation of the several Companies whose properties are represented by the Fidelity Company certificates, so as to constitute one corporation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and after making proper provision for the protection of the security of the guaranteed mortgage bonds, the issue of new certificates entitling the registered owners and holders thereof to the same proportional interest in the properties as is now represented by the Fidelity Company certificates.

Certificate holders are asked to deposit their certificates, properly endorsed, with the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 54 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,** under said agreement, on or before October 17, 1895.

Negotiable receipts of the Central Trust Company will be issued for the deposited certificates, and application will be made as soon as practicable to list the engraved receipts on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Copies of the Agreement can be had at the office of the Central Trust Company.

Dated New-York, October 3, 1895.
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
ANTHONY N. BRADY,
WALTON FERGUSON,
C. K. G. BILLINGS,
WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL,
Committee.
J. N. WALLACE,
Secretary, 54 Wall St., New-York.

A LARGE MAJORITY
OF

Kansas Pacific Consolidated

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

have deposited with the undersigned Committee. Notice is hereby given to the holders of the bonds not yet deposited that they must be placed with the Mercantile Trust Co., subject to the order of the Committee, on or before **November 1st, 1895. After that date bonds will only be received at the will of the Committee and with a penalty of twenty dollars a bond.**

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman;
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.;
GEORGE E. LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.;
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Committee.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
New-York, Sept. 17th, 1895.

Statement of unclaimed dividends and deposits:
Unclaimed dividends, none.
Unclaimed deposits as follows:

Nov. 3, 1883, People's Telephone Co., New-York	$127.59
Feb. 27, 1885, L. May, assignee, New-York.	57.40
Oct. 5, 1886, Norwich Mining Co., New-York	441.19
Aug. 11, 1887, H. S. Ives & Co.	295.55
Sept. 11, 1888, Hunter & Gould:	51.72

Beverley C. Duer, Cashier of the above-named bank, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is a true and accurate statement of all deposits made with said bank, and dividends declared upon its stock which, at this date, have remained unclaimed for five years next preceding, amounting to $50 or over, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
B. C. DUER.
Subscribed and sworn before me this 17th day of September, 1895. HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public N. Y. Co

BROWN BROTHERS & CO,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization OF ERIE SYSTEM, Under Plan and Agreement dated August 20, 1895.

To the Holders of New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company's New Second Consolidated Mortgage Bonds; Second Consolidated Mortgage Funded Coupon Bonds; Funded Coupon Bonds of 1885; Income Bonds; and Chicago & Erie Railroad Company's Income Bonds.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

All holders of the above-mentioned bonds (commonly known as

"Erie Second Consols,"
"Erie Funded Coupon 5s,"
"Erie Incomes,"
"Chicago & Erie Incomes,")

are notified to deposit same on or before Friday,

October 25, 1895,

with either of the depositaries named in said plan, viz.: Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, London.

Bonds not deposited on or before that date will be received only on such terms as the committee may hereafter determine.

As the foreclosure sale of the Erie property has been fixed for Nov. 6, prompt action by bondholders is essential.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Committee.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Reorganization Certificates or Receipts under agreement and plan of reorganization dated August 20, 1895, for

Preferred & Common Stock

OF THE

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company.

Payment of the second, third, and fourth installments of

$2 each per share on preferred stock,
$3 " " " " common stock,

heretofore deposited under said plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York, or Messrs. J. S. Morgan & Co., 22 Old Broad St., London, as follows:

Second Installment
on or before Oct. 21, 1895.
Third Installment
on or before Nov. 21, 1895.
Fourth Installment
on or before Dec. 23, 1895.

All holders of reorganization certificates or receipts for such stocks are notified to pay the several installments, as above, on or before the dates specified.

Certificates or receipts **MUST** be presented at time of payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Reorganization.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of bonds and stock of the **OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,** have consented to act as a Committee to protect such interests and to formulate a plan of reorganization.

HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS AND STOCK of that company are invited to deposit the same with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY,** No. 1 Nassau Street, New-York, or the **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY,** Ames Building, Boston, under a preliminary agreement, copies of which may be obtained from either depositary. Certificates of deposit will be given, to be listed as soon as possible on the Exchanges in New-York and Boston.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge, if he is dissatisfied with the Plan when issued.

In view of the suits lately begun by the Trustee under the Consolidated Mortgage, it is important that deposits be made at once.

Dated October 8th, 1895.
JOHN G. MOORE,
of Moore & Schley.
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
HENRY W. CANNON,
Prest. Chase National Bank.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
New-York.
JULES S. BACHE,
of J. S. Bache & Co.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

TO THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE

Oregon Improvement Company.

The Oregon Improvement Company has defaulted in the payment of the interest on your bonds, due October first. The large payments that are necessary to be made by this Company for interest and for Sinking Fund on the First Mortgage on December first make it of vital importance that the Consolidated Bondholders and Stockholders should take immediate action for the protection of their property.

We have been asked by the holders of a large amount of the Consolidated bonds and stock to act in their interest. You are requested to sign the preliminary agreement and deposit securities at once at the **FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,** 22 William St., New-York. Transferable certificates will be issued. It is intended to present a plan for the protection of your interests at an early date.

HENRY HENTZ,
of Henry Hentz & Company, New-York.
STUART G. NELSON,
Vice President Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
COL. FRANCIS PEABODY,
American Loan and Trust Co., Boston.
B. F. TRACY,
of Tracy, Boardman and Platt, New-York.
E. L. OPPENHEIM,
of E. L. Oppenheim & Co.

FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY RAILWAY

First Mortgage Bondholders.

Notice is hereby given that a majority of the first mortgage bonds of the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway Company are now in control of the Committee and that the receipts of the **MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, ISSUED THEREFOR, HAVE BEEN LISTED ON THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.**

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds with the Mercantile Trust Company are requested to make early deposit of the same, as the committee will at once proceed to ask necessary authority from the courts to reorganize the company without foreclosure, and it is desirable that unanimous consent of the bondholders should be had. No plan of reorganization can be submitted to the bondholders until the courts have granted certain concessions and approval.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.
J. T. GRANGER, Secretary, No. 1 Broadway.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

The Receivers of the property, &c., of E. S. Jaffray & Co., pursuant to the order of Wm. W. Ladd, Referee, appointed by the judgment dissolving said firm, have this day declared a **SECOND DIVIDEND OF TWENTY PER CENTUM** out of the money in their hands upon all claims which have been duly proved and admitted as debts and liabilities of the said firm, which dividend will be payable on and after October 17th, 1895, at the office of the Receivers, 350 Broadway, New-York City; THIS DIVIDEND BEING IN ADDITION TO THE FIRST DIVIDEND OF SIXTY PER CENT. PAID IN JUNE LAST.

Dated NEW-YORK, October 11th, 1895.
HOWARD S. JAFFRAY,
AUGUSTUS D. JUILLIARD, } Recrs.
JAMES G. CANNON,

WISCONSIN CENTRAL REORGANIZATION.

With reference to previous notices from the Committee, Bondholders are now advised that a majority of the First Mortgage Bonds have been deposited with the United States Trust Company under the Agreement, and that the Trust Company's Certificates are now listed on the New-York and Boston Stock Exchanges. The Committee urges the holders of both First and Income Bonds to deposit their bonds with the United States Trust Company without delay. Bondholders in Boston may still deliver their bonds to Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. there.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
CHARLES C. BEAMAN,
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, } Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary, 24 Exchange Place.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16,

at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of executors.)
15 shares New-York Rubber Co.
50 shares Mexican Telegraph Co.
25 shares United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
50 shares Swift & Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$80,000 Staten Island Rapid Transit Co. 6 p. c. Income Bonds.
2,000 shares Messembria Mineral & Timber Co.
$8,000 New-Jersey Electric Railway Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
2 shares Trow Direc. Print. & B'k Binding Co. pfd.
10 shares Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shares N. Y. Heat, Light & Power Co.
13 shares Hide & Leather Nat'l Bank.
72 shares Nat'l Butchers and Drovers' Bank.
116 shares Pacific Fire Ins. Co.
7 shares 17th Ward Bank of Brooklyn.
235 shares Consumers' Gas Co. of Newburg.
35 shares Electro Gas Co.
$1,000 N. J. Electric Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1944.
76 shares E. W. Bliss Co. common.
$1,500 Altoona & Wopsononock R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., April, 1893, coupons on.
$10,000 Grand River Coal & Coke 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.

SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

GEO. R. READ, Auctioneer,
9 Pine Street and 1 Madison Avenue,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16th, 1895,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Limited, 59 to 65 Liberty St., the following stock:

100 Shares The Woodlawn Cemetery.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK SECURITY and TRUST COMPANY,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

The Board of Trustees of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable Nov. 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Oct. 15, 1895.

Oct. 2, 1895. ABRAM M. HYATT, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, SANDUSKY & CLEVELAND RAILROAD COMPANY.
October 12, 1895.

The semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on November 1, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., October 22, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., November 2, 1895. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE REGISTERED First Consolidated 5 Per Cent. Mtge. Bonds of the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of N. Y. Saturday, October 19, 1895, at 12 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due November 1, 1895, and will reopen Nov. 1, 1895, at 10 A. M. T. O. BARBOUR, Treas.
Richmond, Va., Oct. 10, 1895.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, September 25th, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after October 7th prox.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1895.
OFFICE OF
EPPENS, SMITH & WIEMANN COMPANY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable November 1. Transfer books will be closed from October 21 until that date.

LEONARD B. SMITH, Treasurer.

Meetings and Elections.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, (including the approval of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company, corner Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, October 5, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Monday, November 4, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.
Cincinnati, September 18, 1895.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Zucker and Levett and Loeb Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, including the election of two Inspectors of Election to serve for one year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 526 West 25th St., in the City of New-York, on the last WEDNESDAY of October, (October 30th,) 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated New-York, October 9th, 1895.

H. L. HAAS,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS & NORTH-EASTERN RAILROAD CO.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of New-Orleans, on Wednesday, November 6th, 1895, at 12 o'clock, noon.

JOHN GLYNN, Jr., Secretary.
New-Orleans, La., October 5th, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.,
234 Fifth Av.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Knickerbocker Trust Co. for election of Directors, Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the main office of the company, 234 Fifth Av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.08	.09
Belcher	.48	.53
Best & Belcher	.87	.89
Bodie Consolidated	.31	.82
Bulwer	.06	*.06
Choliar	.48	.51
Consolidated Cal. & Va.	2.45	2.50
Crown Point	.39	.43
Gould & Curry	.45	.48
Hale & Norcross	1.35	1.40
Mexican	.67	.69
Mono	.05	*.11
Ophir	1.45	1.50
Potosi	.58	.63
Savage	.54	.40
Sierra Nevada	.80	.92
Union Consolidated	.68	.72
Utah	.08	.09
Yellow Jacket	.40	.45

*Asked.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Oct. 15.—Gardiner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Gibson	.55	.58
Anaconda	.64	.64
Portland	1.98	1.95
Argentum	.61	.61½
Isabella	.26½	.26½
Union	.23	.23
Consolidated	.15	.14½
Summit	.25	.25

WHY THERE'LL BE NO GAME

Yale's Statement Regarding Football Trouble with Harvard.

CORRESPONDENCE MADE PUBLIC

Failure of a Contest Claimed to be Due to Prof. Ames's Refusal of a Compromise.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 15.—The correspondence passing between Yale and Harvard regarding the football game was given out by the Yale management to-day. The statement purporting to come from the Harvard Athletic Committee, the main points of which were published in Monday's NEW-YORK TIMES, led to the action, and a long communication was sent to The Yale News. When the first attacks were made against Yale, according to the statement, one of two courses was open.

Yale fully believed that she was not to blame for the beginning of whatever of roughness occurred in the Springfield game, and she believed that there was overwhelming evidence to this effect. It was possible for her to have replied in the newspapers and, by counter charges, to have created what would undoubtedly have been a lasting breach. But her traditional silence was adhered to, in the belief, persisted in for months, that the charges would die out, and that some form of statement would relieve her from the necessity for taking any action. It is an open secret that such a statement as was desired was written by the Harvard Captain, and that he was dissuaded from sending it by the Harvard officials.

The other course was to call the Harvard Captain's attention to the charges, and insist that Harvard's position with regard to them should be fully and fairly stated before football was played again. The latter course, as being the more courteous, was taken, and Capt. Thorne's letter, referred to as "famous" by the Harvard Athletic Committee, was written.

Then the matter subsided, and conservative sentiment among college men was rapidly becoming favorable to Yale's position and to a suspension of the annual football game for one or two years, or until the ill feeling publicly created should have died out. Late in June the matter was reopened. The statements then made in the newspapers were substantially correct, that Harvard had held out the "olive branch" by suggesting a dual league. This was not officially done, and it should not be spoken of as the overture of one college or the other; but in private conversations between recognized leaders of the two universities it was urged on the part of Harvard that, under the circumstances, she could not say anything which could be construed into an apology, and that Yale ought not to demand it; that Yale ought to receive the offer of the dual league as the best possible vindication in the power of the Harvard men; that where the party alleged to have been injured offered, or was willing to enter into a co-partnership for a term of years in all sports with the party alleged to have committed the injury, the vindication was complete.

It was too late to get Yale men together during the Summer, but they were consulted by letter, and the plan was approved. Accordingly, in September, representative men of the two universities met at a dinner given in New-York City by Judge Howland. There were present two members of the Harvard Board of Overseers, the most prominent benefactor of its athletic interests, and other eminent Harvard graduates. A full understanding was reached, by which a dual league in all branches of athletics was to be entered into for a term of years, without any other announcement to the public than the publication of the indenture when signed.

It was expressly understood, on the suggestion of the Harvard men, that no letter should be written by either side.

After a delay of about ten days, information was received from one of the Harvard men that it would be necessary to bring a member of the Harvard Athletic Committee into communication with Yale representatives. The agreement that had been reached was stated to this member of the committee, who replied that, as a preliminary to any negotiations, the Harvard Athletic Committee demanded that Yale should write, asking for a game. This was in direct conflict with the previous understanding, and compliance with it was promptly declined.

It was suggested then that letters might be passed between Capt. Thorne and Capt. Brewer, which would meet the views of both sides, and the substance of what should be said was agreed upon. Capt. Thorne was first to write to Capt. Brewer with reference to a game, and Capt. Brewer was then to reply. These negotiations were delayed by information of the New-York agreement. When that agreement failed, the negotiations were taken up again between Mr. Stewart, Dr. Brooks, and Dr. Conant. The names are given because they have already been mentioned by the Harvard Committee. After repeated conferences, the terms of the two letters were fully agreed upon. The substance of these letters having been given by the Harvard Committee, it can do no harm to give them in full. They are as follows:

Capt. Thorne to Capt. Brewer:

> It has been repeatedly intimated to me of late that Harvard men have been in doubt as to the meaning of a letter sent by me to you last Spring in reference to football. I wish Yale's position to be clearly understood, and now address this letter to you in order that no possible ambiguity may remain. There is a price Yale will not pay for college sports. She considers them worth preserving only with competitors in whose sportsmanship she has confidence and who have reciprocal confidence in her sportsmanship. This word means to her clean, honorable, forbearing rivalry on every field. She was led to doubt whether Harvard still extended that confidence to her.
>
> If Harvard did not—if there was danger that these old struggles would lead to constant disagreement—she believed they should cease. It was to settle this question that my letter was written. If Harvard's position has been misinterpreted, I saw no reason, and now see no reason, why we should not meet and arrange a football game, and I am ready to do so.

Capt. Brewer to Capt. Thorne:

> Your favor of the —— inst. received. It would seem that Yale and Harvard have been unnecessarily held apart by reason of a failure on the part of each to clearly understand the position taken by the other under the conditions which arose last Spring. Permit me to assure you, speaking for myself and, I believe, for Harvard supporters, we have not questioned and do not question the genuine sportsmanship and the sportsmanlike spirit of Yale teams. I write this in simple justice to the feeling of Harvard men, who heartily deprecated the exaggerated newspaper assaults upon the Yale team as manifested in the Winter and Spring. Dr. W. A. Brooks and Dr. W. M. Conant authorize me to speak for them as I have spoken above for myself. I shall be happy to meet you and arrange for a football game this Fall.

It was believed that this plan would meet the requirement that Yale should write first, and these letters were then submitted to the Chairman of the Harvard Athletic Committee, Prof. Ames. He desired, after full conference, a day to consider them and to confer with certain persons, and the next evening refused to allow the compromise to be effected in this manner. This result was reached on Tuesday evening of last week.

DAVID REED FELL FIVE STORIES

Broke His Skull After Landing on a Man's Shoulder.

David Reed, a machinist, who is now employed as a porter by George W. Travers, 146 Chambers Street, was on the fifth floor yesterday, sitting on the guard rail of the elevator shaft, which broke, precipitating him five floors to the ground. At the bottom of the elevator shaft was James Rosseau of 535 Greenwich Street.

Reed came down, striking Rosseau on the left shoulder, felling him to the ground. Other employes came to their assistance. Reed was carried to the Hudson Street Hospital, and Rosseau followed. At the hospital it was found that Reed's skull was fractured, and his chances for surviving are very slim. Rosseau was able to leave the hospital soon afterward. Reed lives at 613 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, N. J.

A Successor to Judge Nash.

ALBANY, Oct. 15.—Gov. Morton has appointed Edward P. Coyne of Geneseo as County Judge and Surrogate of the County of Livingston to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Edwin A. Nash, the Republican nominee for the Supreme Court Justiceship. The appointment will take effect Nov. 1. Isaac B. Potter of New-York City, a prominent representative of the League of American Wheelmen, has been named by Gov. Morton as one of the delegates to the Good Roads Parliament, which is shortly to meet at Atlanta, Ga.

DISAGREES WITH SINGLE TAXERS

Mayor Strong Does Not Believe Annexed District Property Should Be Assessed for Full Value.

A committee from the Manhattan Single Tax Club, composed of Alfred Bishop Mason, Chairman; Charles F. Adams, E. Lawson Purdy, Daniel Cavanagh, J. Whidden Graham, Alfred B. Cruikshank, and G. W. Everett, called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon and presented to him a voluminous petition calling his attention to alleged discrimination in real estate assessments in this city.

A number of cases were cited of political favorites, corporations, and others, who, while holding large blocks of real estate, have been assessed at a much lower valuation proportionately than the small home owner. It was also claimed that with improved property assessed at about 60 per cent. of its value, unimproved property is often assessed at about 30 per cent.

Mr. Mason, in addressing the Mayor, urged him to have the law enforced to the letter, saying that such was the apparent policy of the present administration.

"That is our religion," said the Mayor. Then he asked the members of the committee if they wanted unimproved lots away up in the annexed district, where the city had done little or nothing, taxed at their full value.

"We do," said Mr. Mason.

"There I disagree with you," said the Mayor. "It is all right to tax property at its selling price down in the heart of the city, perhaps, but it does not seem right up in the unimproved districts."

The Mayor promised to take the matter under consideration, however.

Tax Commissioner Baker, in speaking of the petition later in the day, said: "These people usually pick out isolated cases in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards to make a case. The policy of the city has been a liberal one toward these districts. We have ordered assessors in all cases of vacant property to take the improvement of contiguous property into account. As to the Astor property, we increased the assessment largely last year, and have notified them that there would be a further increase this year."

High Tea at Madison Square Garden.

A high tea at the Food Show at Madison Square Garden will be held to-morrow by the friends and patrons of the Seton Sanitarium. The sanitarium occupies a novel postion among charitable institutions, in that it is the only one devoted to the care of curable consumptives. It is non-sectarian and under the charge of the Sisters of Charity. The institution being a new one, the present occasion is esteemed an excellent opportunity to bring it more generally to public notice.

Register's Clerk Held for Trial.

Alfred Katz and Louis J. Musliner, formerly clerks in the Register's office, were brought up for examination in the Tombs Police Court yesterday charged with making false returns on chattel mortgages, and thus defrauding the city of $1.20.

The written testimony was read to Justice Mott. Counselor Abe Levy appeared for the prisoners, who were held for trial under $500 bail each. Katz was bailed out by his brother.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Harlem Opera House.—Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre company will begin a week's engagement at the Harlem Opera House on Monday night, being its only appearance in New-York prior to beginning its ninth regular season at the Lyceum Theatre next month. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" and "An Ideal Husband" will be presented with the same cast as was seen on their original production here, with the exception of Elita Proctor Otis in the rôles formerly presented by Miss Cameron. "The Case of Rebellious Susan" will be given Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday nights; "An Ideal Husband" Thursday and Friday nights, and at the Saturday matinée will be given the only performance in this city of "The Wife."

—Grand Opera House.—"The Foundling," which had such a long and successful run at Hoyt's Theatre last Winter, is to be presented at the Grand Opera House next week, with Cissy Fitzgerald in her original part. The dancing of this young woman created something of a sensation last season, and her first appearance on the west side is likely to attract large audiences. The others in the company are Thomas Burns, S. Miller Kent, Charles Butler, George Schaeffer, Selden Powell, Frances Stevens, Stella Zanoni, Maggie Holloway Fisher, Clara Baker Rust, Jane Stetson, and Maggie Fielding.

—Engaged for the Lyceum.—James K. Hackett has been engaged by Daniel Frohman to join the Lyceum stock company, and will open with it in New-York on Nov. 25. Mr. Hackett was the original of the parts of De Neipperg, in "Sans Gêne," and De Charny, in "Le Collier de la Reine," at Daly's. Elita Proctor Otis says that it is not true that she is to take the place of Rhoda Cameron in the company. Mr. Frohman, she says, after the close of "The City of Pleasure" offered her a position in the Lyceum company for seven weeks, while she was getting ready for her starring tour.

—Mr. Sothern's Extra Matinée.—Mr. Sothern gave the first of his extra matinées of "The Prisoner of Zenda" at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon before an audience which fairly filled the theatre. Rain began falling just before the beginning of the performance and had been threatening for an hour before. This fact probably kept many persons away from the theatre, and many more did not know of the matinée. The audience, however, was perfectly satisfactory to the management, and the Tuesday matinées will be continued until the close of Mr. Sothern's season at the Lyceum.

—Pleasure Palace Engagements.—Clara Beckwith has been engaged to appear at Proctor's Pleasure Palace Oct. 28. She is a sensational swimmer. While Mr. Proctor was in Europe he made contracts with many of the principal artists engaged for Koster and Bial's and Hammerstein's Olympia, under which they go direct to him after closing at those houses and before appearing elsewhere. The Vladis sisters will appear at the Pleasure Palace for four weeks, following their present engagement.

—A New Theatre for Frank B. Murtha.—The Goelet estate is to build a new theatre on the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-second Street, to be known as the Murray Hill Theatre, for which ground will be broken next May, and which will be ready for opening in September. It will be under the managerial direction of Frank B. Murtha, formerly manager of the Windsor Theatre, who will run it as a first-class combination house.

—Jeanne May at Daly's.—The French pantomimist, Jeanne May, will be under the management of Augustin Daly during her American tour. She will open her season at Daly's Theatre Nov. 18, following "Hansel and Gretel." She will play here but one week, as the regular stock season will open at the house on Nov. 26, but she may give a few matinée performances during the Daly season. Her new pantomime comedy is called "Mlle. Pygmalion."

—Benefit for the Elks.—A grand benefit performance for the New-York lodge of Elks will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre on the afternoon of Thursday, Nov. 14. All the managers of this city have offered their services, and a strong bill will be presented. Sir Henry Irving has promised to appear, and all the leading attractions then in the city will be seen. Henry C. Miner has sent a contribution of $100 and Joseph Jefferson has given $50.

—Irving Place Theatre.—At the Irving Place Theatre next Friday evening, Miss Franziska Huss will make her début on the stage as Louise Miller, in Schiller's "Kabale und Liebe," (Intrigue and Love.) Miss Huss has won the first prize at the Vienna Conservatory, and the celebrated actress, Mrs. Josef Lewinsky, says she is the most talented pupil she has ever instructed.

—Mr. Mansfield at Lakewood.—Richard Mansfield is now in Lakewood, where he has gone to recover from his late illness. He has passed safely through the dangerous part of it, and is now rapidly convalescing. He will not begin his season until Nov. 25, when he will open his tour in Philadelphia. He will not be seen in this city again until next season.

—Gone to Atlanta.—Benjamin Teal, the stage manager, has gone to Atlanta to stage a new opera called "The Patriots," which is to be produced at the exposition. When he returns he will place in rehearsal the company engaged for the support of Georgia Cayvan during her coming tour as a star.

—Charles Rohlf's Tour.—Charles Rohlf will open his starring tour in Chicago at the Schiller Theatre, Dec. 16, and will extend it to the Pacific coast. His repertory will include "The Merchant of Venice," "The Leavenworth Case," Richard III., and "A Physician in Spite of Himself."

—Pfoliott Paget Engaged.—Pfoliott Paget has been engaged by Thomas Q. Seabrooke to create the leading female comedy rôle in his new play, which is announced for production Oct. 25. Miss Paget has joined the company at Chicago for rehearsals.

—Bernhardt's Age.—Sarah Bernhardt is one of the few actresses who is not ashamed to admit her age. She will celebrate her fifty-first birthday next Tuesday.

NO RACE ACROSS THE OCEAN

St. Louis and Majestic to Sail Four Hours Apart and Their Courses Are Different.

Regarding a report published in an afternoon paper alleging that the White Star steamship Majestic and the new American liner St. Louis would make a trial of speed when sailing from this port today, the agents of the American Line said there was absolutely no truth in the report, and no foundation for it. It was pointed out that the two lines had made a special arrangement, mutually agreeing to adopt different sailing hours in order to avoid any incentive for racing.

The St. Louis will sail to-day at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The Majestic will cast off her lines four hours later.

At the White Star office the report was denied, with considerable impatience. "It is the same old chestnut," Mr. Kersey's representative said; "there is absolutely no truth in the report. Our Majestic sails four hours after the St. Louis, and, moreover, goes over a different route and to a different port. The Majestic will go at her usual speed, and her going will have no reference whatever to the St. Louis and her rate of traveling."

The St. Louis will have among her saloon passengers Capt. A. P. Cooke of the United States Navy and Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. W. H. Drayton and the Misses Drayton, Mrs. Walter P. Dodge, Henry Kimber, the Rev. R. M. Mestres, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Worsfold Mayo, Dr. I. T. McLeon, Algernon Sartoris, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Whitney.

Among those booked to sail by the Majestic are R. W. Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fulford and the Misses Fulford, Pemberton Hollingsworth, Gardiner G. Howland, Louis Iselin, H. Isona, H. R. Kunhardt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Loeser, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Schell, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Howard O. Sturgis, Louis Windmuller, E. H. von Ingen, and McLane von Ingen.

FOUND WOUNDED IN HIS HOME

Paralyzed and Voiceless, Ryan Is Relieved by the Trepan.

Edward Ryan, forty-eight years old, of 213 East Twenty-fifth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital Monday from his home. He was conscious, but he had a deep gash in his head, his right side was paralyzed, and he was suffering from loss of voice.

His wife and son came to the hospital, but they professed to know nothing as to how Ryan came by his wound. They said they had found him in the hallway and that he could give no account of himself.

At the hospital it was found that there was a clot of blood about the size of a hen's egg pressing on Ryan's brain and that three splinters of bone had penetrated the brain substance.

Four hours after being brought to the hospital Ryan's skull was trepanned and the splinters were removed. The hole in Ryan's head was filled with iodoform gauze. According to Dr. Dennis of Bellevue Hospital this is the second case on record in which a large clot of blood has been removed from the lateral portion of the brain.

The result of the operation was that next morning the paralysis of Ryan's right side had almost completely disappeared, and he again has the use of his right arm, but is unable to speak.

No attempts have yet been made to get Ryan's story from him. Dr. Ely, who performed the operation, says that the wound must have been caused by some sharp instrument. Ryan, he says, is still in a critical condition, but he has hopes of pulling him through.

Chosen as Pilot Commissioners.

Thomas P. Ball and A. Foster Higgins were unanimously elected Pilot Commissioners yesterday for a term of two years by the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Ball was chosen to succeed the late Capt. Ambrose Snow, and Mr. Higgins was his own successor.

Mr. Ball is a ship broker, at 52 South Street. Mr. Higgins is a lawyer, and an average adjuster for the Insurance Lloyds of England.

D. J. Salinger a City Marshal.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed David J. Salinger of 228 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street a City Marshal, to succeed J. N. Finkelmeyer. He called at the City Hall and took the oath of office. He is a Brookfield Republican, and will be attached to the Ninth District Civil Court.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 15th day of October, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$87,406,346.32	
Gold bullion	56,063,276.50	
Total	$143,469,622.82	
Outstanding gold certificates	50,635,889.00	
Less gold certificates in Treasury	165,280.00	
Total	$50,470,609.00	
Balance		*$92,999,013.82
Standard silver dollars	$347,921,446.00	
Silver bullion	661,881.18	
Total	$348,583,327.18	
Outstanding silver certificates	342,168,504.00	
Less silver certificates in Treasury	9,456,082.00	
Total	$332,712,422.00	
Balance		15,870,905.18
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$18,293,608.00	
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,672.25	
Total	$142,295,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	142,295,280.00	
Balance		.25
United States notes	$110,877,373.17	
Outstanding currency certificates	68,355,000.00	
Less currency certificates in Treasury	9,860,000.00	
Total	$58,495,000.00	
Balance		52,382,373.17
Treasury notes of 1890	$28,618,272.00	
National bank notes	5,736,970.43	
Fractional silver coin	14,130,198.37	
Fractional currency	820.04	
Minor coin	1,224,596.03	
Deposits in National banks	15,346,734.02	
Bonds and interest paid	4,776,327.95	
Total	$69,833,918.84	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	7,837,553.56	
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,690,932.71	
Disbursing officers' balances	30,402,665.31	
Post Office Department account	4,180,806.05	
Miscellaneous items	1,625,546.32	
Total	$48,764,503.95	
Balance		21,069,414.89
Available cash balance, including gold reserve		$182,321,707.31

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$349,417.50	$6,552,839.45	$50,922,838.39
Internal revenue	353,747.96	6,195,535.82	43,526,054.76
Miscellaneous	14,870.83	487,956.86	4,359,511.62
Total	$718,036.29	$13,236,332.13	$98,808,404.77

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$277,000.00	$4,442,000.00	$27,167,083.26
War	332,000.00	3,042,000.00	20,717,403.54
Navy	217,000.00	1,515,000.00	8,092,399.67
Indians	....	263,000.00	3,522,993.86
Pensions	350,000.00	8,716,000.00	44,481,686.04
Interest	64,000.00	4,743,000.00	14,196,164.38
Total	$1,240,000.00	$22,721,000.00	$118,177,730.75
Excess of expenditures over receipts	521,963.71	9,484,667.87	19,369,325.98

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	$295,707.00	$1,310,114.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$16,990.00	$487,755.00	$3,043,118.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas. Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$309,853,444	$76,110,122	$385,963,566
This fis'l yr.	36,970,815	1,385,182	38,355,997
This month	651,144	101,435	752,579
This day	9,305	800	10,105

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

PURITY ALLIANCE WORK

Proceedings of the Congress Held in Baltimore Yesterday.

MANY INTERESTING PAPERS READ

National Decay the Direct Result of Unlicensed Vice, as Shown by Many Historical Cases.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 15.—Motherly looking women with gray hair and earnest faces were largely in evidence at the second day's session of the National Purity Congress. Among those who have devoted years to aiding and comforting their more unfortunate sisters who have given way to human weaknesses and have become social outcasts were scattered a number of laymen and clergymen who, too, have identified themselves with the work. The delegates came from every section of the country to register a protest against the adoption of laws in any of the States which would legalize vice by licensing it. The reputation of these men and women drew a crowd of interested spectators to this morning's session, which began with the reading of a paper by the Rev. W. T. Sabine, D. D., of New-York, on "Social Vice and National Decay."

Dr. Sabine held that social vice and National decay were to each other as parent and child. It had repeatedly proved itself so in history, and had been demonstrated in scientific investigation. He drew attention to the doom of Babylon, which veracious historians described as sunk in immorality. After citing the decay of Greece and Rome, and other even more glaring instances in the past, he pointed to Turkey with its harems, and France with its vast proportion of illegitimate births. He compared the awful state of the Sandwich Islands, where the native population had decreased by disease propagated by immorality from 142,000 in 1823 to 40,000 in 1890, with that of our chaste and moral Anglo-Saxon ancestors. He closed by declaring that until the double standard of morality which condones in man what it damns in woman is destroyed, and a great toning up in moral ideas and standard comes to pervade all our communities, there is little hope for social purity.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, who was to have made an address to-day on "Moral Equality Between the Sexes," was not able to be present, but her paper was read by President Powell. In it Mrs. Howe said:

> The relations of sex are either the crown of society or its ruin; they either build the State upon a sound and true foundation, or they set up fantastic structures upon quicksand which speedily become yawning chasms of loss and misery. Families are the wealth of States, and the ideal family life is one which we Americans especially need to cultivate. Let the romance of our youths look forward to married life on a plan of mutual dignity and equality. In my view the sense of equality is a most important condition in marriage, and the surest guarantee of its soundness. Do what you will, inferiority of ability will involve as its sequence inferiority of moral responsibility. The interests committed to the keeping of women are too momentous to be intrusted by any man to his inferiors.
>
> Philosophy and poetry in our days have sometimes appeared as apologists of an evil which has come to us from the barbarous past, but which has no apology in the civilized present. The entertainment of the old unequal hypothesis of morality has often seemed to me like the building of an arch in which one side should be sound in strength, while the other should be built of unknown material. For one side you fit and smooth the stone carefully; for the other you take such material as comes to hand. How will such an arch stand? But if we bestow equal care upon the two sides of the arch, then the keystone, duty, will fit in, and our social fabric will stand so firmly that countless generations shall not cause it to move or fall.

Emily Blackwell, M. D., of the Woman's Medical College, New-York, spoke upon the responsibilities of women in regard to questions of public morality. Her paper was brief. She said:

> There is pressing work to be done by women who feel the importance of the subject to diffuse knowledge among women in general and to make them realize that most of their existing social disadvantages grow out of the want of moral responsibility among men. We want to make them realize that the only way for women to deal with prostitution is, first, to endeavor to limit the demand by upholding the equality of moral obligation; secondly, to engage the widespread efforts of women to the best form of rescue work—preventive work. Girl's clubs, friendly and protective societies, college settlements, employment societies—everything that brings aid, support, and companionship to those most exposed to temptation—is the best rescue work. Thirdly, to oppose resolutely any direct or indirect recognition of those who live as the agents of vice and have a trade interest in spreading it.

Mrs. Charlton Edholm, Superintendent of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union, was listened to with rapt attention as she delivered an eloquent address on "Traffic in Girls and Florence Crittenden Missions." She told of the horrors suffered by thousands of young girls lured into haunts of infamy. She described her slumming experiences in many cities, and delineated the work of rescuing the fallen.

Mrs. Edholm asserted that of the 230,000 erring girls in the country over half have been snared and bought and sold into their lives of shame. "Their average life is five years," she added. "Forty-six thousand are carted out to the Potter's Field every year. Over a hundred American homes have to be desolated every day to recruit the ranks of shame. Isn't it time that somebody was trying to save these girls from falling into those dens of iniquity? Twenty million Christians can rescue 230,000 erring girls, or surely the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ is a failure.

"Men go out into the country districts and bring these girls into our cities, a mock marriage is often performed, and the girl is taken into these haunts of shame believing she is going to a boarding house. One man who was recently converted told me he had gone through the marriage ceremony twenty times, and every time sold the girl into a house of prostitution.

"The cursed wine rooms are sending more girls to hell than anything else. Just as long as we have the traffic in drink we will have the traffic in girls. Don't you think it is time we were leaving our fancy work and the making of pies and cakes, and trying to save our boys and girls? It comes home to you, fathers, too. It will be no excuse, when you are asked what you did to keep your boy out of the saloons, to reply that America should have free trade, and that in talking for that you did not have time to protect your offspring."

The feature of the afternoon session of the congress was the appearance and address of Miss Frances E. Willard, the famous leader of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of America. She was received with applause, and the Chautauqua salute. The order of business was suspended, and she was invited to address the congress. In the course of her address Miss Willard said that she had read accounts of last night's meeting, and thought of what good and pure things the Purity Alliance was spreading out for all to read. "We dare now to tell what we are thinking. The bringing out of ideas and putting them all in a common stock, that will build up a stalwart cause, will win for your society and movement universal good will. We did not dare to speak of these things once. It is just ten years since I first felt I could mildly say something about it. The chivalry of one man—William Stead of England—did most to aid us in this work."

Miss Willard then gave a brief history of the work accomplished by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and cited the fact that there are to-day 471 colleges and universities which admit, and only about forty which exclude, women. This was pointed out as an indication of a broadening of views so necessary for education and purification. The bicycle, Miss Willard said, is one of the greatest allies of social purity. She rode one in England. In Chicago, saloon keepers and theatrical managers are cursing the bicycle, because the young folks are riding out into the country and not patronizing their resorts.

Mrs. William H. Whitney of the National Scientific Family Culture Institute of Boston read a paper by Helen H. Gardener of the "Hub," who was unable to attend the congress. Mrs Gardener, in her interesting paper on "Heredity and Ethics," dwelt upon the impossibility of a moral nature being born of an immoral nature, and of an intellectual person being created from an idiot.

After reading Mrs. Gardener's paper, Mrs. Whitney made an address upon "The Relation of the Sexes," which she said began with children. They should, she said, be educated in a proper way, and taught the differences between the sexes in school, and not be stopped in their study of anatomy just at that point which is of such vital importance. We should have no more of this false modesty, but we should work upon this subject open handed and face to face.

"Legalized Vice" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. Joseph F. Flint of Harvey, Ill.

SUIT OVER THE RINGLER ESTATE

The Dead Brewer's Heirs Ask for a Final Accounting of a Trust—Unusual Provisions of the Will.

When George Ringler, the brewer, died, he left a will tying up his estate so that his two children could not get the bulk of it until they reached the age of thirty-five years.

This was decidedly unsatisfactory to the young people, who want the property, which is valued at about $500,000, without further delay. To bring this about, if possible, they have begun an action in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Ringler died about four years ago. He left his estate to his brother, Frederick Ringler, to be held in trust for the two children, a son and a daughter, who were to receive the income until Rosa, the younger of the children, reached her majority.

The will stated that then, if in the meantime he went into business, the son was to get $50,000 from the executor if he wanted it, and if the daughter married, she was to get a like amount if she so desired. The residue was to be paid to the children when they each reached the age of thirty-five years.

The action of the children is for a final accounting of the trust. They allege that the trust is indefinite, and that it accumulates the interest over the majority of the infant heirs, contrary to the provisions of law. The final accounting is sought in order to dissolve the trust and pay over the estate to the children.

Ex-Judge Truax appeared before the Surrogate yesterday in opposition. He said the trust was entirely valid, in that it accumulated the interest only until the majority of the daughter, and that the residue was to be paid over at the time the children reached the age of thirty-five years.

Surrogate Fitzgerald gave ex-Judge Truax a week in which to submit briefs, and reserved decision.

BERNARD FOGLIO FOUND GUILTY.

Convicted of Manslaughter in the First Degree—Other Murder Cases.

Bernard Foglio was found guilty yesterday of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury in the Court of Oyer and Terminer before Justice Ingraham.

The jury retired at 6 o'clock Monday evening, and did not agree on a verdict until yesterday morning at 11 o'clock.

Under the verdict Foglio cannot get more than twenty years in State prison. He was indicted for the murder of his wife, Pinnitiva, on May 21 of this year. The defense was that the woman had committed suicide. The defendant was convicted principally on the expert testimony of Roundsman Pettit. The roundsman testified that had the woman shot herself, as alleged by Foglio, there must have been powder marks on her flesh. None were found.

Foglio was remanded until Friday for sentence. His counsel, W. F. Howe, had not determined yesterday whether or not to ask for a new trial.

Thomas Kerrigan, convicted of murder in the first degree some time ago, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Ingraham, who ordered him to be executed at Sing Sing some time in the week beginning Dec. 2. Kerrigan was found guilty of having killed Aaron Alexander at 23 Rivington Street on April 4, 1894. The defense was justifiable homicide, the prisoner declaring that Alexander endeavored to kill him. He appealed from the conviction, but the Court of Appeals upheld the verdict. Kerrigan is a little man, frail and thin. He was a peddler, and so was his victim. The two men quarreled and Kerrigan fired five shots at Alexander.

The wife of the murderer was in court yesterday. When her husband was resentenced she became hysterical and had to be carried out of the courtroom by the attendants. Kerrigan was taken back to Sing Sing.

The report of the commission in lunacy appointed by Judge Ingraham to determine the mental condition of David Hannigan, indicted for the murder of Solomon H. Mann, was handed to Justice Ingraham yesterday.

The report declares Hannigan sane and capable of understanding the proceedings of a trial. Hannigan's case will come to trial on Oct. 24. Justice Ingraham adjourned the Court of Oyer and Terminer until that date.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday denied the claim of James Talcott, a creditor of the estate of the brokerage firm of Coffin & Stanton, to the proceeds of a compromise for $3,500 made by Receiver Thomas P. Wickes, with the Municipal Investment Company of Chicago, in an action to recover $50,000 for refunds and damages. The Judge ordered that the receiver keep the $3,500 as a separate fund, so that all creditors may be in a position to present their claims before the Master.

—Andrew Ericson was sentenced yesterday to nine months in the penitentiary by Judge Allison, in Part I., General Sessions, on his plea of guilty of grand larceny. Ericson was a traveling salesman for Haeger & Co., wholesale produce merchants, at 99 North Moore Street. He went on a trip on June 18, and collected $1,500. The firm asserted this was not turned in. Ericson said he gave most to the cashier, who was since discharged, and kept a part for expenses.

—Thomas C. Gilpin, whose office was at 132 Nassau Street, was convicted yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Brown, of having used the mails for an unlawful purpose. Anthony Comstock was the complainant. Gilpin was in business with George A. Smith, who is under indictment on a similar charge. Gilpin was admitted to bail in $2,500, pending a motion for a new trial.

—Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, yesterday, appointed Thomas J. Falls referee to hear testimony and report in a suit brought by Emily F. Eagle against her husband, Clifford Faitoute Eagle og 129 East Thirtieth Street, for a separation. Eagle, who is a lawyer, is a son of the late Commodore Henry Eagle of the United States Navy.

—Leo Cohen was arrested yesterday on an order issued by Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, in an action brought by Benjamin Rears of 120 East Broadway to recover $5,000 for slander. Cohen was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $500 bail.

—John Corbett, a sailor, who stole the twenty-foot sloop yacht Gitchegumee, belonging to Duncan Gray, the designer, from Pelham Bay on the night of Sept. 21, was yesterday remanded to the Tombs for trial.

JOHN M. FINKBONE SENTENCED.

The Maximum Penalty Imposed for Passing Worthless Checks.

John M. Finkbone, an alleged lawyer, was sentenced to ten years in State prison yesterday by Judge Allison in the Court of General Sessions for swindling small tradesmen and washerwomen by means of worthless checks.

Ambrose H. Purdy, counsel for Finkbone, made a strong plea for mercy in behalf of the defendant, but Judge Allison decided to give the man the maximum penalty. The Judge said:

> This man has wilfully and persistently gone ahead in his career of crime. It is all the more despicable as he is a person of intelligence and education, and might have reaped success if he had turned his talents to an honest course of life. He has passed worthless checks on poor people, who could not afford to lose the money. He planned a regular system to swindle, and got a woman to pass his checks. He was convicted of crime before. I will give him the maximum sentence—ten years in State prison.

Finkbone seemed utterly crushed by the heavy sentence. His legs almost sank from under him as the court attendant led him back to the Tombs.

AFFAIRS OF A. S. HATCH & CO.

Receiver Wants C. P. Huntington's Claims Passed upon by a Referee.

Thomas P. Wickes, as attorney for Horace E. Chittenden, receiver of A. S. Hatch & Co., yesterday asked Judge Giegerich, in the Court of Common Pleas, to appoint a referee to pass on certain accounts between Collis P. Huntington and the firm of A. S. Hatch & Co.

When the firm of Hatch & Co. failed, it owed Mr. Huntington about $86,000, Mr. Wickes asserted. For this Mr. Huntington held collateral the value of which, it is alleged, was far in excess of the amount due. Mr. Chittenden declares that he is anxious to wind up the affairs of A. S. Hatch & Co. He wants Mr. Huntington to dispose of the collateral and to turn over the residue in excess of his claim against the firm, in order that it may be distributed among the creditors.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert opposed the motion on technical grounds.

Decision was reserved.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 548—James D. Shriver, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 550—Stephen M. Folsom, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 552—A. F. McDowell, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 734—The steamship Centurion, &c., appellant, vs. The American Sugar Refining Company et al.—Petition filed for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

No. 776—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Angelica Wakelee; and,

No. 777—Erwin Davis, plaintiff in error, vs. Pierre B. Cornwall.—Petition filed for writs of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit.

No. 582—Charles L. Borgmeyer, administrator, &c., plaintiff in error, vs. William Idler, et al.—Motions filed to dismiss or affirm.

No. 667—The State of Missouri ex rel. The Laclede Gas Light Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Michael J. Murphy, Street Commissioner of the City of St. Louis.—Motion to advance submitted by counsel for both parties.

No. 757—The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al., appellants, vs. John MacIntyre, Jr., et al.; and,

No. 758—John MacIntyre, Jr., et al., appellants, vs. The Canton Insurance Company, Limited, et al.—Petitions filed for writs of certiorari.

No. 242—The St. Louis and San Francisco Railway Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Etta James.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 746—The Central Trust Company of New-York, appellant, vs. The Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine, and Beattyville Railroad Company et al.—Petition filed for a writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit.

No. 15—Frank P. Dickson, appellant, vs. Richard C. Patterson.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 17—E. Nalle & Co., appellants, vs. Wade R. Young, et al.—Submitted by C. J. Boatnen for the appellants and Wade R. Young for the appellees.

No. 24—E. T. Pollard, appellant, vs. The Bonsack Machine Company—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Virginia.—Dismissed with costs, pursuant to the Nineteenth Rule.

No. 16—Hymann Sonn et al., plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector, &c.—Argued by E. H. Tremain for the plaintiffs in error and by Assistant Attorney General Whitney for the defendant in error.

The day call for Wednesday, Oct. 16, will be as follows: Nos. 25, 27, 29, 36, 38, and 81, 40, 44, 45 and 136, 53 and 56.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Jury calendar.

91—Hynes vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 68—United States vs. Selgas. 87—Steamship Rossmore vs. Goldsmith.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Homer Knapp, appellant, vs. L. F. Hall.—Argued by Nathaniel Foote for appellant, Theodore Bacon for respondent.

Alfred Higgins, appellant, vs. Jacob Crouse.—Argued by T. K. Fuller for appellant, Watson M. Rogers for respondent.

Jacob W. Feeter vs. Eliza J. Arkenburgh, appellant.—Order reversed, with costs.

Adolfo Casola vs. Francisco Vasques, appellant.—Orders of General and Special Term reversed and attachment vacated, with costs.

John Hennessy vs. Martin Paulsen et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Margaret M. Wendt vs. Patrick Craig, appellant; Betsey Sully vs. Henry Schmitt, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Henry W. Sage et al. vs. R. Culver et al., appellants.—Order of General Term, overruling the demurrer, affirmed, with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer within twenty days from service of order, upon payment of costs.

Louise Corlson vs. Maria L. Winterson, appellant.—Motion to advance granted; case to be put on calendar and heard at next session of court.

John E. Smithers vs. David Steiner, appellant.—Motion to prefer denied, without costs.

Clara A. Price vs. Stephen M. Gavun et al., appellants.—Motion to open default. If defendants pay plaintiff's attorney the ordinary costs of appeal in this court on or before the 18th day of October, 1895, the order dismissing the appeal herein is vacated and defendants are at liberty to file return with the Clerk of this court on or before Oct. 25, 1895, nunc pro tunc, as of the time default was made in filing same. If costs are not paid as above required, this motion is denied, with $10 costs.

In re will of Kate L. Landy.—Motion to restore cause to calendar denied, and the judgment in the case affirmed on opinion in General Term, with costs.

In re application of Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners for appointment of three Commissioners.—Motion for preference granted, and cause ordered placed on calendar for Wednesday, Oct. 16, 1895.

The calendar for Wednesday: Nos. 290, 291, 283, 293, 295, 1028, 275, 270.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien and Follett, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

64—People, &c., vs. Bruder. 74—Slayton vs. Hemken. 110—Cunningham vs. Scott. 70—Voisin vs. Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. 102—Williams vs. Lindblom. 67—People ex rel. Flynn vs. Roosevelt. 113—Higgins vs. Worthington. 68—People ex rel. Lynch vs. Martin. 76—People, ex rel. O'Brien vs. Porter. 115—Hall vs. Herter Brothers. 125—Matter of McLarney. 120—Bradley vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—O'Leary vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 2—Zimmer vs. Chew.

Class VI.—3—Henry Zeltner Brewing Company vs. Brooke. 4—Koerver vs. Newman. 5—Millis vs. Gardner.

Class VII.—6—New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Waterbury. 7—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 8—Woodcock vs. Zerwick. 9—Rawlinson vs. Brainerd & Armstrong Company. 10—Jacobi vs. Sanger. 11—Johnson vs. Canary.

Class VIII.—12—Wade vs. Loss. 13—Powers vs. Tamsen. 14—Bethel vs. Hogencamp. 15—Blunt vs. Walsh. 16—Manhattan Railway Company vs. O'Sullivan. 17—Morison vs. Neil. 18—F. E. Sanborn Company vs. Bruce. 19—People, &c. vs. Roberts. 20—Roberts vs. Kaufman. 21—Varnum vs. Terry. 22—Carpenter vs. New-York Life Insurance Company. 23—Oppenheim vs. Tamsen. 24—Chatham National Bank vs. Foster. 25—Bells Asbestos Company vs. H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company. 26—Schuckman vs. Finance. 27—Woehr vs. Rudden. 28—Coudert vs. Hecker. 29—Place vs. Columbia Paper Bag Company. 30—Matteson vs. Dongan. 31—Untermeyer vs. Rosenfeld. 32—Astor Place Bank vs. Jones. 33—Walford vs. Bailey. 34—Boyce vs. Boyce. 35—Lipman vs. Lipman. 36—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association.

Personal Tax Calendar.—Austen, receiver of taxes, upon—1—Ackerle. 2—Doll. 3—International Bank Note Company. 4—Moore Electrical Manufacturing Company. 5—National Automatic Fire Alarm Company. 6—S. M. Bixby & Co. 7—Smith Farm Dairy Company. 8—Snow, Church & Co. 9—T. New Roofing and Manufacturing Company.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Divorce.—3298—Sticker vs. Sticker.

Law and Fact.—1534—Tedesco vs. Oppenheimer. 2028—Lord vs. Lord. 2892—Weingarten vs. Watt. 3069—Maher vs. Garry. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 2085—Kirkham vs. Bank of America. 2831—Hoshi vs. Menze. 3285—Geoffrey vs. Gilbert. 2051—Adler vs. Kohn. 2057—Adler vs. Kohn. 1970—Gray vs. Gray. 1599—Bigelow vs. Tilden. 3099—Rapier vs. Rapier. 443—Simon vs. Reichardt. 1978—Griffing vs. Crave. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 2211—Ford vs. Werner. 3303—Martin vs. De Forrest. 2101—Warnier vs. Boessneck. 2161—Zebley vs. Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. 2898—Roxby vs. Hornthal. 2317—Meyer vs. Damm. 2366—Dowden vs. Schuyler. 2577—Stiefel vs. New-York Novelty Company. 1933—Connecticut River Banking Company vs. Friedlander. 1934—Garretson vs. Edison Electric Illuminating Company. 2234—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter. 2260½—Standard Elevator Company vs. Herter.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Elevated railroad cases only.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

5487—Hand vs. Dunning. 6586—Murphy vs. Totten. 3504—Rosenheim vs. Gallinger. 3548—Waters vs. Taylor. 3406—Thurber, Whyland & Co. vs. Hevenor. 1805—Valentin vs. Healey. 8458—Kaplan vs. Levy. 2282—Layman vs. John Anderson Company. 762½—Husted vs. Thomson. 5549—Bissonethe vs. The Mayor, &c. 6585—Hemfy vs. Trustees of New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. 3474—Ryer vs. Fallett. 3561—Kellogg vs. Pell. 3266—Woltman vs. Dudley. 2012—Horn vs. Ryle. 2862—Rodgers vs. Eaton. 239½—Goldstein vs. Cohen. 6415—Ferris vs. The Mayor, &c.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Oct. 21.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

99—Steinback vs. Diepenbrock. 120—Drennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 63—Boyd vs. Boyd. 107—Kendall vs. Ganby. 112—Picullo vs. Alvino. 76—Campbell vs. Campbell. 14—Barbig vs. Stewart. 79—Cohn vs. Cohn. 11—Hanneman vs. Fischer. 124—Eustace vs. Landon. 13—Carroll vs. Carroll. 97—Cahill vs. Heuser. 116—Brunnelle vs. Hudson River Bank. 117—Jones vs. Maxwell. 1—Homans vs. Dounce.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

7—Shea vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 10—McNulty vs. same.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Part II. for trial in the order in which they are called. Calendar clear.

1552—Cunningham vs. Wather. 1109—Cusick vs. Klotz. 1473—Swallow vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 1566—Murphy vs. Judson. 8103—Judson vs. Murphy. 1608—Hawes vs. Dobbs. 670—Long vs. Butler. 44—Will of Simon Strauss. 1082—Dolz vs. Egan. 1018—Bretherton vs. Holmes. 1640—Till vs. New-York Breweries Company. 827—Baltimore United Oil Company vs. National Park Bank. 1559—Mahoney vs. Houston, West Street and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1453—Schreimer vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 1371—Paine vs. Johnson. 780—Wynn vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1612—Heaslip vs. Houston, West Street, and Pavonia Ferry Railroad Company. 1642—Littlejohn vs. Shaw. 1551—Wendell vs. Horchheimer. 1468—McCone vs. Gallagher. 3090—Weber vs. Union Railway Company. 1533—Craig vs. Heipershanson. 1696—Kelly vs. the Mayor, &c. 1410—Ballard vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3122—Malone vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 1244—Dieffenbach vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. 2871—Embeck vs. Clausen & Price Brewing Company. 2872—Schmeider vs. same. 1525—Kemelhor vs. Fleischauer. 1584—Gell vs. Schmidt.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Case on.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Calendar called at 11 A. M. Calendar clear.

554—Societa San Antonio, &c., vs. Fassinella. 556—Bennett vs. Bennett. 599—De Santis vs. Fuchs. 622—Gilbert vs. McKenna. 623—Same vs. same. 624—Same vs. same. 625—Same vs. same. 642—La Follette vs. Noble. 643—Klingenstein vs. Kahn. 644—Patton vs. Patton. 645—Eustace vs. Landon. 646—Firelite vs. Craig.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

483—Stanley vs. Pollard. 546—Grimes vs. Grimes. 647—Steinhardt vs. Steinhardt. 651—Neumann vs. Basch. 652—Schlicher vs. Schlicher. 653—Oviatt vs. Oviatt. 654—Kohn vs. Kohn. 655—Hannigan vs. Federgreen. 656—Malcolm vs. Zittel. 657—Schnitzky vs. Schnitzky. 658—Cohn vs. Cohn. 659—Schulz vs. Schulz. 660—Jones vs. Raynor.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Sedgwick, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

918—Viel vs. Lynch. 1356—Horken vs. Gardiner. 905—Finegan vs. the Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 775—Mulley vs. New-York Staats-Zeitung. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

474—Clark vs. Westcott. 909—Adams vs. Baldwin. 916—Specker vs. Union Railway Company.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1162.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Joseph Lewis, Albert Hildebrand, Isaac Shidlowsky, Lorenz Schuler, Mary S. Burnett, Wilhelm Lange. At 2 P. M.—Barbet Karl, Jane A. Dwyer.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

993½—Will of John Bee.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Calendar clear.

375—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 458—Susswein vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 450—Almberg vs. Milliken. 73—Keep vs. Horner. 269—Killite vs. Williams. 270—Herzog vs. Kohn. 271—Baldwin vs. Bell. 272—A. S. Sears Theatrical Printing Company vs. Mapleson. 273—Goddard vs. Silverstein. 274—H. B. Claflin Company vs. Schultze. 275—Morris vs. Sweetser. 276—Photo-Litho Transfer Company vs. Goulet. 278—Granville vs. Coghlan. 279—Sornborn vs. Bayer. 280—Goldsmith vs. Bachrach. 282—Michel vs. Fagan. 283—Schrum vs. Bliven. 284—Kropp vs. Pries. 286—Lenox Bottling Company vs. Henderson. 287—Freukman vs. Schneider. 288—Same vs. same. 289—Wells & Newton Company vs. Herter. 290 Baimbridge vs. Friedlander. 291—Munden Heidesheimer, &c., vs. Stern. 292—Simpson vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company. 293—Karweg vs. Otto. 294—Carter, Rice & Co. vs. Howard. 295—Bier vs. Gluch. 296—Fraley vs. Goldman. 297—Standing vs. Fuller.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Calendar clear.

485—H. Clausen Son Brewing Company vs. Hagan. 16—American Forcite Powder Manufacturing Company vs. Simon. 230—Standish vs. Brady. 231—Wendt vs. Degener. 232—Bernstein vs. Rosenfeld. 233—Olsen vs. Smith. 234—Zuckerman vs. Silverstein. 235—Hall vs. Woolsey. 237—Hauser vs. Boyd. 238—Wendell vs. Tietjen. 239—Josephs vs. F. & M. Schafer Brewing Company. 240—Sweeney vs. Mayer. 241—Ehrlich vs. Curley. 242—Dunham vs. McClelland. 243—Bellinger vs. Harris. 244—Civolari vs. Benvenuti. 247—Heine vs. Kuhne. 248—Schallman vs. Fechter. 250—Electrical & Mechanical E. & T. Company vs. Moran. 253—Simon vs. Smith. 254—Kilpatrick vs. Ludwig Carved Moulding Company. 256—Iden vs. Holm. 258—Freeman vs. Uhlig. 259—Huntington vs. Kimball. 260—Banachwich vs. Kroehnewolach. 262—Clayton vs. McAuliffe. 263—Clayton vs. Kraus. 266—Bremier vs. Gutknecht. 267—Dean vs. George Venable Company. 268—Collins vs. Kent.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Newburger, C. J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. All cases must be tried when reached. Short-cause calendar clear.

2166—American Shot Lead Company vs. Owens. 1749—Barach vs. Siff. 2167—Mahon vs. Indelli. 2584—Friedman vs. Roginsky. 2261—Aldrich vs. Barnes. 2440—Bullowa vs. Lisanti. 2405—Schmid vs. Barnes. 2307—Goldman vs. Waldman. 2349—Same vs. same. 2230—Rosenwald vs. Waldman. 2071—Snedeker vs. Washburn & Moen Manufacturing Company. 1671—Hoffman vs. Waldman. 2538—Young vs. Dallinson. 1983—Pierce & Miller Engineering Company vs Jackson. 2176—Raimon vs. Ronzone. 2077—McLeod vs. Steurer. 2510—Wallach vs. Wayland. 2506—American Grocery Company vs. Herrmann. 2240—Morris vs. Scott. 2489—Funk vs. Goodman. 2570—Smith vs. Van Wie.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 297.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned until Oct. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for the People.

1—George Stone. 2—George Meyer. 3—John Murphy. 4—Edward Nugent and Bella Nugent. 5—James Ryan. 6—Ernest W. Ford. 7—Henry Schultze. 8—John Madigan and Bernard Gallagher. 9—Max Newman. 10—Joseph Fritz and Frank McCarthy. 11—Lillie Donnelly. 12—James Wallace. 13—Samuel Pollock. 14—Hugh Kiernan and Cornelius Sullivan. 15—James Morris. 16—Thomas Ryan. 17—Peter Spoto.

Pleadings.—1—Arthur W. Hernandez. 2—John Smith. 3—Terence. F. McDonald. 4—Albert Kinton. 5—John Patten. 6—James White. 7—George Pleasanto. 8—Patrick J. Byrnes. 9—Isidore Goodman and Nathan Turner. 10—Jacob Smith. 11—Tony Lisanti. 12—Louis Weinberg.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for the People.

1—Antonio Caldaro and Frank Turiello. 2—Walter S. Langerman. 3—William J. Cavanagh. 4—Louis S. Marvin, (three.) 5—Leon Schon. 6—John Coleman. 7—Henry G. Alces. 8—Edward Eden, (two.) 9—Joseph Abrahams. 10—Josie Jachin. 11—William Stanley and Thomas Johnson. 12—Joseph Borgenicht. 13—Thomas Lynch. 14—Domenico Ferrari. 15—Bessie Fairbanks.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Max Hirsch. 2—Goodrich Cunliffe. 3—John F. Carroll. 4—Charles Johnson and Charles Miller. 5—Kate McCabe. 6—Joseph E. Denning. 7—John McKegney. 8—August Koster. 9—John F. Murphy. 10—Michael McGarr. 11—Walter Dunn. 12—Patrick J. Enright. 13—Mary Tighe and John Tighe. 14—Otto Anderson. 15—Franklyn P. Kuntz. 16—John Chott. 17—William H. Norris. 18—Abraham Rosenberg.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach, J.—Mundheim vs. Jeffcott—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Brinckerhoff vs. Pringle (two cases)—John Delahunty. Roe vs. Needham—Eugene H. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Matter of Mascher Avenue—Lewis L. Delafield.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Macy vs. Miller—Maurice B. Blumenthal. Eagle vs. Eagle—Thomas J. Falls. Mahoney vs. Halpin—Jerome Buck. Knapp vs. Graham—Thomas L. Hughes.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beach. J.—Matter of Empire Warehouse Company—Henry C. Nesmith, Jr. Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Saranac Lake Hotel Company and others—Charles M. Eaton.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—George Schillinger vs. Pierce Sauer—George Schillinger.

CITY COURT—Conlon, J.—Henry A. Batjer vs. Tobias Miller—Edward C. Rice.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Bartlett, J.

1,561—Matter of Delisle, &c. 1,262, 1,263—Thompson vs. South Brooklyn Ferry Company. 1,089—Rasel, (N. D.) vs. Fry. 1,076—Pomeranz vs. Ely. 511, 513—Wooley (motion) vs. Fox. 1,398—Huber vs. Grauer. 771—Bertsche vs. Walsh. 2,346—Connors vs. May. 1,122—Burckett (N. D.) vs. Olin. 1,394—Smalley (N. D.) vs. Fulton Bank. 2,506—Stegman vs. Hallingsworth. 1,123—Ault (N. D.) vs. Fraternal Societies. 444—Cummings vs. Mutual Benefit Association. 946—Keiderling (N. D.) vs. Yellow Pine Company. 1,216—Federgreen vs. Robinson. 752—Baldwin vs. Robertson. 767—Ramsey vs. O'dell. 713—White (N. D.) vs. Jeffers. 987—Wright vs. Gregory. 726—Dave vs. Harvey Steel Company. 1,022—Marie vs. Order of Benai. 1,187, 1,335—Anthony vs. McClelland and another. 656—Walton vs. National Wall Paper Company. 2,696—Powers vs. United States Insurance Company. 2,248—Swan vs. Blunt. 1,337—Metcalf vs. Cody. 1,338—Rodgers vs. Hyandance Springs Company. 1,339—Hobze vs. Southern Improvement Company. 1,340—Schulmann vs. Millenacht. 1,341—Mulvaney vs. Short. 1,343—Roche vs. Coffey. 1,345—Hurst vs. Manhattan Railway. 1,346—Rubly vs. Lapham. 1,347—Schaefer vs. Schelling. 1,348—Metzler vs. Cowdrey. 1,349—Mann vs. Carter and another. 1,351—Brown vs. Barse. 1,352—Palito vs. Coleman. 1,353—Tomaselli vs. Griffiths Cycle Corporation. 1,354—Foggett vs. Fisher. 1,354½—Haight vs. Callett. 1,357—Valentine vs. Harwood.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,357.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Cullen, J.

102—McNish vs. National City Bank of Brooklyn. 151—Powell vs. Murray. 153—Pearson vs. Eggert. 154—Canning vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company et al. 155—Canda vs. Otten. 156—Vaupel vs. Vaupel. 157—McEvoy vs. Kirk. 158—Little vs. Little. 159—Comstock vs. Foose. 160—Smith vs. Hanfield. 161—Zutt vs. Zutt. 162—Fiesler vs. Stege. 163—Rich vs. Wilson. 164—Bicksford vs. Searles. 165—Flynn vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company et al. 167—Wickham vs. Roby. 168—Curtis vs. Baird. 169—Douglass vs. Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company. 171—Brinkerhoff vs. Bell. 172—Weil vs. Niklaus et al.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Van Wyck, J.—Part II.—Clement, J.

1331—Campbell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 762—McGovern vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1396—Ruddy, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1360—Nichols vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1383—Spicer vs. Martin. 2776—Magner et al. vs. Stapleton et al., administrator, &c. 2777—Corish vs. Stapleton et al., administrator, &c. 761-922—Doscher vs. City of Brooklyn. 1419—Troop, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1327—Adams vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1346—Kitchell vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1353—Neary vs. See et al. 1355—Lotterer vs. Eller. 1406—Johanson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1397—Thompson vs. Daunt et al. 1415—Diamond vs. Brillant. 2778—York, infant, vs. Wissel. 816—Bartels vs. Bennett. 1225—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1910—Zboynski vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1264—Price vs. Seebeck et al. 605—Dight, infant, vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 2728—Dempsey, infant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1057—Harris vs. Sheerin. 2677—Walsh, infant, &c., vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1418—Roane vs. Thompson. 1363—Jarvis vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1315—Skinner vs. Overton.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1420.

CITY COURT—Special Term.—Osborne, J.

et al. vs. Moran et al. 345—Benkopf vs. et al. vs. Meoran et al. 345—Benkopf vs. Fingerling et al. 346—Coad vs. Coad. 348—Tripole vs. Tripole. 357—Dreyfus et al. vs. Cunningham et al. 363—Herbert, infant, &c., vs. Herbert. 362—Chisholm vs. Chisholm.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The accounting of James Green, Otto Goritz, Asher Wright, John S. Browne, Charles E. Fourgera, Gessina Uckle, Elbert Latham, Ella MacLaury, Rasweiler infants, Joseph Welle, Frederick Stebbins, Bridget Gerraty, John Rohrs, Robert S. Hayward, Eva Singer, Henry Schrieffer, Bessie Morton, Beda S. Killgenstein, or Sophie Olsen. Real Estate—John A. Johnson. Revocation of Letters—John A. Guertin. The estates of Eliza T. White, Albert Journeay, and Charles J. Moran. The transfer tax of Eliza T. White and Grace A. Miller. Contested calendar at 10:30.

56—Will of Michael J. Hardman.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Tides To-day.

A. M.

Sun rises...6:13|Sun sets...5:19|Moon rises...4:07

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	5:27	5:59	11:46	12:11
Governors Island	5:55	6:21	12:20	12:20
Hell Gate	7:48	8:14	1:48	1:48

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) OCT. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 4
Braunschweig	Bremen	Sept. 29
Chesapeake	London	Sept. 28
Havel	Bremen	Oct. 8
Mississippi	London	Oct. 2
Mohican	Swansea	Oct. 3
Seminole	Charleston	Oct. 13
Southwark	Antwerp	Oct. 5
Spain	London	Sept. 29
Yucatan	Havana	Oct. 12
Zaandam	Amsterdam	Sept. 28
THURSDAY, OCT. 17.		
Cuvier	St. Lucia	Oct. 9
Germanic	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Powhatan	Gibraltar	Oct. 3
FRIDAY, OCT. 18.		
Alamo	Galveston	Oct. 12
Campania	Liverpool	Oct. 12
New-York	Southampton	Oct. 12
Persia	Hamburg	Oct. 6
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Oct. 12
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	Oct. 12
SATURDAY, OCT. 19.		
Belgravia	Gibraltar	Oct. 6
Buffalo	Hull	Oct. 5
La Champagne	Havre	Oct. 12
Llandaff City	Swansea	Oct. 5
Santiago	Havana	Oct. 15
SUNDAY, OCT. 20.		
Albano	Havre	Oct. 6
Furnessia	Glasgow	Oct. 10
MONDAY, OCT. 21.		
Advance	Colon	Oct. 14
Ludgate Hill	London	Oct. 7
Maasdam	Rotterdam	Oct. 9
Saratoga	Havana	Oct. 17
State of California	Glasgow	Oct. 11
Tauric	Liverpool	Oct. 11

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Merida	Oct. 16	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
C'y of Wash.'n	Oct. 16	Havana	113 Wall St.
Majestic	Oct. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Alps	Oct. 16	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Comal	Oct. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
George Dumois	Oct. 16	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Oct. 16	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	Oct. 16	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	Oct. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Orinoco	Oct. 17	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 17	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Oct. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Oct. 18	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Oct. 19	Nuevitas	80 Wall St.
Strabo	Oct. 19	Glasgow	Busk&Jevons.
Yumuri	Oct. 19	Havana	113 Wall St.
Feliciana	Oct. 19	Cape Town	90 Wall St.
Ems	Oct. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Alene	Oct. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Hudson	Oct. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ethiopia	Oct. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 19	London	4 Broadway.
Amsterdam	Oct. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Gascogne	Oct. 19	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Virginia	Oct. 19	Gothenb'g	37 Broadway.
Colorado	Oct. 19	Hull	21-22 State St
Etruria	Oct. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Oct. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ciudad Condal	Oct. 20	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Salamanca	Oct. 20	Livingston	24 State St.
Allianca	Oct. 21	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
Cherokee	Oct. 21	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rus'n Prince	Oct. 21	Montev'o	24 State St.
Newport	Oct. 21	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Exeter City	Oct. 22	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Spain	Oct. 22	London	25 Whit'al St.
Benmohr	Oct. 22	Leith	29 Broadway.
Havel	Oct. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Oct. 22	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 23	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Oct. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Yucatan	Oct. 23	Havana	113 Wall St.
Maracaibo	Oct. 23	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Southwark	Oct. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Manuense	Oct. 23	Para	113 Pearl St.
Hesperides	Oct. 23	Puerto Rico	130 Pearl St.
Germanic	Oct. 23	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Oct. 24	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Philadelphia	Oct. 24	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Isleworth	Oct. 25	Chile	47 Cedar St.
Algonquin	Oct. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Panama	Oct. 25	Bordeaux	F'ch,Edye Co.
Prins Willem I.	Oct. 26	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Persia	Oct. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Albano	Oct. 26	Hamburg	F'ch,Edye Co.
Buffalo	Oct. 26	Hull	21-22 State St.
Hekla	Oct. 26	Christiania	28 State St.
State of Cal.	Oct. 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mohawk	Oct. 26	London	4 Broadway.
Champagne	Oct. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Oct. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Oct. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Adirondack	Oct. 26	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	Oct. 26	St. Thomas.	39 Broadway.
Leibnitz	Oct. 26	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Gulf of Akaba	Oct. 26	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Campania	Oct. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Peninsular	Oct. 28	Azores	29 Broadway.
Tauric	Oct. 29	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Seminole	Oct. 29	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Oct. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Llandaff City	Oct. 29	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Advance	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 57 N. R.
City of Para	Oct. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Teutonic	Oct. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Oct. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Oct. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Rotterdam	Oct. 31	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Nov. 2	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Trave	Nov. 2	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Nov. 2	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Tjomo	Nov. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Mobile	Nov. 2	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Nov. 2	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Nov. 2	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Georgia	Nov. 2	Stettin	37 Broadway.
Umbria	Nov. 2	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Palatia	Nov. 2	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Nomadic	Nov. 5	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Dona Maria	Nov. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Wells City	Nov. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Picqua	Nov. 5	Barcelona	29 Broadway.
Lahn	Nov. 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Nov. 6	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Nov. 6	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Nov. 6	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Aug. Victoria	Nov. 6	Genoa	37 Broadway.
St'e of Neb'ka	Nov. 9	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Lucania	Nov. 9	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Nov. 9	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Hevelius	Nov. 9	Perna'b'co	19 Whit'al St.
Delcomyn	Nov. 9	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Anchoria	Nov. 9	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 15.

SS Alene, (Br.,) Seiders, Savanilla Oct. 2, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 3:40 P. M.

SS Washington, (Nor.,) Flamen, Bibara 6 ds., with fruit to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3 P. M.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans Oct. 9, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow Oct. 3 and Moville 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Ciudad Condal, (Span.,) Lavine, Progreso Oct. 4, &c., with mdse. and passengers to J. M. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Elbruz, (Br.,) Scott, Barry Dock Sept. 28, in ballast to Edward Sohns. Arrived at the Bar at 5 A. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Whitten, Hull Sept. 27 and Boston Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Croatan, Hansen, Georgetown, S. C., Oct. 10 and Wilmington, N. C., 12th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Ardandhu, (Br.,) Walker, Gibara Oct. 4 and Matanzas 10th, with mdse. and passengers to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.,) Miller, Santos Sept. 18, &c., with mdse. and passengers to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Cevic, (Br.,) Micol, Liverpool Oct. 4, with mdse. and passengers to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar at 1 P. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Oct. 9 and Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to C. Mallory & Son.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Lancefiel of Moncton, N. B., Brown, Buenos Ayres 60 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

SS City of Augusta, Daggett, Savannah Oct. 13, with mdse. and passengers to H. L. Walker.

WIND.—Sandy Hook, N. J., Oct. 15, 9:05 P. M.—northeast; light breeze; clear.

Sailed.

SS Spree, for Bremen, via Southampton; El Rio, for New-Orleans; Jason, for Montego Bay and Port Maria; Ardandearg, for Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai; Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News; City of Columbia, for West Point; Kansas City, for Savannah; State of Nebraska, for Glasgow; Bovic, for Liverpool.

Brig Curacao, for Curacao.

By Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 15.—SS Palatia, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, from New-York for Hamburg, passed Scilly Islands at 10 A. M.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York Oct. 5 for Boulogne and Rotterdam, passed Scilly to-day.

SS Thingvalia, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, sld. from Stettin for New-York Oct. 10.

SS Roman Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Atkinson, from Santos, sld. from Rio Janiero for New-York Oct. 12.

SS Origen, (Br.,) Capt. Johnson, from New-York for Manaos, sld. from Barbadoes for Para Oct. 13.

SS Martello, (Br.,) Capt. Potter, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

SS Massapequa, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, sld. from Rotterdam for New-York yesterday.

SS Port Darwin, (Br.,) from Montevideo and Santos, sld. from St. Lucia for New-York yesterday.

SS Strathcarron, (Br.,) Capt. Spiatt, from New-York Aug. 7, via Cape Town, for Port Natal, &c., arrived at Algoa Bay Sept. 21.

SS Pocahontas, (Br.,) Capt. James, from New-York Sept. 21, via Gibraltar, for Trieste, arr. at Venice Oct. 7.

SS Kaffir Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Olditch, from New-York Sept. 25 for Bahia, Rio Janiero, and Santos, arr. at Pernambuco Oct. 12.

SS Annandale, (Br.,) Capt. Milne, from Japan and China for New-York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Taormina, (Ger.,) Capt. Kudenhold, from New-York Sept. 28, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

SS Anchoria, (Br.,) Capt. Campbell, from New-York for Glasgow, arr. at Moville to-day.

SS Trave, (Ger.,) Capt. Thalenhorst, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 11 P. M. yesterday.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York for Southampton and Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands at 11 A. M. to-day.

Bark Aarvak, (Nor.,) Capt. Olafsen, from Malmo Sept. 10 for New-York, was spoken Oct. 10 in Lat. 56 N., Long. 15 W.

SS Chicago City, (Br.,) Capt. Sendell, from New-York Oct. 1, arr. at Hull to-day.

Surrogate Notices.

WARING, EDMUND.—THE PEOPLE OF THE State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Clara K. Waring, Mary W. Platt, Florence S. Secor, Charles E. Secor, Jr., Theodosius F. Secor, Jr., Florence S. Striker, William W. Secor, John D. Secor, Jr., Katharine W. Chesley, Jane W. Middleton, send greeting:

Whereas, Fernando Baltes of the City of New-York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New-York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the eleventh day of November, 1891, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Edmund Waring, late of the City and County of New-York, deceased, therefore you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New-York, at his office in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John [L. S.] H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 21st day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

A. C. BROWN, Attorney for Petitioner, 120 Broadway, New-York City. se25-1aw6wW

STARKWEATHER, LUCY R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Lucy R. Starkweather, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York April 16th, 1895. F. FREDERIC GUNTHER, Executor. BUTLER, STILLMAN & HUBBARD, Attorneys for Executor, 54 Wall Street, New-York City. ap17-1aw6mW

HOLLAND, FORBES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FORBES HOLLAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Peter Condon, at No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1895. EDWARD HOLLAND, EDWARD V. HOLLAND, Administrators. PETER CONDON, Attorney for Administrators, 51 Chambers Street, New-York City. je5-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE L. MILDEBERGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, Room No. 66, Times Building, Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of April, 1895. ELWOOD MILDEBERGER, THEODORE H. SILKMAN, Executors. DANIEL E. SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, Nassau St., N. Y. City, Attorney for Executors. my1-1aw6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY McARDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 31 North Moore Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of May, 1895. JOHN F. McARDLE, PETER H. McARDLE, MARGARET E. McARDLE, KATHARINE A. McARDLE, Executors. C. W. BENNETT, Attorney for Executors, 27 Pine Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 145 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-1aw6mW

RENWICK, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES RENWICK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 118, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of August, 1895. JAMES A. RENWICK, AUGUSTIN MONROE, EDWARD B. RENWICK, Executors. au28-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CONRAD LANGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kudlich & Finck, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of May, 1895. FREDERICK E. LANGE, Executor. KUDLICH & FINCK, Attorneys for Executor. my8-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABIGAIL A. HUYLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Agar, Ely & Fulton, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December, 1895.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of May, 1895. MARTHA A. GAINES, Executrix; AGAR, ELY & FULTON, Attorneys for Executrix, 31 Nassau Street, New-York City. my22-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles Carroll Moore, Jr., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Eustis, Foster & Coleman, No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the second day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1895. MARY M. WESSON, Administratrix.

EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. my29-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is herby given to all persons having claims against Augustus C. Downing, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Augustus C. Downing, Jr., No. 38 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 13th day of May, 1895. JOSEPH W. HOWE, FRANKLIN W. GILLEY, AUGUSTUS C. DOWNING, JR., Executors. GERRIT SMITH, Attorney for Executors, 43 Wall Street, New-York City. my15-1aw6mW

Legal Notices.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—TRENOR LUTHER PARK against THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY and THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY AGAINST THE NEW-YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY AND TRENOR LUTHER PARK.—CONSOLIDATED CAUSE. IN EQUITY.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decree in this cause, made and entered on the 21st day of August, 1895, and of decrees of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New-York, entered on August 28th, 1895; the District of New-Jersey, entered on September 3d, 1895; the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, entered on August 26th, 1895; the Western District of Pennsylvania, entered on August 28th, 1895; the Northern District of Ohio, Eastern Division, entered on August 30th, 1895; the Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, entered on August 29th, 1895; the District of Indiana, entered on August 30th, 1895; the Northern District of Illinois, entered on August 27th, 1895; and the Southern District of Illinois, entered on August 28th, 1895; in the suits of Trenor Luther Park against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; and the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company and Trenor Luther Park; consolidated cause, in equity, pending in each of said last-mentioned districts, I, the subscriber, Special Master thereby designated, will, on Wednesday, the 6th day of November, 1895, or the day to which I may adjourn such sales, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Ramapo, Rockland County, New-York, at the passenger station of the New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, being upon the premises sold, offer for sale, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter set forth, the following-described property, viz.:

All and singular the railway of the defendant Railroad Company, from and including Piermont, on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of the said railway on Lake Erie, and the railway known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, and also all that part of the railway designated as the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway, extending from Hornellsville to Attica, in the State of New-York, and also all other railways belonging to the defendant Railroad Company, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, or any of them, together with all the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers, wharves, structures, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, franchises, privileges, and rights of the said company, and also all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools, machinery, manufactured or unmanufactured materials, coal, wood, and supplies of every kind belonging or appertaining to the defendant railroad company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits arising out of the said property, and all rights to receive or recover the same; also all the estate, right, title, and interest, terms and remainder of terms, franchises, privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or unto the Erie Railway Company, by the Union Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, by the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the Buffalo, Bradford and Pittsburg Railroad Company, or the Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Railway Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York and the State of Pennsylvania; by the Rochester and Genesee Valley Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the Long Dock Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; by the Avon, Geneseo and Mount Morris Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the Goshen and Deckertown Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; by the Jefferson Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; by the Montgomery and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the Newburgh and New-York Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York; by the New-York and Fort Lee Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; by the Northern Railroad Company of New-Jersey, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; by the Paterson and Newark Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; by the Pennsylvania Coal Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; by the Newark and Hudson Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-Jersey, and by the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company, a corporation existing under the laws of the State of New-York.

And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant railroad company in and to certain real estate situate in Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, and known as the Weehawken Docks property, certain other real estate situate in Hudson County, in the State of New-Jersey, known as the Penhorn property, and to two certain other parcels of real estate situate in the County of Passaic, in the State of New-Jersey, and known respectively as the Post farm and the Fredericks farm. And also to a certain parcel of land lying west of the Bergen Tunnel, in Hudson County, State of New-Jersey, known as the Laundry property. And also all other real estate of the defendant Railroad Company situate in the State of New-Jersey, of every kind and description, and wherever in the said State the same may be situate. Also a tract of land being about four acres, situate in the Township of Texas, County of Wayne, in the State of Pennsylvania.

And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant Railroad Company of, in, and to certain piers, bulkheads and water fronts in the said City of New-York, that is to say: Piers 29, 30, 31, and 32, North River, with bulkheads between Piers 30 and 31, 31 and 32, and half the bulkhead between Piers 32 and 33; also the pier at the foot of West Twenty-third Street, and the bulkhead between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets. Also, on the East River, Piers 7 and 8, and the bulkhead between them.

And also all the estate, right, title, and interest of the defendant railroad company in the following corporations, that is to say: The Long Dock Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; the Newark and Hudson Railroad Company; the Paterson, Newark and New-York Railroad Company, being respectively corporations under the laws of the said last-mentioned State; the Jefferson Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; the Buffalo, New-York, and Erie Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-York; the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburg Railroad Company, or the Pennsylvania and Erie Coal and Railway Company, a corporation under the laws of New-York and of Pennsylvania; the Suspension Bridge and Erie Junction Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-York; the roads known respectively as the Honesdale Branch and the Hawley Branch of the Erie Railway Company, lying respectively in the State of Pennsylvania; the Erie International Railway Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-York; the Hillside Coal and Iron Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; the National Stock Yard Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; the Northwestern Mining and Exchange Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; the Towanda Coal Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania; the Bergen County Railroad Company, a corporation under the laws of the State of New-Jersey; the Pavonia Ferry Company; the Union Dry Dock Company, and the Union Steamboat Company, including all and every right, title, or interest of the defendant railroad company, in or to the premises above mentioned and described, whether as lessees or holders of the stock or bonds of the said corporations, associations, or organizations, or however such interest of the defendant railroad company may be regarded in law or equity as subsisting and inhering in and to the aforesaid premises or any part thereof, and all and all manner of franchises of every kind and description, however derived and wherever situated, all and all manner of real estate and interests therein wherever such real estate may be situated, and all and all manner of mixed and personal property, of whatever nature or description the same may be, owned or possessed by the defendant railroad company.

And also all choses in action of every kind and description, including bills receivable, book accounts, traffic balances, all books of record and account, of every kind and description, all papers, maps, inventories, and documents in any wise referring or relating to said property and the franchises. And also all franchises and property, and all personal rights or interests in franchises or property of every kind and description, real or mixed, and wherever the same may be situate, held or owned by the defendant Railroad Company or in which said company has any interest; including all those tracts of land or interests therein, described in Exhibit B annexed to said bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and lying and being in the following States and counties, namely: Counties of Rockland, Orange, Sullivan, Delaware, Broome, Tioga, Chemung, Steuben, Allegany, Livingston, Wyoming, Genesee, Erie, Niagara, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Monroe, in the State of New-York; Counties of Hudson, Essex, Bergen, and Passaic, in the State of New-Jersey; Counties of Susquehanna, Jefferson, Pike, and McKean, in the State of Pennsylvania; and also those several leases, leasehold interests and easements and privileges, and the several shares of stock and bonds described in Exhibit D annexed to said bill of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not first deposit with him, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of $100,000 in money or by certified check upon a national bank in the City of New-York, or $200,000 par value of the bonds secured by said second consolidated mortgage. The Special Master will accept no bid unless the same shall at least equal the sum of $10,000,000.

The properties above described will be sold subject to the following prior liens and encumbrances, viz.:

(a) Certain mortgages created by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company to secure its bonds, of which there were outstanding, at the date of the execution of said second consolidated mortgage, the following amounts or thereabouts; that is to say, so-called first mortgage bonds to the amount of $2,483,000; of which there are now outstanding bonds to the amount of $2,482,000; so-called second mortgage bonds amounting to $2,174,000, of which there are now outstanding bonds to the amount of $2,149,000; so-called third mortgage bonds amounting to $4,852,000, of which there are now outstanding bonds to the amount of $4,617,000, (bonds to the amount of $235,000 having been exchanged for first consolidated mortgage bonds;) so-called fourth mortgage bonds amounting to $2,937,000, of which there are now outstanding bonds to the amount of $2,926,000; and so-called fifth mortgage bonds amounting to $709,500, all of which are still outstanding.

(b) A certain lien created by the Buffalo Branch of the Erie Railway Company and the Erie Railway Company by mortgage on the railroad running from Hornellsville, in Steuben County, to Attica, in Wyoming County, in the State of New-York, to secure payment of certain bonds therein mentioned, of which there were outstanding, at the date of the execution of said second consolidated mortgage, bonds to the amount of $182,600, all of which are still outstanding.

Legal Notices.

(c) A certain mortgage, called the first consolidated mortgage, executed by the Erie Railway Company to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, to secure an issue of bonds amounting in the aggregate to $30,000,000, of which there were outstanding, at the date of the execution of said second consolidated mortgage, bonds to the amount of $16,656,000, and additional bonds to the amount of $235,000 having been since issued in exchange for third mortgage bonds, as aforesaid, there are now outstanding $16,891,000 of said first consolidated mortgage bonds; also certain coupons detached from said first consolidated mortgage bonds and deposited with the said The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, to secure an issue of $3,701,000 of bonds of the defendant railroad company, known as first consolidated mortgage funded coupon bonds, dated September 1st, 1878.

For further particulars, and for a more specific description of said prior liens and incumbrances, reference is hereby made to Article 3 of the decree entered on August 21st, 1895, in said suit first above mentioned.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, the purchaser shall forthwith deposit with said Special Master the sum of $250,000 in cash, or by certified check upon any national bank or any trust company, or $500,000 par value of the bonds secured by said second consolidated mortgage, but any cash or bonds which may have been previously deposited by the successful bidder as a pledge that he would make good his bid shall be received on account of the amount so required of him on the acceptance of his bid.

In case any bidder or purchaser shall fail to make good his bid upon its acceptance by the Special Master, or shall fail after such acceptance to comply with any orders of the Court relating to the payment thereof or the consummation of the purchase, then the sums in cash or bonds deposited by such purchaser or purchasers as hereinbefore provided will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure, and will be applied toward payment of the expenses of a resale and toward making good any deficiency or loss in case the property shall be sold at a less price upon such resale.

If any sale for which a deposit has been made shall not be confirmed by the Court, such deposit shall be returned to the bidder.

The complainant The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee, or any holder or holders of bonds secured by said second consolidated mortgage, or any party to this suit may bid and purchase at such sale.

The purchaser or purchasers at said sale shall have the right, after the completion of the sale and delivery of the deed as hereinafter provided, to elect whether or not to assume or adopt any of the leases and contracts sold with the railroad, and other property and franchises; and the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall only be held to have assumed such of said leases or contracts as he or they shall elect.

The purchaser shall, upon confirmation of the sale by the court, make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price bid as the court may from time to time direct. The balance of the purchase price not required to be paid in cash, may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good the balance of his bid in whole or in part by turning in to be canceled or credited, as hereinafter provided, any of the receivers' certificates, bonds, and coupons to be paid out of the proceeds of sale upon distribution thereof as hereinafter provided, and such purchaser shall be credited therefor on account of the purchase price, such sums in cash as would be payable on such receivers' certificates, bonds, and coupons out of the proceeds of sale, if the whole amount of the purchase price were paid in cash. The court reserves the right to resell the property upon such notice as the court shall direct in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of any unpaid balance of the purchase price within thirty days after the entry of an order requiring such payment.

The purchaser or purchasers shall, as part consideration and purchase price of the property purchased, and in addition to the sum bid, take the same and receive the deed therefor upon the express condition that he or they or his or their successor or assigns shall pay, satisfy, and discharge any unpaid compensation which will be allowed by the court to the receivers, and any indebtedness and obligations or liabilities which shall have been contracted or incurred by the receivers or which may be contracted or incurred by the receivers before delivery of possession of the property sold, whether or not represented by certificates hereafter issued, and also any indebtedness or liabilities contracted or incurred by said defendant railroad company in the operation of its railroad prior to the appointment of the receivers, which are prior in lien or superior in equity to said second consolidated mortgage, and which shall not be paid or satisfied out of the income of the property in the hands of the receivers, upon the court adjudging the same to be prior in lien or superior in equity to said mortgage and directing payment thereof.

The purchaser or purchasers shall also take the property subject to the performance by him or them or his or their successors or assigns of all pending contracts theretofore lawfully made by the receivers.

And the court reserves the right to retake and resell said property in case the purchaser or purchasers, his or their successors or assigns, shall fail to comply with any order of the court in respect to the payment of such prior indebtedness, obligations, or liabilities within thirty days after service of a copy of such order.

Upon confirmation of such sale or sales, and upon payment of the purchase price by the purchaser or purchasers of said property, or upon making such provision as the court shall approve, said purchaser or purchasers will be entitled to receive from the Special Master a deed or deeds for the property sold, and also to receive good and sufficient deeds of conveyance or evidence of transfer from the receivers of any and all property which is vested in, and standing in the name of, the receivers, or to which the receivers have in any way acquired title, and also to receive a deed or deeds of assurance, to be executed, according to law, by The New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company.

For further particulars, and for a more specific description of the property to be sold, reference is hereby made to the said decrees, and each and every one of them on file with the Clerks of the several courts hereinbefore mentioned.—Dated New-York, N. Y., September 24th, 1895.

ARTHUR H. MASTEN, Special Master.
BANGS, STETSON, TRACY & MacVEAGH,
Solicitors for Complainant Trenor Luther Park.
TURNER, McCLURE & ROLSTON,
Solicitors for Complainant The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—GERMAN-AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLTE GUARANTEE COMPANY, plaintiff, against THEODORE VON GANTHER and Ida von Ganther, his wife; Henry O. Kirchner and Mary Kirchner, his wife; Ludwig Kurzenknabe and Christine Kurzenknabe, his wife; Thomas R. A. Hall and William H. Hall, as partners composing the firm of William Hall's Sons; Henry E. Stevens and Henry E. Stevens, Jr., copartners, composing the firm of H. E. Stevens & Son; William E. Pruden, Thomas J. Kelly, Joseph Kelly, John P. Kelly, The Union Stove Works, Hyde & Gload Manufacturing Company, Thomas Craig, Edward F. Cook, Bernard Lanahan, as sole surviving partner of the firm of R. W. Kane & Co., William E. Lyon, Michael Normoyle, Charles K. Covert, James B. Mulry, Charles L. Waterbury, Paulina Henrich, Rome Brass and Copper Company, The United States Mortar Company, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 12, 1895.

CHARLES UNANGST,
Plaintiff's Attorney,

Post Office address and office, No. 38 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To Ludwig Kurzenknabe and Christine Kurzenknabe, his wife, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable George C. Barrett, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 3d day of October, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 15, 1895.

CHARLES UNANGST,
Attorney for Plaintiff,

Office and Post Office address, 38 Nassau Street, New-York City. o16-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—EUGENIA K. WIENER and the Real Estate and Trust Company, trustees under the will of Lewis Wiener, deceased, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. STEVENS and Maria S. Stevens, his wife; Anne McReynolds, Patience M. Gardner, John Van Dolsen, William G. Lathrop, Jr., Isabella Brown, Sally O. Armstrong, John O'Neil, Edward P. Hatch, Henry Morrison, and William C. McNevin, defendants.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York. Summons:

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and, in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 22d July, 1895.

OLCOTT & OLCOTT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, Anne McReynolds and Sally O. Armstrong: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of New-York, dated the 7th day of October, 1895, and filed, with a copy of complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of October, 1895.—Dated New-York, October 7th, 1895.

OLCOTT & OLCOTT,
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

Office and Post Office address, Nos. 4 and 6 Warren Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate of MORRIS LIVINGSTON, send greeting.—You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1895, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Gabriel Brenauer, as Assignee of above-named Morris Livingston, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York [Seal.] to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, this 23d day of September, 1895.

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

BENJAMIN PATTERSON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 234 Broadway, N. Y. City. s25-1aw6wW

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 22d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Road.

ITS BRIGHT FINANCIAL PROSPECTS

Large Increase in Earnings Reported—Old Board of Directors Re-elected—An Unusually Harmonious Meeting.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad was held this afternoon in the office building of the company, in this city. Comparatively few stockholders were present when President C. P. Clark called the meeting to order at noon. The acceptance of the annual statement of the Directors, as announced last week, was moved by Judge A. Heaton Robertson of this city, and the motion unanimously prevailed, to the general surprise, as it was expected that there would be opposition by parties who have criticised the policy of the railroad during the last Winter.

The annual election of Directors resulted in the re-election of the old board, as follows: William D. Bishop, Bridgeport; Henry C. Robinson, Hartford; Charles P. Clark, New-Haven; Joseph Park, New-York; Chauncey M. Depew, New-York; Henry S. Lee, Springfield; William Rockefeller, New-York; Leverett Brainard, Hartford; J. Pierpont Morgan, New-York; George Macculloch Miller, New-York; John M. Hall, New-Haven; Charles F. Choate, Boston; Nathaniel Miller, Boston; Royal C. Taft, Providence; Charles F. Brooker, Torrington; Carlos French, Seymour; George J. Brush, New-Haven; I. Dever Warner, Bridgeport; Arthur D. Osborne, New-Haven.

Chauncey M. Depew, William Rockefeller, J. Pierpont Morgan, and Mr. Choate were the only Directors who did not attend the meeting. The vote for the Directors was unanimous for the old board, except in the case of Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, whom, it was said, Henry C. Goodwin of that city opposed and declined to vote for, Mr. Goodwin representing 130 shares. The number of shares which the other Directors represented was 275,224.

President Clark read the report on the finances of the road, details of which have already been published. He also announced that the outlook for the future was very bright. The road's gross income for the months of July and August, actual, and September, estimated, was $1,000,000 greater than for the same period last year. For this period, the amount to be applied to the payment of dividends would approximate $400,000, the President said.

The act of the Rhode Island State Legislature giving the road power to acquire the stock of the Stonington Steamboat Company, and the act of the Connecticut Legislature, allowing the road to absorb the Tomlinson Bridge Company and Union Wharf Company, in this city, were accepted. The meeting was the most harmonious ever held here.

It was thought that something would be said about the much-talked-of street railway policy of the road, but nobody brought the matter before the meeting. The slim attendance was due to the recent order of the company, refusing to allow stockholders to ride free on presentation of their stock certificates.

President Clark reported that the details of the purchase of the New-York and New-England Railroad had been completed, and that the purchased property had been turned over to the New-Haven and Hartford Company.

METROPOLITAN TRACTION.

W. C. Whitney Retires as Director and Mr. Vreeland Elected President.

Two notable changes were made in the board of officers of the Metropolitan Traction Company at the annual meeting of stockholders in this city last Tuesday. Ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney, retired from the Directorate, and H. H. Vreeland was elected President in place of Charles R. Henderson. Mr. Vreeland has for some time been the President of the Metropolitan Street Railway, which is the principal operating company controlled by the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Mr. Whitney's retirement from the board is explained on the ground that he does not feel that he can spare the time to attend board meetings. He still continues to be one of the largest holders of traction stock.

The new board of officers is as follows: President—H. H. Vreeland, Vice President—P. A. B. Widener; Directors—W. L. Elkins, R. Somers Hayes, Thomas Dolan, Thomas F. Ryan, and C. E. Warren; Secretary and Treasurer—C. E. Warren.

The Metropolitan Traction Company now controls more than seventy-five miles of street railway in this city. Its individual lines are: Metropolitan Street Railway, Columbus and Ninth Avenue, Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Ninth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, (Lenox Avenue extension) Twenty-third Street, and Fourteenth Street branch; Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry, Central Park, North and East River; Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry, and the Thirty-fourth Street line.

WESTERN RATE SITUATION.

Freight and Passenger Agents Unite to Prevent Demoralization.

CHICAGO, Oct. 16.—General officers of the Freight and Passenger Departments of the Western lines held sessions to-day to work on the adoption of agreements which will stop the demoralization of rates which has been for so long going on. The sessions are being held in accordance with orders received from the executive officers, who recently held a secret meeting and recommended radical action. Only a beginning was made to-day. The passenger representatives adopted a resolution ratifying the action of their superiors. There was a full meeting, all the lines in Eastern committee territory being present.

Six articles of a new agreement were taken up and disposed of, but none will be adopted separately. When the work is finished the agreement will be adopted as a whole. An encouraging feature was that the lines sat as a committee of the whole, it not being found necessary to appoint any sub-committees. So far the agreement is on the lines of the old passenger agreement and there is a fair chance of its being adopted without a great deal of quibbling, as has been the case when attempts were heretofore made.

Freight officers did some work at the very outset. They agreed to advance the wire and nail rate to a fifth-class basis between Chicago and Missouri River points. No action was taken on coal or lumber, but it is understood both of these will be taken up to-morrow. Both the freight and passenger men will continue their work day by day until an agreement of some sort, however flimsy, is reached.

Baltimore and Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 16.—At a meeting of the Baltimore and Ohio Directors here to-day it was resolved that, in view of the propriety of adhering to a financial policy of the utmost conservatism, it would not be wise to distribute at present any portion of the earnings of the stockholders. Therefore, no dividend was declared upon the common capital stock. The customary semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the stock of the Washington branch for the six months ended Sept. 30, 1895, was declared. This is payable at the office of the Treasurer on the 1st proximo.

The Directors further announced that the net earnings for the twelve months ended June 30, 1895, applicable to a dividend upon the common stock amounted to over 2½ per cent. after the deduction of all charges of every description, including dividends upon preferred stocks, cash, sinking funds, and car trusts. The earnings and expenses for the three months, from July 1 to Sept. 30, 1895, were: Earnings, $6,271,714; expenses, $4,207,164; net increase, as compared with the same months of 1894, $10,582.

Local Wheat Rates in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 16.—A temporary injunction was granted yesterday by Federal Judge McKenna, restraining the State Railroad Commission from putting into effect to-day the proposed 8 per cent. reduction of the local wheat rates, and directing them to show cause next Monday why the injunction should not be made permanent.

This action was taken as a result of a complaint filed by the Southern Pacific Company. The company also seeks to have the Commissioners enjoined from carrying into effect the resolution by which it is proposed to make an average reduction of 25 per cent. in all rates of the road, to take effect Dec. 1, 1895. The complaint alleges that two of the Commissioners, La Rue and Stanton, were bound by ante-election pledges to reduce rates, and that La Rue is a large land owner and shipper of grain, and, therefore, not a fit person to act in matters affecting wheat rates. It is recited that if the reduced rate goes into effect, the railroad will lose $1,500,000 annually, and will be seriously crippled.

Commuters Complaining.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The hundreds of commuters living along the line of the New-York and Long Branch Railroad, including cottagers at Long Branch, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Belmar, Spring Lake, and Point Pleasant, are to hold a mass meeting at this place Saturday afternoon and protest against the train service on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, which runs over the New-York and Long Branch road. The commuters doing business in New-York say that the trains to that city over the Central road are run too slow, and unless the speed is increased, and earlier trains put on, they will be obliged to move to towns nearer New-York. The business men along the shore are also talking over the inferior train service, and they threaten to boycott the Central by having their freight shipped over the Pennsylvania road. By the present schedule the first express train for New-York from this place leaves at 8:20 A. M., and the last express from the metropolis for the shore towns leaves at 3:40 P. M.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

It is probable that the Union Pacific reorganization plan will be made public to-day. It was learned yesterday that this new plan provides for the issue of $100,000,000 new first mortgage bonds and $75,000,000 of preferred stock. Present bondholders will get new bonds at par and five shares of preferred stock for each $1,000 bond. There will be an assessment of $15 on the stock, for which preferred stock may be given.

The Reorganization Committee of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway proposes to take up the plan of the reorganization of that company as soon as the courts give authority for the carrying out of the plan of taking the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway out of the hands of a receiver in order to reorganize that company without foreclosure. This action must first be had on the Fort Worth and Denver City Railway, as the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf Railway owns nearly all the stock of that company.

An Asbury Park Line Leased.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Oct. 16.—The Atlantic Coast Electric Railway Company has arranged to lease the Asbury Park and Belmar Street Railway Company. The former corporation owns the extensive Asbury Park system and also the new line from this place to Pleasure Bay. The Belmar road runs as far south as Shark River, and will soon be extended through Belmar, Como, North Spring Lake, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, and Manasquan, where it will meet the electric road at Point Pleasant. The Atlantic Coast Company is controlled by the Metropolitan Traction Company of New-York City, and expects to soon extend its lines from the seashore to Trenton. The trolley roads between Eatontown and Redbank, and Redbank and Atlantic Highlands will soon be completed, when the entire shore from New-York Bay to Barnegat Bay will be skirted by an electric road.

No Offer for Manhattan Beach.

Patrick H. Flynn, the President of the Nassau Electric Railroad Company of Brooklyn, who it was reported yesterday was negotiating with a syndicate to purchase the Manhattan Beach Railroad and its real estate at Coney Island for $10,000,000, denied the story yesterday.

He said that some time ago the Nassau company asked the Manhattan people to set a price on the extreme end of Coney Island, above the Oriental Hotel, which is owned by the Manhattan Beach Improvement Company. But that was the end of the matter.

Ex-Gov. Flower, who was said to be one of the syndicate, declared that he did not know of any such scheme.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Executive officers of the Western roads say that no pool, either by division of earnings, division of traffic, or money penalties, is contemplated by them. The agreement adopted by the executive officers provides, first, the immediate instruction of all freight agents to quote no rates below those then in effect; second, the general traffic officials to convene as soon as possible and restore all rates which have been reduced during the last few months to the regular tariff formerly in effect; third, the appointment of a committee of freight traffic officers to devise a plan for the conduct of the business, and to insure the future maintenance of rates.

—At the annual meeting of the Maine Central Railroad stockholders yesterday Directors were elected as follows: Franklin A. Wilson, Bangor, Me.; Payson Tucker, Portland, Me.; Lucius Tuttle, Boston, Mass.; Samuel C. Lawrence, Medford, Mass.; George M. Pullman, Chicago; William G. Davis, Portland, Me.; Joseph S. Ricker, Deering, Me.; Cass Ledyard, New-York; Henry N. Whitney, Boston, Mass.; Henry R. Reed, Boston, Mass.; Thomas W. Hyde, Bath, Me.; John Ware, Waterville, Me.; Francis W. Hill, Exeter, N. H. Franklin A. Wilson was re-elected President.

—The annual meeting of the Illinois Central Railroad was held in Chicago yesterday. The terms of Stuyvesant Fish, Edward J. Harriman, and John Jacob Astor expired, and they were re-elected Directors. All the executive officers were re-elected. The proposition to increase the capital stock $10,000,000 did not come up, it having been made the subject of a special meeting. Mr. Astor and President Fish have started on the annual inspection of the road.

—At the request of owners of about one-fourth of the first mortgage bonds outstanding of the Denver, Texas and Gulf and the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth Railroad Company, the New-York Security and Trust Company invites holders of said bonds to send their names and addresses and the amounts of holdings, with a view to the formation of an independent protective committee.

—The report of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban Railroad Company for the year ended June 30 last shows: Gross earnings from operation, $589,408; operating expenses, $415,255; net earnings from operation, $174,152; other income, $36,129; gross income, $210,282; fixed charges, $339,068; deficit for the year, $128,786; total deficit, $217,791.

—A conference of Iowa lines was held in Chicago yesterday to consider the matter of homeseeker excursions. The Iowa Central, which has been the cause of the trouble, agreed to adopt the restrictive plan, and this, it is thought, will put an end to the rate-cutting in that territory.

—Senator Thurston, counsel for the Union Pacific Railroad, says: "I should not be surprised if the Vanderbilts should soon be found to have an influential voice in the direct management of the property."

—Extensive improvements are being made by the Chicago and Northwestern on its Madison division. The block system has been put in operation between Baraboo and Madison, Wis.

—Members of the American International Association of Railway Superintendents of Bridges and Buildings are holding their annual convention in New-Orleans this week.

—The Hamburg Railway Company has filed with the Secretary of State in Albany a certificate of an extension of its route in Erie County, this State.

—A convention of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes is now in session in Detroit.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central, was in this city yesterday.

Firemen's Parade in Yonkers.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Yonkers is in gala attire to-day for the big firemen's parade, for which preparations have been making for weeks past. Flags, bunting, and devices of various kinds were to-day hung on the outer walls, and the people only ask for a clear day to-morrow.

There will be twenty-four bands and drum corps in the line. The Board of Fire Commissioners, the Mayor, and Common Council, and all other city officials have been invited to review the parade from the balcony of the Getty House. The firemen asked for $1,500 to pay for the music, but the people have subscribed over $1,700.

Pleading for a Murderer's Life.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day to permit James Murray, alias "Greasy Jim," to prosecute, in forma pauperis, his appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana that he be hanged for the murder of a New-Orleans policeman. Counsel for Murray pleaded that his client had not been convicted in due process of law, because the Grand Jury which indicted him contained no members of his own race.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

SOME MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

A Bit of Broadway Property Reported Sold—Numerous Transactions in the Auction Room.

The sale is reported, for an estate, of a piece of property on Broadway near Spring Street at $300,000.

Mr. Herman Wronkow has sold, at about $200,000, the Sutherland apartment house, six stories in height, at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Sixty-third Street. It measures 100 by 83 and was bought of the Equitable Life Insurance Society for $185,000.

Messrs. Bennett and Graff have sold for the Bradley & Courier Company, to Isaac Frank, the three-story and basement brick and stone dwelling, 385 West End Avenue, 20 by 52 by 80.

Messrs. Cummings & Ferguson have sold, at about $35,000, the five-story brick flat on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Messrs. William E. Haws & Son have sold to Magistrate William Travers Jerome, the three-story brownstone dwelling, 535 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 16.8 by 50 by 99.11.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom, yesterday, Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold under foreclosure to the plaintiff, William F. Smith, at $19,591, the three-story brick dwelling, 166 West Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 118.9 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 18.9 by 102.2. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Meyer sold, at $21,581, to the plaintiff, Judson Lawson, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 47 West Ninety-sixth Street, north side, 224.8 feet east of Columbus Avenue, 20.4 by 100.11.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, at $10,600, to Bertha Herbst, the three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 212 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 158 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 15 by 100.11. Mr. Ryan also sold to C. M. Hillman, at $24,400, the five-story brick warehouse, 335 Cherry Street, south side, extending to 582 Water Street, 30.8 by 30.8 by 113.8.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth for Smyth & Ryan, sold in partition, at $15,700, to Frederick Sackett, the property at 578 Grand Street, north side, 25 feet east of Goerck Street, 25 by 75, with three-story brick and frame building in front, and three-story brick in rear.

Mr. L. J. Phillips sold, by executor's order, the three four-story brick buildings, 317 to 321 East Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 185.8 4-7 feet east of Second Avenue, 64.3 3-7 by 98.9 by 64.1 5-28 by 98.9, to Charles Kohlman for one of the heirs.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to Henry Holding, at $1,500, the lots, 50 by 125, on the east side of Creston Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street. Under foreclosure, also, Mr. Kennelly sold to the plaintiffs, Theodore Killian and another, at $30,187.50, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 40 West Eighty-ninth Street, south side, 200 feet west of Central Park West, 20 by 100.8½.

Mr. John N. Golding sold, under foreclosure, at $35,100, to William F. Cronin, the five-story brownstone flat 468 Central Park West, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Seventh Street, 30.11 by 100, with the right, title, &c., of Ella C. Osborn to strip of land, 3 by 100, adjoining to the north.

The Sheriff sold, under execution, at $55, to Ann Fitz Henry, the right, title, &c., of Benjamin F. Dennison to property on the east side of Water, or Ackerman, Street, King's Bridge, 40 by 127.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Samuel McMillan, at $33,000 and $33,500, respectively, the two five-story brownstone flats, 326 and 328 West Thirty-fourth Street, 24.6 and 25.4 respectively, by 98.9; to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $20,950, the four-story brownstone dwelling 144 East Sixtieth Street, 19.7½ by 100.5; to M. J. Horn, at $12,000, the four-story brick flat 241 East Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9, and to C. G. Currier, at $19,700, the three-story limestone dwelling, 313 West One Hundred and Second Street, 20 by 100.11.

The auction sales set down for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise specified, are as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, A. C. Anderson, referee, 443 and 445 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, north side, 171.9 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, each 16.8 by 100.11, two three-story brownstone dwellings.

By Smyth & Ryan, receiver's sale, property of Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, including franchise to run stages on Fifth Avenue, stages, horses, &c.; also lease of stables 55 to 65 East Eighty-eighth Street, subject to a rent of $14,000 per year, taxes, &c.

By George R. Read, receiver's sale, the right, title, &c., of Irving C. Gaylord, as receiver of the Federal Bank, to the lease to May 1, 1896, of the ground floor and basement of 504 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-fourth Street, no bid for less than $500 to be received.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Henry W. Bean, referee, 511 and 513 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, north side, 100 feet east of Lincoln Avenue, 50 by 100, six-story brick factory. Due on judgment, $22,900.

By Richard M. Montgomery, foreclosure sale, Lewis L. Delafield, referee, 205 East Seventy-sixth Street, north side, 77 feet east of Third Avenue, 28 by 102.2½, four-story brick business building. Due on judgment, $22,440.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales as follows: No. 197 Seventh Street, north side, 233 feet east of Avenue B, 20 by 73.3 by 21.0 2-3 by 81, three-story and basement brick building; also 67 Bowery, east side, 24.11 feet north of Canal Street, 25.1 by 80.1 by 25.3 by 79.10, five-story and basement brownstone building, with store; also 92 to 96 Chrystie Street, east side, 100.4 feet south of Grand Street, three, four, and five story brick and brownstone tenements, respectively 25.1½, 25.6, and 24.6¼ by 100.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Dock Street, foot of Westchester Creek, one-story brick boiler house, by A. J. Howell of 41 West Eighty-ninth Street; cost, $896.

Union Avenue, west side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, two four-story brick tenements, by James McGovern of 767 Forest Avenue; cost, $24,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 27 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, five two-story frame dwellings, by James W. Ogden of northeast corner of Prospect Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; cost, $15,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, two two-story frame dwellings, by Harriet E. Lockwood of 2,117 Vanderbilt Avenue; cost, $7,000.

Vanderbilt Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, two-story frame dwelling, by same; cost, $3,500.

Eighty-fifth Street, south side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, four-story brick dwelling, by Edward J. De Coppet of 41 Exchange Place; cost, $20,000.

No. 1,022 Forest Avenue, four-story brick tenement and store, by Valentine Lynch of 1,024 Forest Avenue; cost, $10,000.

No. 444 East Fifty-third Street, one-story brick office, by Bell Brothers of Twenty-first Street and Eleventh Avenue; cost, $2,000.

Hoe Street, west side, 191.2 feet north of Home Street, two two-story frame dwellings, by David McNeill of 1,425 Bryant Street; cost, $6,000.

Tenth Street, south side, 250 feet east of Second Avenue, (William's Bridge,) two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by Patrick H. O'Neill of 116 East Eighty-third Street; cost, $4,000.

No. 355 Bleecker Street, by John F. Asmussen, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling and store; cost, $2,500.

No. 434 East Twenty-third Street and 433 and 435 East Twenty-second Street, alterations to a one-story brick office and one-story brick boiler room, by Carl H. Schultz; cost, $1,050.

No. 394 Broadway, by estate of J. W. Southack, alterations to a six-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,000.

No. 115 East Twenty-third Street, by C. Wheeler, alterations to a four-story brick store and offices; cost, $600.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Water front, between Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, three four-story storage warehouses; cost, $90,000; the Bush Company, Limited, owner.

Sixteenth Street, north side, 350 feet west of Tenth Avenue, six two-story brick apartment houses; cost, $21,000; Thomas Corrigan, owner.

Sterling Place, northeast corner Vanderbilt Avenue, three-story brick school; cost, $112,000; Board of Education, owner.

Ninth Avenue, west side, 49 feet north of Montgomery Place, two three-story brick dwellings; cost, $30,000; Desmond Dunn and W. G. Gilmore, owners.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

COLUMBIA ST, e s, 25 ft s of Stanton St, 25x80; Ignatz Braun and wife to Abraham Cohn	$25,000
STANTON ST, n s, 25 ft w of Columbia St, 25x100; Abraham Cohn and wife to Ignatz Braun	1
1ST AV, e s, 47.4 ft n of 10th St, 23.8x94; David D. Goldstein to Katie Kerrmann	1
TOMPKINS ST, w s, 100 ft s of Stanton St, 80x100x20 to Stanton St x100, to Mangin St x100x200; Henry Steers and John C. Orr and wives to Annie E. Smith and Wesley F. Smith	1
MERCER ST and West 3d St, s e corner, 25x100; John C. Hegelein and wife to Charles E. Runk	1
2D ST, 266; Louis Solomon and wife to Morris Solomon	1
24TH ST, s s, 60 ft w of 4th Av, 20x49.4; George W. Tubbs to Jefferson M. Levy	25,000
88TH ST, s s, 388 ft e of Columbus Av, 22x100.8; Francis W. Wigand and another, executors, &c., of Augusta Mertens to Robert Reutter	35,000
78TH ST, s s, 36 ft e of West End Av, 32x irregular; Aramintha Merritt to Adah Shiland	30,000
91ST ST, 136 West; Conrad R. Gross and George Herbener and wives to Charles Himmelmann	10
69TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of West End Av, 25x100.5; Jesse Hazell to John C. Muller	1
73D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Max Emge and wife to Simon Adler	27,000
74TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Elizabeth Weiss to Herman Seidman and another, ex. property	1
122D ST, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Michael T. N. Burke to Lucy Smyth	1
5TH AV, 2,282; Annie Gussaroff and Herman Seidman and wife to Katie White, ex. property	1
116TH ST, n s, 139 ft w of 3d Av, 17.3x100.11; Rachel Lurie to Louisa Fenn	16,500
MADISON AV, n e corner of 107th St, 201.10 to 108th St x100x n 100.11x w 17x n 100.11 to 108th St x83; William H. Gebhard and wife to Jacob M. Newman	85,000
138TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 75x99.11; Judson S. Todd to Patrick H. Lynch	1
126TH ST, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x100.11; Mary E. Campbell to Frederick Hollender	12,000
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.11 ft e of 149th St, 25x100; Benjamin Hoffman, referee, to J. C. G. Hupfel	29,500
LOT 66, map of Eltona; Edward A. Bell and wife to George S. Bell	1
TINTON AV, w s, 139.9 ft n of 165th St, 18.9x100; George S. Bell and wife to Thomas Palmer and wife	6,000
147TH ST, n e s, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, 75x79; Nicholas Schalk and wife to William Allan	1
TINTON AV, w s, 236.6 ft s of Home St, 19.6x110; John W. Decker to George Hebron	7,800
FOREST AV, e s, 177 ft s of Home St, 19x107; John W. Decker to Charles Jagels	7,500
36TH ST, 247 West; Ella S. Conkling to Louise M. Scott and another	1
53D ST, s s, 181.3 ft w of 8th Av, 15.7x100.5; Edward Baer and Charles H. Von Dehsen and wife to Isidore B. Hast	11,000
17TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 21x92 and other property, 9-128 parts; Harriet S. Armstrong to Ida A. Smith	1
BERRY ST, n w corner of Anthony Av, 100x56x81.8x58.11; Mary A. Manchester to Allan M. Holder	1
ANTHONY AV, w s, map of lands in Tremont of Abram T. Buckhoutt, 35.9x70.6; same to John D. Beals	1
JEFFERSON AV, w s, Lots 50 and 51, map of part of Anthony estate, 50x irregular; Morris C. Berlepach and wife to Disrey Younkheere	1
JUMEL TERRACE, w s, 134.4 ft s of 162d St, 50x100; George E. Hoe to William W. Watkins	7,500
VERMILLYEA AV, n s, 100 ft w of Isham St, 25x75; Morris Happ and wife to Jacob Cohen	900
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 100 ft s of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William R. Brown to William J. Murray	7,000
BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Walnut St, 50x113; Lilly L. Shirmer to James A. Robinson and another	1,200
LOT 200, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Nicholas Fitzsimons	395
LOTS 331 to 356 and Lots 410 to 473, map of Haight estate; Edward Baer to George H. Tiemeyer	8,040
13TH AV, n s, Lot 119, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Edward L'Estrange Phipps and wife to Louis Kempa	600
MATILDA ST, s e s, Lot 135 and Gore G, map of Eastchester, &c.; David O. Williams, referee, to Frank Friedleben	430

Recorded Leases.

GEISMAN, Moise, to Henry Gluckmann; store, 2,861 3d Av, 3 years	$780
BOGERT, Andrew W., to R. Burnham Moffat; 11 West 11th St, 4 7-12 years..$1,500,	1,800
McLAUGHLIN, Rody, to Edward McDonnell; s e corner of 134th St and Brook Av, 5 years	780
MENN, Paula, to Michael Tuoti; 209 and 211 East 108th St, 10 7-12 years..$2,500,	2,800
KRAKAUER, Jacques, to Arnold Krakauer and another; second floor 391 5th Av, 5½ years	2,500
VERPLANCK, William E., to Eleanor L. Blakeman; 34 West 11th St, 2 1-12 years	1,600
THE RECTOR, &c., of GRACE CHURCH to William L. Wallace; 151 Chambers St, 21 years	1,400

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLAN, William, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; n e s of 147th St, 155 ft s e of Robbins Av, installments	$3,000
BEALS, John D., and wife to Annie M. Howard, as Guardian; w s of Anthony Av, 58.11 ft n of Berry St, 3 years	2,400
BOEHM, Daniel, and others to Richard Siegman; n s of 25th St, 25 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, (two mortgages)	47,000
BAUM, Ignatz, to Abraham Cohn; n s of Stanton St, 25 ft w of Columbia St, installments	3,500
BRYANT, James S., and wife to Charles W. Bogert; s s of 145th St, 346 ft w of Brook Av, demand	9,000
CARLEW, James, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 45 West 87th St, 5 years	27,000
FISCHER, Adam E., and wife to J. J. Phelan; s e corner of Columbus Av and 85th St, demand	10,000
FOUNTAIN, Gideon E., and another to Gideon Fountain; 720 Lexington Av, demand	12,000
FITZPATRICK, John F., to Samuel E. Kilner and another, trustees; e s of 3d Av, 74 ft n of 26th St, 3 years	22,500
FITZSIMONS, Nicholas, to E. B. Levy; Lot 200, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years	197
GIES, Rudolph, and wife to James C. Gulick; 358 West 28th St, 1 year	1,000
GARRIE, Daniel T., to Thomas Lenane; w s of Greenwich St, 181.7 ft n of Spring St, 3 years, ½ part	500
GROSS, Jette, to Jake Marks; n s of Broome St, 65.6 ft e of Ludlow St, 2 years	1,000
HUFFEL, Christian G., and wife to Charles Bondy; e s of Amsterdam Av, 74.11 ft s of 149th St, 3 years	18,000
HOLDER, Allan M., to Annie M. Howard as guardian; n w corner of Anthony Av and Berry St, (three mortgages,) 3 years	7,500
HERRMANN, Katie, to Peter Breen; n s of 10th St, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 3 years	18,000
SAME to same; e s of 1st Av, 47.4 ft n of 10th St, 3 years	18,000
HEBRON, George, to Thomas S. Ormiston; w s of Tinton Av, 236.6 ft s of Home St, 6 years	1,700
HUNTER, Josephine, to John H. Wilson; e s of Mott Av, 25 ft n of land of Carley, 3 years	20,000
JAGELS, Charles, to Thomas S. Ormiston; e s of Forest Av, 177 ft s of Home St, 7 years	1,500
KEMPA, Louis, to Edward L'Estrange Phipps; n s of 13th St, Lot 119 of map of Wakefield, 3 years	1,500
LOUGHRAN, James C., and wife to Eliza Hershfield; n s of 116th St, 115 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year	1,000
LYNCH, Patrick H., and wife to J. S. Todd; n s of 138th St, 224.6 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	20,000
SAME to same; n s of 138th St, 225 ft w of Boulevard, 1 year	11,600
LAWRENCE, Jane W., to Louis M. Guest; w s of Old Macomb's Dam Road, 50 ft s of T. O. Woolf farm, 3 years	500
McWALTERS, Mary, to Dunleavy & Higgins; 43 and 45 West 98th St, demand	700
MARKS, Joseph, and wife to Laura A. Delano; e s of Columbus Av, 25.8 ft n of 94th St, 5 years	19,000
McTEAGUE, Charles W., and wife to Irving Savings Institution; n e corner of 3d Av and 111th St, 1 year	30,000
MAZZIOTTA, John B. and another to New-York Building and Loan Banking Company; n s of 113th St, 316.8 ft w of 1st Av; installments	5 200
MEIER, Charles, and wife to Maria Wood and another; 23 and 25 Minetta St, 3 years	2,000
NOTT, Frederick J., and wife to George Sherman; n w corner of Madison Av and 55th St, 5 years	28,000
SAME to Laura D. Nott; n w corner of Madison Av and 55th St, 5 years	20,000
PALMER, Frederick A., and wife to Clara A. Bowron; n s of 9th St, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years	2,500
RAFTERY, William, to John L. Linehan; n s of 36th St, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	3,000
RUSSELL, Anne B., and another to John Bussing, Jr.; w s of 5th Av, adjoining land of Valentine, East Chester, demand	1,250
SMITH, James W., and another to Henry Steers and another; n s of Houston St, 180 ft e of Goerck St, and other property	secures judgments
SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Louis P. Mahler; n s of 99th St, 175 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years	8,000
SMITH, William, and wife to A. H. Porter; s s of 39th St, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year	1,000
SCHNEEWEISS, John W., and wife to Charles A. Low, as trustees, &c.; s s of 53d St, 225 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years	18,000
WALLERSTEIN, May, and another to George G. De Witt and others, trustees; 1,463 Lexington Av, 3 years	6,000
WALLERSTEIN, May, and another to George G. De Witt and others, trustees; 1,463 Lexington Av, 3 years	4,000
WALKINS, William W., to George E. Hoe; w s Jumel Terrace, 134.4 ft s of 162d St, 1 year	6,500
YOUNKHEERE, Disry, to Morris C. Berlepsch; w s of Nathalie Av, Lots 50 and 51, map of Anthony estate, 3 years	4,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BAKER, Fisher A., to Edward H. Rogers	$1
BULL, Charles H., to F. A. Baker	4,200
EARLE, William H., and another to William H. Earle and another, trustees	25,000
FRANCIS, Isabella G., to Anna N. Rogers	1
HUGHES, James, to Patrick J. Kelly	8,000
LINEHAN, John L., to Robert F. Tyson	3,000
ORMISTON, Thomas S., to the Corn Exchange Bank	1
STRAUB, Frederick, to George Ehret	3,000
THE GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE Company to James F. Pierce, as Superintendent	1
THE MUTUAL RELIEF ASSOCIATION of New-York to the New-York Life Insurance Company, (five assignments)	60,000
WEISS, Elizabeth, to Herman Seidmann and another	3,500

Lis Pendens.

84TH ST, 53 West; Sarah E. Jackson against Josephine S. Topping and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

56TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 9th Av, 50 ft front; William J. Cruger against Gordon Pier and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

47TH ST, s s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 20 ft front; Henry Burden, trustee, against Katharine E. Kip and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

53D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 7th Av, 20 ft front; 53d St, s s, 191.8 ft e of 7th Av, 33.4 ft front; William G. Lathrop, Jr., against Patience M. Gardner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

108TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6 ft front; Theresa Levine against Malchan Schoenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MADISON ST, 179; Albert Vappelle against Samuel Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

93D ST, n s, 146.8 ft e of 5th Av, 21.6 ft front; Amelia B. Lazarus against Isaac Hamburger and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

5TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25 ft front; Christian Assenheimer against Louis Gort, (notice of attachment.)

87TH ST, s s, 183 ft w of West End Av, 17 ft front; Frank P. Perkins against Adelaide B. Ludden, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Lien.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WASHINGTON and Charlton Sts., n w corner, 120x150.8; Michael Keavey against William and James T. Pyle, owners; Weber, Zegers & Co., contractors	$86

TWO TRAINMEN CRUSHED TO DEATH

Fatal Collision on the Pennsylvania Railroad Near Altoona.

ALTOONA, Penn., Oct. 16.—The water famine in this city is responsible for a wreck, the loss of two, and probably three, lives, and the serious injury of several trainmen and passengers. The wreck occurred on the Hollidaysburg branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Allegheny Furnace at the southern end of this city, this morning.

A train of tank cars, which had been out on the branch road for a load of water, crossed over a switch, was struck by the Henrietta passenger train, which was closely following.

J. L. Woodring of Tyrone, an engineer, but at the time acting as front brakeman on the water train, was caught between two water tanks and literally crushed to pieces.

Fireman G. H. Good of the passenger train was caught in the wreck of his engine, and was crushed almost out of human semblance. His home was at Henrietta. Engineer David Arthur, of the passenger train, also of Henrietta, received fatal injuries and was taken to the hospital.

The seriously injured among the trainmen are: H. M. Blackburn, fireman; George Tate, brakeman; H. S. Barnett, conductor, and B. S. Hoover, baggage master. The first two are hurt about the back, and the latter two are cut about the head.

WANTS OCCUPATION FOR CONVICTS

The Prison Commission Trying to Meet the New Law's Requirements.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—The new State Prison Commission was in session here this afternoon and evening. The commission is devoting most of its time now to an endeavor to solve the question of prison labor according to the provisions of the new section of the State Constitution governing this question.

The commission has received numerous replies from all over the State to its request for suggestions. George M. Bailey of Peekskill approves the plan of having the prisoners work the roads, and suggests that prison vans on wheels, fitted with cells, could be utilized in transferring small gangs of convicts from one place to another, and would furnish shelter and security at night.

John T. McDonough of this city, the author of the prison-labor section of the new Constitution, appeared before the commission to-night, and explained the reasons which led to its adoption by the Constitutional Convention, and what was contemplated under it. Moses M. Dodge of this city also gave his views as to how the prisoners should be employed.

FARMERS WANT AN EXPORT BOUNTY

They Also Favor Protecting American Ships in Foreign Trade.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 16.—The most important work of the Farmers' National Congress to-day was the adoption of resolutions in favor of protection to American shipping in the foreign trade, and to cotton, corn, wheat, and other agricultural staples, a portion of which are exported.

The resolutions recite that a tariff on imports cannot protect exports, and that American ships in the foreign trade, being built of partly protected material and operated under protection wages, are at a disadvantage in competition with ships owned and operated in free trade and cheap labor countries.

The resolutions declare that so long as protection is the public policy of the Nation, it should be extended to agricultural staples by an export bounty, and to American shipping by a bounty on tonnage, or by a differential duty in favor of American vessels. The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

Mrs. Hannah Goelet Gerry's Will.

Mrs. Hannah Goelet Gerry's will was filed yesterday in the Surrogate's Court. Mrs. Gerry was the mother of Elbridge T. Gerry, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. She died on the 13th of last month.

The value of Mrs. Gerry's estate is not given in the petition attached to the will. All the property is left in equal parts to the son and daughter of the testatrix, Elbridge T. Gerry and Mrs. Almy Goelet Gallatin, wife of Frederick Gallatin. Commodore Gerry and Mrs. Gallatin are made executors.

President of the Pilot Board.

The Pilot Board met yesterday and elected J. Foster Higgins as President of the board.

Mr. Higgins succeeded the late Ambrose Snow as President of the board some months ago. He was elected to succeed himself as Commissioner at a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday, and at the next meeting will again take his seat as President of the board.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, and VERMONT, showers, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds, colder. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, generally fair, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds, colder by afternoon.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair, except showers in extreme northern portion, southerly, shifting to northwesterly winds, colder. EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, slightly colder, northwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, and WEST VIRGINIA, fair, westerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, ALABAMA, and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in extreme southern portion; variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS, NEW-MEXICO, OKLAHOMA, and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, light northerly winds. MISSOURI and ARKANSAS, fair, light westerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, light westerly winds.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair and cooler, northwesterly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair, northwesterly winds. OHIO, fair, slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, westerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, fair, westerly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, warmer in northern portion, variable winds, becoming southerly. IOWA, fair, variable winds, becoming southerly.

NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, fair, slightly warmer, winds becoming southerly. NEBRASKA, KANSAS, and COLORADO, fair, variable winds. WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in southern portion, southerly winds.

Signals are displayed on Lakes Superior, Erie, and Ontario, and at Escanaba, Green Bay, and Frankfort sections.

The centre of the lake storm has moved eastward to the Province of Quebec, causing high winds in the lake regions to-day. The accompanying rainfall has been slight, and chiefly confined to the Canadian side of the lakes. The western area of high pressure has decreased in intensity.

The temperature has risen throughout the Eastern, Central and Southern districts, and fallen in the Northwest. Rainfall of any amount is only reported from two stations—Oswego and Jupiter. With the exception of possible showers in Northern New-England, fair weather is indicated for all sections.

A moderate fall in temperature is indicated in the Middle States, and little change elsewhere.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New-York

Capital & Surplus January 1, 1895 . . . . . $1,616,655.96

Examines and insures titles to real estate, the assured selecting his own counsel, if he desires.

Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.

Pays any claim established against the property not exceeding the amount of its policy, and, in addition, all costs and expenses of litigation.

Compels an objecting purchaser to complete his contract to buy; or, if defeated in the attempt to do so, either pays the damages or takes the property off its policy holder's hands.

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER,
WILLIAM P. DIXON,
JOHN DUER,
HENRY E. HOWLAND,
J. FREDERIC KERNOCHAN,
JOHN T. LOCKMAN,
J. LAWRENCE MARCELLUS,
DAVID B OGDEN,
CHARLES E. STRONG,
HERBERT B. TURNER,
JAMES M. VARNUM,
JOHN WEBBER.

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL,
President and General Manager.
CHARLES E. STRONG, Vice President,
DAVID B. OGDEN, 2d Vice President,
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary,
JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

GENERAL OFFICES:
Nos. 37 and 39 Liberty St. and 44½ and 46 Maiden Lane, New-York.
BRANCH OFFICES, NEW-YORK:
N. E. Cor. 125th St. and Lexington Av.
255 Columbus Av.
BROOKLYN OFFICE:
164 and 166 Montague St.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 CEDAR ST., NEW YORK.
CAPITAL....................$2,000,000.
SURPLUS....................900,000.

Real-Estate Department:

Careful attention given to the leasing of property, collection of rents, payment of taxes, supervision of repairs, and all other details connected with efficient management, securing the best possible return to the owner.

All rents collected are held in trust to owner's credit and interest allowed on same from date of collection to withdrawal.

Mortgages, Building Loans, and Loans on Leasehold Property negotiated.

OFFICERS.
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Luther Kountze, - - - Vice-President.
James Timpson, - - 2d Vice-President.
Arthur Turnbull, - - - Treasurer.
William P. Elliott - - - Secretary.
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INSURE YOUR TITLE.

Why carry the risk yourself?
Why rely on any protection but the best?

FOR A POLICY HOLDER, THIS COMPANY

1. Defends at its own expense any suit brought against a title guaranteed by it.
2. Pays any claim established against the property.
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City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

33 West 12th St.

New fire-proof apartment house, 36 feet wide; one apartment each floor; elevator and all modern improvements; exposed plumbing; seven large rooms and bath, all light; southerly exposure to sun and air; no well holes; unsurpassed in finish and conveniences by any in the city. Apply to office of JAMES A. HEARN & SON, West 14th St.

CLEVELAND,
126 TO 130 EAST 24TH ST.
A choice flat; unfurnished; newly painted and decorated throughout; parquet floors; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

JUST ONE
left in Scarboro, 176 West 86th St., corner of Amsterdam Av.; seven rooms and bath; all light rooms; $55; estate lease; seldom a vacancy. POWER, 85th St., corner Columbus Av.

SHINNECOCK CANAL AND BAY

The State Will Spend $18,000 in Improving Them.

ALBANY, Oct. 16.—Proposals will be received by the State Superintendent of Public Works for $18,000 worth of work to be done on the Shinnecock Canal and Shinnecock Bay Friday.

Some years ago a canal was constructed from Shinnecock to Peconic Bay. Now it has become necessary to protect its banks by piling, and to do this work $12,800 has been appropriated by the State. It having become necessary to get "live" water into Shinnecock Bay, $5,200 has been appropriated to dredge a channel between that bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

The advertisement for proposals states that, "as it may be necessary to use a dredge for the purpose and to maintain one at the channel until the work is fully completed, the bidders are requested to state price at which a dredge would be sold for after the work is finished."

Real Estate at Auction.

A.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, beautiful four-story brownstone private Dwelling,
2,146 5th Av.,
BETWEEN 131ST AND 132D STS.,
modern high-stoop basement and cellar, trimmed in hard wood throughout, tastefully decorated; two bathrooms, three water closets, open fireplaces, stained glass, vestibule doors, plate-glass mantel and pier, bric-a-brac mirrors, dumbwaiter, furnace, concreted cellar, &c.; full possession. Maps at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 111 B'way.

A.—WILLIAM M. RYAN, AUCTIONEER, will sell at auction WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE SALESROOM, 111 Broadway, COZY THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWNSTONE DWELLING,
549 Manhattan Av., near 123d St.,
all modern improvements, in perfect order, mirrors, open fireplaces, dumbwaiter, saloon second floor, hard-wood trim, storm doors, decorated throughout, furnace, concreted cellar; immediate possession.
Maps at AUCTIONEER'S OFFICE, 111 B'way.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MENDELSSOHN
GLEE CLUB BUILDING,
BACHELOR APARTMENTS,
113 WEST 40TH ST.,
Between Broadway and 6th Av.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Suites of two and three rooms, with baths, steam heat, electric and gas light, elevator service, &c., all included in rent.
For particulars inquire at the office of CLARK ESTATE, 25 West 23d St., or of janitor.

"THE CROISIC,"
CENTRALLY LOCATED,
CORNER 5TH AV. AND 26TH ST.,
Opposite Delmonico's and the Brunswick.
To let, handsome apartments, consisting of two and three rooms and bath; all light; southern exposure; reasonable rent, first-class service included. Call at or address "The Croisic," or REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.,
59 Cedar St.

THE WESTMINSTER,
115 EAST 16TH ST.,
Adjoining Westminster Hotel, New-York's only apartment house connected with a hotel. Meals served in apartments or in hotel dining room. The quiet and privacy of a home, conveniences and independence of a hotel.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES.
Parlor, four bedrooms, bath; absolutely fire-proof.

A.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.)
Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

A VERY DESIRABLE APARTMENT AT
THE BELGRAVIA,
611 FIFTH AVENUE, (CORNER 49TH ST.)
Southern exposure; all modern conveniences; most fashionable quarter of the city. Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

THE OMAHA,
Northeast corner 65th St. and Columbus Av.—Elegant apartments of eight rooms and bath; all light and sunny; finished in oak and mahogany throughout; 2,250 square feet to a floor; steam heat, elevator, all improvements. Inquire on premises.

AN ELEGANT EXTRA LARGE APARTMENT to let; light on four sides; central hall throughout; butler's pantry, &c.; cabinet finish; elegantly decorated; rent, $1,200; elevator, steam heat, hallboys. Hampshire, 46-50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Brodway.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

A.—THE MYSTIC, 121, 123, 125 West 39th St.—Fire-proof building; furnished and unfurnished apartments; gentlemen or families; every improvement, restaurant; hotel service; best location.

APARTMENT, FURNISHED, BY THE SEASON, or unfurnished by the year; 7 rooms, bath; pantry; light, good size; third floor; elevator attendance; heat, fuel included. WM. WHITLOCK, 635 Park Av., 66th St.

Referees' Notices.

PARK STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—MAURICE LEVY, plaintiff, against DANIEL VALENTI and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made on the 24th day of September, 1895, and entered in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of the City of New-York on the 25th day of September, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, the 22nd day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which is bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Park Street opposite the centre of a party wall or partition about four inches in width, standing partly upon the lot of land hereby conveyed and partly upon the lot of land adjoining the same on the west, and running thence southerly along the centre of said party wall or partition, and beyond the same fifty-four (54) feet ten (10) inches in a straight line to a point which is seventy-four (74) feet ten (10) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street; thence easterly nineteen (19) feet to a point which is fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of Park Street; thence northerly as the premises hereby conveyed are now occupied and inclosed, fifty-five (55) feet and three (3) inches to a point on the said southerly side of Park Street, which is ninety-two (92) feet and four (4) inches distant easterly from the easterly line of Mulberry Street, and thence westerly along the said southerly side of Park Street nineteen (19) feet to the place of beginning, said premises being known as No. 105 Park Street.—Dated New-York, September 26th, 1895.

THOMAS McADAM, Referee.

LEVY & STUART, Attorneys for Plff., 13 Chambers Street, New-York City.

s30-2aw3wM&Th&o22

FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM McMAHON, plaintiff, against JANET MORGAN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 1st day of October, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of October, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by William Kennelly, auctioneer the mortgaged premises mentioned in the said judgment and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of ground, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York and located on the land map of said city in Block 1,001, Section 4, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street, distant two hundred and sixty feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Seventh Avenue; running thence northerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of a party wall one hundred feet five inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block twenty feet; thence southerly parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the centre of another party wall one hundred feet five inches to the northerly side of Forty-eighth Street; thence westerly along the same, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, October 2nd, 1895. EDWARD J. BRADLEY, Referee.

GEO. E. HORNE, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 12 Broadway, N. Y. City. o3-2aw3wTh&S&o25

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BRIDES OF MIDAUTUMN

Marriages of Interest Which Were Celebrated Yesterday.

PROMINENT PEOPLE AT SUMMIT

Miss Pierson Becomes Mrs. Garrett—Ex-Mayor Grace's Niece Now Mrs. Kerr—Miss Lowd Marries Mr. Rufus Hatch.

SUMMIT, N. J., Oct. 16.—The First Presbyterian Church was crowded to-day with representatives of the most prominent families of New-York, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and of cities from round about the Oranges for the marriage of Miss Charlotte Doremus Pierson of this place to Mr. Horatio Whitridge Garrett of Baltimore.

The wedding brought here a greater number of people of social prominence than any other wedding which has occurred in the Oranges in a long time.

The bride is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis Pierson, is a niece of Gen. J. Frederick Pierson of New-York, and is connected with many of the best-known families of the latter city. The groom is a son of Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore, is a nephew of Mr. Robert Garrett, the railroad man and banker, and a grandson of the late Mr. James Garrett, who was one of the richest men in the Maryland capital. The groom is a graduate from Princeton last year, and at the wedding to-day were a number of his classmates.

Mr. Garrett, accompanied by his mother and nearly thirty Baltimoreans, arrived in Summit last night, and occupied an entire floor at the Hotel Beechwood, and, during last evening, there were dancing and gay doings at this famous inn.

The Presbyterian Church was exquisitely decorated by Thorley with Autumn flowers. The platform in the pretty little edifice was banked high with palms and other tropical plants, forming a perfect background for great bunches of vari-colored chrysanthemums, goldenrod, and violets. The pulpit was massed with American Beauty and other roses.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, pastor of the Brick Church on Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, New-York City, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Theodore Frelinghuysen White, pastor of the First Church.

The bridal procession went up the aisle headed by the ushers, Mr. Henry L. Pierson, Jr., and Mr. T. Haynes Pierson, brothers of the bride; Mr. Robert Garrett, Jr., brother of the groom, and Mr. Laurence Hamilton, a cousin of the bride. In their scarfs of white silk they wore the souvenir pins presented by the groom, wreaths of gold, with leaves of pearls. They wore boutonnières of white chrysanthemums. Following the ushers came the bridesmaids, Miss Anna Steward of New-York and Miss Turnbull of Baltimore, a cousin of the groom. They wore gowns of white moire antique, with sashes of wide white satin ribbon. Their Gainsborough hats of black velvet were trimmed with white plumes. They carried large bunches of American Beauty roses, and wore diamond and pearl pins, gifts from the bride. The maid of honor, who was Miss Helen Hamilton of Gramercy Park, New-York, a cousin of the bride, was attired in similar style to the bridesmaids.

The bride, who is medium in height and in direct contrast to the groom, being a pronounced blonde, wore a gown of heavy white satin with long train, high corsage, and large sleeves. She carried a bunch of white orchids, and wore a necklace of diamonds with a pendant of black pearls, a gift of the groom. She also wore a superb diamond tiara, which was presented by her father.

The best man was Mr. John W. Garrett, a brother of the groom, and the organist was Mr. L. Frederic Pease, a classmate of the groom at Princeton.

Among the guests at the church from Baltimore were Mrs. A. Nisbet Turnbull, an aunt of the groom; Miss Olivia Turnbull, Mrs. John D. Morris, Miss Morris, Miss Taylor Goodwin, Miss Maud Horton, Miss Helen Thomas, Miss Preston, Miss Garrett, an aunt of the groom; Mrs. Wilcox Brown, Mr. and Mrs. J. Swan Frick, Mr. J. B. Whitridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Shoemaker.

From New-York were Gen. J. Frederick Pierson and Miss Julia Pierson, Miss Aspinwall, Mr. Lawrence Aspinwall, Prof. and Mrs. Doremus, Mrs. Steward, the Misses Steward, Mrs. Montague Douglass, Mrs. Arnold Guyot, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Irvin, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. McIlvaine, Mr. and Mrs. Durkie, Mr. and Mrs. W. Pierson Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Duval, Mr. W. E. Babcock, and Mr. and Mrs. Francke. From Washington came Mr. and Mrs. L. Z. Leiter.

Among the other guests were Dr. and Mrs. French of Brookline, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Chatand of Washington, the Misses Martin of Pittsburg, Miss Gosley of Elizabeth, N. J.; Col. and Mrs. Morrell, Mr. L. F. Pease, Mr. A. L. Wheeler, and Miss Farnum of Philadelphia; Prof. Allan Marquand, and Dr. and Mrs. Potter of Princeton, Mr. John Cordon Harding of Chicago, and Mr. Minott of Orange.

Following the ceremony there was a small reception at Oakdale, the residence of the bride's parents. The various rooms of the house were elaborately decorated with flowers, white roses being used in the front drawing room, where the newly married couple received, standing in a bower of palms. In the other rooms the Pierpont Morgan rose was principally used. Upon the return from the wedding trip, the young couple will reside in Maryland.

Kerr—Grace.

GREAT NECK, L. I., Oct. 16.—The Lindens, the country establishment of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Grace of 52 East Seventy-ninth Street, New-York, was the scene to-day, at noon, of the marriage of Miss Olive Alice Grace, a niece of ex-Mayor William R. Grace, to Mr. Henry Scanlon Kerr.

A special train left Long Island City at 11 o'clock, bringing to the ceremony the relatives and intimate friends of the bridegroom. A second special left Long Island City at 1 o'clock, carrying those invited to the reception.

The ceremony took place in a small room at the west of the drawing room. The bride and bridegroom knelt on a raised platform, under a cluster of wedding bells of carnations, suspended from a long band of smilax, which was hung from one side of the room to the other. To the rear of the platform was a background of smilax, on which were worked the monograms of the young couple, horseshoes and true-love knots. The corners of the room were banked with palms.

The ceremony was performed by Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, assisted by the Rev. Dr. E. J. Smith of the church here. Mr. Charles Tudor Wing acted as best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Lillian Grace, a daughter of ex-Mayor Grace. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Wing and Miss Lillie Wing, cousins of the bridegroom, and Miss Louise Grace. They wore gowns of flowered silk, and carried bunches of pink roses, and the maid of honor wore a frock of nile green satin. The bride was gowned in white satin, made with long train, and wore a tulle veil, fastened to the coiffure with a diamond crescent, the gift of the bride's father. Her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and white orchids. The bridesmaids and maid of honor wore pearl brooches, gifts from the bride.

The ushers were Fairfax Bush, Arthur Jackson, Joseph Grace, M. E. Ingalls, Jr., and Frank Grace. They wore cuff buttons of gold, souvenirs from the groom.

The floral decorations throughout the house were most elaborate. In the drawing room Autumn leaves of scarlet were festooned about the windows and walls, and long streamers of asparagus vine and smilax were draped from the doorways. In the corners of the room were banked carnations, roses, and palms. The piazzas, which were inclosed, were prettily decorated with exotics and tropical plants.

A large number of superb presents were received by the young couple, including solid silver ware, cut glass, and a quantity of golden ware. Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Grace presented a most valuable service of solid silver.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. George Holt, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Winslow, Mr. John D. Crimmins, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Mrs. A. C. Bettner, Mr. and Mrs. George Crossman, Miss Crossman, Mr. Harris Childs, Miss Childs, Dr. and Mrs. Hoag and Miss Hoag, Mr. and Mrs. John H. V. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. St. Clair McKelway, Mrs. David McClure, Mr. Benjamin Lummis, Judge Charles P. Daly, Mr. and Mrs. Chester Chapin, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing.

After the reception, the young couple left for an extended trip through the South.

Porter—Hawes.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Helene Hawes, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John B. Hawes of Eagle Rock Road, and Mr. Hiland Porter were married at 5 o'clock this afternoon in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church by the Rev. William Montague Geer, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New-York.

The interior of the church was decorated with a mass of palms and white chrysanthemums, and fully 1,000 people witnessed the ceremony.

The bride wore a gown of rich ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse and point lace, and her full tulle veil was caught up with a diamond crescent, the gift of the groom. She carried a bouquet of white orchids and lilies of the valley. The maid of honor, Miss Florence Hawes, a sister of the bride, wore a dress of white organdie and carried a wreath of pink roses. The bridesmaids, Miss Alice Bushnell of Morristown, Miss Louise G. Geer of Summit, and Miss Lillian Clark and Miss Mabel K. Underhill of Montclair, were gowned in white satin, with silver trimmings, and carried bunches of white chrysanthemums.

Heath Bartow of Astoria, N. Y, was best man, and the ushers were Leland Littlefield of Providence, R. I.; George D. Stevens of Orange, N. J.; Harry Meyer, and J. Langdon Hawes, a brother of the bride.

A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony, when supper was served by Sherry.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Miss Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Lanman Bull, Charles W. West, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pope, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Flagg, Miss Flagg, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Marten, Mr. and Mrs. John Le Boutillier, Miss Le Boutillier, and William Stewart, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William A. Putnam of Brooklyn, Miss Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Mitchell, and Miss Lida Mitchell of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mr. and Mrs. George Jarvis Greer of Summit, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Earle Studley of Providence, R. I.; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wyman Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Fred W. Gwinn, Mr. and Mrs. John Porter, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hill, Benjamin Strong, and Mr. and Mrs. Tobe.

Mapes—Vancleft.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The Orr Mansion at Mountainville was to-night the scene of the marriage of Miss Alice Vancleft, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Vancleft, and Francis W. Mapes, an attaché of the Newburg National Bank. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. R. H. Beattie of this city. The guests from this city were taken to the wedding in a special car of the Erie, and returned home at 9:15 by the same means.

The ushers were Robert Whitehill of Newburg and Walter Gibb of Brooklyn. John Orr Vancleft, brother of the bride, was the best man. Miss M. E. Bradley and Miss Emma Reynolds of New-York were bridesmaids. Miss Gladys Rice of Brooklyn was maid of honor.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk, trimmed with duchesse lace and orange blossoms. Her bouquet was of bridal roses. The bridesmaids wore gowns of pink silk, their bouquets being of La France roses. The maid of honor wore white silk, the flowers carried being white roses.

Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Blackman, Mr. L. H. Stephens, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mapes, Mr. and Mrs. James Mapes, Miss Georgia Mapes, the Hon. and Mrs. S. W. Fullerton, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradley, Miss Bradley, Miss Bessie Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds, Miss Reynolds, Mr. E. Pruden, Miss Godine, Mr. John Vancleft, Mr. Lewis Vancleft, the Misses Vancleft, Mr. Elias Gerow of New-York City; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mapes of Monroe Village, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Shafer, the Misses Shafer, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rice, Miss Gladys Rice, Mr. Walter Gibb, Miss Gibb, Miss Gertrude Rose, Miss Murtha, Mrs. W. Wood of Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Reeder of Middletown, Mr. and Mrs. William Orr and the Misses Orr of Orr's Mills, Mrs. M. E. Sutherland, E. Sutherland, Miss Josie Sutherland, E. Smith of Cornwall, the Misses Gerow, Mr. Raymond Hull of Blooming Grove, Miss Hull of Washingtonville, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Brown of Central Valley, and Dr. Edgar Vancleft of Oneonta.

Hatch—Loud.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Oct. 16.—Miss Alice May Loud was married to Rufus Hatch at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Trinity Church, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Dr. Jacob S. Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New-York, and the Rev. Charles F. Canedy, rector of Trinity Church, this village.

The bride was dressed in ivory satin and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Olive Greene and Miss Anemone Loud, wore green chiffon and carried bouquets of pink roses. Misses Bertha and May Hatch, sisters of the bridegroom, acted as maids of honor. Joseph Delafield of New-York was best man. The ushers were Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., and William Sergeant. The bride was given away, in the absence of her father, George A. Loud, by James Flohr of Canton, Ohio, who is engaged to be married to Miss Anemone Loud, the bride's sister.

The church was filled with guests from New-York and adjoining towns. Among those present were Albert J. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Geib, Gen. and Mrs. John Porter Hatch, Mrs. Alfred G. Gray, Mrs. James MacDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Miss Julia Delafield, Mrs. Maturin L. Delafield, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sergeant, Mrs. J. S. Shipman, Mrs. Charles F. Canedy, Fred Brice Irvine, Walter Schlichter, Capt. Charles E. Lydecker, Mrs. Henry W. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Pelham, Robert S. Holt, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Albert Lockwood, and Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Wyeth. Mr. and Mrs. Loud will reside in New-Rochelle.

Skillman—Harrison.

ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Ada Ermena Harrison of New-York, daughter of Joseph O. B. Harrison of this city, and Willard Runyon Skillman of New-York were married at the house of the bride's father, in Centre Street, this afternoon, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. James Taylor Dickinson, pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, assisted by the Rev. William Skillman of Philadelphia, brother of the bridegroom.

The bride wore a gown of white satin brocade, with trimmings of pearl, and carried a bouquet of white roses and maidenhair fern. The maid of honor was Miss Alma Fuller Harrison, a sister of the bride, who wore a dress of white dotted Swiss, trimmed with yellow ribbons, and carried yellow roses. Alfred Hasbrouck of Johnstown, Penn., was the best man.

The house was artistically decorated with palms, smilax, and potted plants. A reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Skillman will live in New-York.

Dickson—Potter.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16.—A pretty wedding took place to-day at noon at the residence of Jonathan W. Potter of Plymouth Street, when his granddaughter, Miss Gertrude Craig Potter, and Percy Dickson Ball of Niagara, Canada, were married by the Rev. Orville Reed, pastor of the Trinity Presbyterian Church.

The house was prettily decorated with plants and flowers. The bride was attired in a becoming gown of white silk and carried bridal roses. Miss Laura Ward of Bloomfield was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Gertrude Ward of Bloomfield and Miss Gertrude Edminston of this place. Ernest Ball of Niagara, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

A reception followed the ceremony. After their wedding trip Mr. and Mrs. Ball will reside in Niagara, Canada.

Holly—Griffin.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Mary Filson Griffin, daughter of Mrs. Mary C. Griffin, of Eatontown, was married to-day at 2 o'clock to Howard Livingston Holly of New-York. The ceremony was performed at the home of the bride's mother by the Rev. Thaddeus Wilson of Shrewsbury. The house was handsomely decorated with cut and potted flowers. Ruliff Wikoff, a cousin of the bride, gave her away. The best man was J. H. G. Lawrence of England. Miss Archie Nafew of Eatontown was maid of honor. The bride wore white silk, and the maid of honor white dotted swiss, with pink ribbons. A wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Holly will reside in New-York.

Kummer—Beecher.

NUTLEY, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Clare Rodman Beecher was married to-day to Mr. Frederic Arnold Kummer, the ceremony being perfomed by the Rev. Dr. Frederick Beecher of Angelica, N. Y., an uncle of the bride.

The groom is a son of Mr. Arnold Kummer of Baltimore, and a grandson of Mr. Joseph Talbot Pancost, also of Baltimore. The bride is a granddaughter of the late Mr. Edward Beecher of Brooklyn, and is a grandniece of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The wedding was very quietly celebrated, only the near relatives of the bride and groom being present.

Baker—Tompkins.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Oct. 16.—The wedding of Miss D. Jennie Tompkins, daughter of ex-Alderman and ex-Water Commissioner William S. Tompkins, to Mr. William A. Baker, Assistant Postmaster at this place, occurred last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 344 Washington Street. Owing to the serious illness of Mr. Tompkins, the wedding was a rather quiet one. The Rev. John R. Smith of the First Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony at 8:30 o'clock.

Anderson—Williams.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Lillias Reed Williams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Pardee Williams, and F. D. Anderson of Brooklyn were married in the First Presbyterian Church this afternoon by the Rev. James Beveridge Lee.

The bride wore a green cloth traveling dress, and was unattended. A. W. Franklin and C. C. C. Voorhees of Brooklyn were the ushers. The young couple went on a wedding trip after the ceremony. They will live in Bloomfield.

Kissam—Filmer.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Oct. 16.—Miss Sadie Filmer, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Filmer, and Edward Banks Kissam of Brooklyn were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride, in Forest Street, by the Rev. W. N. Hubbell of the First Baptist Church.

Only the immediate friends of the young couple witnessed the ceremony. Miss Stella Bowker of Montclair was bridesmaid, and the best man was Joseph Kissam of Brooklyn, brother of the bridegroom.

Ogden—Green.

St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pacific Street, near Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was the scene of a pretty wedding last evening, and an interesting feature of the affair was the choral service, rendered by the surpliced choir of St. Mark's Church.

The contracting parties were Miss Alice Louise Green, daughter of Samuel Green of 190 McDonough Street, and Samuel Brown Ogden of this city. The Rev. T. B. Oliver, rector of the church, officiated.

On the arrival of the bride, the ushers, the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids proceeded down the centre aisle from the vestry, while the choir sang the bridal chorus from "Lohengrin."

When the bridal party was in its place in front of the altar, the choir sang "The Voice That Breathed O'er Eden," and, after the betrothal, Mr. D. P. Edwards sang "In Native Worth," from "The Creation."

After the benediction the choir, kneeling, sang "O Perfect Love," and when the bridal party started to leave the church, the choir sang Mendelssohn's "Wedding March."

The church was decorated with La France roses and palms.

The bride wore a dress of white satin duchesse, trimmed with chiffon and orange blossoms, with a tulle veil, held with orange blossoms. She also wore diamond ornaments, and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and maidenhair ferns.

The maid of honor, Miss Ada M. Green, wore a costume of white figured taffeta lace and flower trimmings, and carried a bouquet of white roses.

The bridesmaids, Miss Nellie Graham and Miss Jennie Lawton, wore costumes of pale green taffeta, with lace and flower trimmings, and Miss Lucy Tyner and Miss Lulu Gunning, costumes of pale pink silk, with ribbon trimmings. All carried La France roses, and wore pearl pendants, the gift of the bride.

The best man was William Ackerman, and the ushers were W. R. Lawton, W. Reid, C. E. Jones, and J. Davidson.

A reception followed at the home of the bride's father, where the happy couple received congratulations under a canopy of roses and smilax.

Among those invited were Edwin W. Coggeshall, Miss Coggeshall, Charles E. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Dixon, John Duer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. William Allen Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Howland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frederic Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Lockman, J. Lawrence Marcellus, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert B. Turner, Gen. James M. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. John Webber, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bleeker Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Ludlow Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Maddox, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Seaman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Pettit, W. H. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Greene, Miss Emma Johnston, Miss Annabelle Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Gregor, Miss Emma Gregor, Elmor Gregor, Charles S. Gregor, and Miss Lottie Sherrell.

The happy couple left on a wedding trip which will take in many prominent southern cities.

Maher—Monaghan.

Miss Seraphino Monaghan, only daughter of Mrs. M. E. Monaghan of 770 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, and Mr. Thomas A. Maher, Secretary of the Southern Boulevard Company, and eldest son of Edward A. Maher, ex-Mayor of Albany and President of the Union Railway Company of New-York, were married last evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The ceremony took place in the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas the Apostle in West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, and was performed by the Rev. Thomas F. Gregg of St. Augustine's Church, Morrisania.

The bride was give away by her brother, Dr. Eugene Monaghan, late of Fordham Hospital, and the best man was Mr. Edward Maher, brother of the groom.

Miss Florence Maher was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Hannah Halpin, Miss McCarthy, Miss Lulu Maher and Miss Clarita Lineham. Master John Maher acted as page, and the ushers were, John Olsen, Harry Hamill, Paul Halpin, James Gerety, Adrian T. Kiernan, and Richard Dillon.

A reception followed the ceremony at the home of the bride's mother, where among the guests were Judge and Mrs. Andrew Hamilton and the Hon. and Mrs. Anthony N. Brady of Albany.

Roehr—Friedmann.

The marriage of Miss Anna Friedmann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christian Friedmann, to Edward H. M. Roehr, editor of The Brooklyn Free Press, took place at the home of the bride's parents, 174 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, last evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. S. G. Weiskotten, pastor of the Lutheran Church of the Redeemer.

The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Roehr, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Frida Rueger, daughter of Col. and Mrs. John Rueger. The best man was Dr. William Browning and the ushers were Carl J. Roehr, brother of the bridegroom, and Frederick Friedmann, brother of the bride.

Among the many handsome presents was a large silver piece from Hamilton Fish, whose private secretary Mr. Roehr was during the last session of the Assembly, when Mr. Fish was Speaker.

Inoculation for Yellow Fever.

From The Baltimore Sun.

At the meeting of the American Public Health Association at Denver, Col., Dr. Manuel Garmona y Valle of Mexico read a description of his discovery of a certain cure for yellow fever, which he has used successfully in hundreds of cases. His method is to make a sub-cutaneous injection in the cellular tissue of the arm of a secretion taken from a yellow fever patient between the fourth and fourteenth days of the fever. This effects a cure, but the disease can be guarded against in this way, just as small-pox is guarded against by vaccination.

Clothing for Boys and Girls.

There is one store in the country, and only one, that is devoted exclusively to the general outfitting of boys and girls from infancy until they reach the age of eighteen or nineteen years. That is Best & Co.'s Liliputian Bazaar, at 60 and 62 West Twenty-third Street.

The store is always crowded these days. Some people have the impression that Best & Co. charge high prices. Such is not the case, however. In the higher grades and lower grades alike of children's wear, the prices are reasonable.

Best & Co. do not bother about the wants of adults. All the effort, capital, and energy of the big establishment is directed to supplying the demands of children. A mother can take her child there and be sure to find exactly what she wants at a reasonable price.

As a matter of course, in the line of children's apparel, Best & Co. set the fashions. A feature that is especially gratifying to mothers is that when they go to the Liliputian Bazaar, which is in the heart of the shopping district, she knows that she can find everything she wants for her children under one roof.

Best & Co. have sufficient confidence in what they sell to warrant it exactly as represented. If the goods are unsatisfactory to the buyer, they can be returned and the full purchase money will be refunded.

FARCE COMEDY IN COURT

Members of "Maloney's Raffle" Company at Odds About Box Receipts—Too Much for Magistrate Brann.

There was a rehearsal before Magistrate Brann, in the Yorkville Court, yesterday morning, in an Irish farce comedy, known as "Maloney's Raffle." The principal characters were Miss Maggie Weston, James Fulton, the former manager of the company, and James C. Connors, Miss Weston's husband, who played the part of a soap agent in the cast. The other members of the company were not present, although they are deeply interested in the somewhat tangled case.

When the curtain dropped in the last act at Binghamton last Saturday night, Miss Weston says she and her husband went to the box office, but Fulton, known in the play as Willie Everdrop, had started for New-York, and, according to Miss Weston, had taken $150 with him, the total receipts of the evening.

When Miss Weston and her husband reached New-York they sought out Fulton and asked him to settle. On his failure to do so they had him summoned before the Magistrate. Miss Weston said that Fulton had an equal interest in the play, but had retained all the money.

"Your Honor," said Fulton, "I took this company out on the road, and the play was bad. We opened in Scranton last September. I have been out of pocket, and, as I paid all the bills, I thought I was entitled to the box-office receipts Saturday night in part payment.

"Your Honor," broke in Miss Weston, "we had to borrow $15 to get home."

"What of that, your Honor?" said Fulton. "My trunks were held by the hotel man for the board of the entire company."

Fulton explained that the only thing worrying the other members of the company was the bad walking. None of them had any trunks. Several of them had small valises, which were easily dropped out of the top story window. Fulton, addressing Miss Weston, said: "You deceived me. You didn't even know your part."

"What!" said the actress. "I wrote the play, Sir, and have performed in it for over twelve years."

Miss Weston and Fulton started in to talk at once; Magistrate Brann listened patiently.

"I supported you and your husband," said Fulton.

"It's a lie, Judge," said Miss Weston.

Finally Magistrate Brann threw up his hands and said, "Is this an actor's life?"

"Yes; a bad actor's," said Fulton.

Magistrate Brann said: "I will postpone this case until to-morrow. It is too much for me now."

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY PLANS

Meeting of the Trustees in Washington Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 16.—The American University Trustees in special meeting to select plans for the first building to be erected failed to reach a decision this morning. The Executive Committee, after careful consideration, had made a recommendation narrowing the competition down to two of the six designs submitted, but the board has reopened the entire matter, and, although desiring to proceed cautiously, recognizing that the selection will affect the style of all future buildings, the determination is expressed to settle the matter in order that actual construction may be commenced this Fall. The names of the architects competing have not been disclosed, but it is said the leading firms in the country are represented.

A statement from the Treasurer showed cash receipts of $26,000, and $12,000 worth of real estate, since May last. Formal action was delayed this morning on the proposition to modify the Olmsted plan of arranging the grounds, the board seeming unanimous in favor of bunching the buildings closer together.

Formal acknowledgment was made of the gift of New-York City real estate by Gen. de Peyster, insuring the erection of the College of Languages.

Those present to-day were John E. Andrus, New-York; the Rev. C. H. Payne, New-York; the Rev. C. W. Buoy, Philadelphia; the Rev. D. H. Carroll, Baltimore; the Rev. A. J. Palmer, New-York; President W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College; Jacob Tome, Port Deposit, Md.; the Rev. Richard Wheatley, Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y.; Dr. C. B. Stemen, Fort Wayne, Ind.; the Rev. A. M. Griffin, Tivoli, N. Y.; Bishop Hurst, and the other Washington Trustees.

The Owl.

From Our Dumb Animals.

It is surprising that at the present day any one should think it necessary to write a plea for the owl—a bird that has been a favorite of our ornithologists for the last hundred years, and whose praises may be read in a hundred volumes on our library shelves! The "feathered cat," or barn, or white, or church, or domestic owl, as he is variously called, has been minutely and lovingly described by all his biographers. "He who destroys an owl is an encourager of mice," says one writer; and his value as a mouse killer and his beauty and singularity are points that are invariably dwelt upon.

PRINCIPLES OF THE A. P. A. ANNOUNCED

The Organization Congratulated on Its Success in Massachusetts.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 16.—The American Protective Association Convention has defined its attitude in practical politics. Resolutions were adopted declaring: That the Executive Board advises the members of the order to vote for nominees on the tickets of the party they affiliate with, and to vote for the election of candidates who are in thorough accord with, and will, if elected, support the reduction of immigration, extension of time for naturalization, and educational qualification for suffrage; maintenance of general non-sectarian free public school system; no public funds nor public property for sectarian purposes; taxation of all property not owned and controlled by the public; opening to public official inspection of all private schools, convents, monasteries, hospitals, and all institutions of an educational and reformatory character; no support for any public position to any person who recognizes primal allegiance in civil affairs to any foreign or ecclesiastical power; public lands for actual settlement by American citizens only, and that the order demands the thorough enforcement of all existing laws by legally constituted authorities. It was claimed by speakers that several States can now be swayed from one great political party to the other by the American Protective Association.

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Dunn of Boston, Secretary of the Advisory Board, told with satisfaction that the State Republican Organization of Massachusetts had adopted a platform embodying nearly all of the American Protective Association's principles.

It is announced that the order has been planted in Denmark and Sweden, and that a foothold has been gained in other parts of Europe.

Appeal in the Miner Will Case.

BOSTON, Oct. 16.—The Trustees of Tufts College have entered, in the Supreme Judicial Court, an appeal from the decision of the Probate Court, which allowed the will of the late Mrs. Marie S. R. Miner, widow of the Rev. Dr. A. A. Miner.

The appeal alleges, first, that the testator was of unsound mind, and second, that she was unduly influenced by Maria Louise Field, Alonzo Parker, one Morrill, and one Perley.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Oct. 19 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 7 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship *Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 M (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

THURSDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago, Cuba, per steamship Earnford, from Philadelphia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco.

FRIDAY.—At 3 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Feliciana, (letters must be directed "per Feliciana";) at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at *3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Oct. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. *9 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, except West Australia, Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Nov. *4 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location.
II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Ems, Sat., Oct. 19, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Oct. 22, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Oct. 29, 10 AM
Trave, Sat., Nov. 2, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Nov. 5, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Nov. 12, 10 AM
Werra, Sat., Nv. 16, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM
Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Saale..........Nov. 2
*A. Victoria......Nov. 6
†Fulda.........Nov. 16
*Columbia.......Nov. 23
†Ems...........Nov. 30
*Kaiser W. II....Dec. 7
All steamers sail at 11 A. M.
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.
North German Lloyd. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London) & Hamburg.
Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
F. B'mar'k, Nov. 21, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM
I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT ROUTE TO Paris WITHOUT CHANNEL CROSSING.
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
NEW-YORK....Oct. 23
ST. PAUL......Oct. 30
ST. LOUIS.......Nov. 6
NEW-YORK...Nov. 13
ST. PAUL......Nov. 20
ST. LOUIS......Nov. 27

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
SOUTHWARK..Oct. 23
WESTERNL'D, Oct. 30
NOORDLAND...Nov. 6
KENSINGTON..Nov. 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, Oct. 23, 9 AM
Teutonic, Oct. 30, 3 PM
Britannic, Nov. 6, 8:30AM
Majestic, Nov. 13, 2 PM
Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

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A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Write for our 64-page Pocket Handbook (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

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J. D. Hashhagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. E. A.
O. S. S. Co., N Pier 35 N. R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., & Sat. FOR RICHMOND. (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed. & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

COOK'S TOURS.
All Traveling Expenses Included.
ESTABLISHED 1841.
Egypt, The Nile, and Palestine.
Parties under Personal Escort will leave New-York for the East as follows: Nov. 6, Jan. 8, Jan. 22, Feb. 12, Feb. 19, Feb. 29. Illustrated descriptive programme free on application.
COOK'S NILE STEAMERS
Sail from Cairo every few days during the season.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.
Official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines.

WEST INDIA TOURS.
The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to
A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way.
THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN
By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo; 10 days in Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.
F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Oct. 19, 3 P.M.
Campania, Oc. 26, 10½AM
Umbria, Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
Lucania, Nov. 9, 10 A.M.
Etruria, Nov. 16, 3 P.M.
Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA GASCOGNE, Bandelon...Sat., Oct. 19, 5 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot...Sat., Oct. 26, 8 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, Oct. 19.
For Freight and Passage apply to
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General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

CHINA, via Honolulu	Oct. 22, 3 P. M.
BELGIC	Nov. 2, 3 P. M.
PERU	Nov. 12, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Nov. 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OR RIO DE JANEIRO	Nov. 30, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.

SEMINOLE	Friday, Oct. 18
CHEROKEE	Monday, Oct. 21
IROQUOIS	Wednesday, Oct. 23

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.:
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niag. Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 P. M., Chicago, 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Saratoga, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Saranac Lake, and Lake Placid.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Adirondack Mountains and Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Auburn Road points, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Only Sleeping-Car Passengers for Rochester carried on this train.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Cape Vincent, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.
12:10 Night.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on the New-York Central, every night, except Sunday night.
9:10 A. M.—and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday. To Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only. To Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.
"All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the elevated road. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated by Pintsch Lights.
Tickets at Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.
JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

WEST·SHORE R.R.
Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
For tickets, time table, parlor, and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn, and New-York, and at stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address
C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.
9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R R.
Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.
7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.
8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.
11:10 A. M. daily, (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday,) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations, connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.
3:30 P. M. Sunday only, for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.
4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.
4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.
5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.
6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.
9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 150 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Parlor Car to Buffalo.
9:15 A. M.—Delaware Valley Express, daily except Sunday, for Tuxedo, Goshen, Middletown, Port Jervis, Lackawaxen, Callicoon, Hancock, Deposit, Susquehanna. Parlor Car to Port Jervis.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 8:45 A. M., Chicago 7 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
7:00 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 6:35 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Buffalo passengers can remain in sleeper until 8 A. M.
8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
Stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Oct. 13, 1895.
9:30 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.
10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:05 A. M., St. Louis 3:45 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.
2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M.
6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.
7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.
FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION.
Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:00 A. M.; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M.; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. and 8:00 P. M.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
8, 8:30, 9, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Sleeper to Jacksonville.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M., week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Oct. 13, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:00, 4:20, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
FOR LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:20 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 3:45, 4:00, 4:20 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.
TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:30, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00, (Dining Car,) 7:30, 8:45, 10:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.
Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.
N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By Way of	Due.
9:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	3:30 PM.
10:00 AM.,	††New-London & Providence,	3:00 PM.
10:03 AM.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 PM.
11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:30 PM.
1:00 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:00 PM.
1:02 PM.,	New-London & Providence,	7:30 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
3:00 PM.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	9:00 PM.
4:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	10:00 PM.
5:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 PM.
11:00 PM.,	*Springfield & Worcester,	6:15 AM.
12:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 AM.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
††Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor and sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.
Fast Express Trains to BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, AND ALL POINTS WEST.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York, foot Liberty St., daily,
For CHICAGO, 2:30 P. M. and 12:15 night.
PITTSBURG, 3:30 ex. Sun., 2:30 Sun., 12:15 night.
CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 10 A. M., 6 P. M.
WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 8 A. M., ex. Sun., (10 A. M., 11.30 A. M., Dining Car,) 2:30 Dining Car, (3:30 P. M. ex. Sun., Dining Car,) (5:00, 6:00 P. M., Dining Car,) 12:15 night.
NORFOLK, 11:30 A. M. daily.
NEW-ORLEANS, Roanoke, Bristol, and Chattanooga, through Pullman Sleeping Car, 5 P. M. daily.
All trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Offices: 113, 172, 261, 415, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344, Fulton St., Brooklyn; Station foot of Liberty St., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS FOR FARMERS.
With each new yearly subscription to THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES will be presented FREE two notable and valuable works by Henry Stewart,
"THE SOIL AND ITS FOODS; or, Fertilizers and How Best to Use Them,"
AND
"ALL ABOUT THE FARM."
WITH EACH RENEWAL OF SUBSCRIPTION, A CHOICE OF THE TWO WORKS.
In pamphlet form, easy to handle, easy to read, and full of the most valuable information.
The work on Fertilizers gives full statistics of the value of various fertilizers, their make-up, when and how they should be used, the sort of fertilizers different lands need, the kind to use for various crops, and how much to use and how to prepare them.
There never has been published such a complete, satisfactory, and accurate series of articles on this subject, which is of such great importance to the farmer. Put out in the regular way by publishers, this work would sell for not less than two dollars per volume, but in the compact form here described, it is given with THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES to each yearly subscriber.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Steamboats.

STONINGTON LINE.
FARES ALL REDUCED. BOSTON, $3.00; PROVIDENCE, $2.25; WORCESTER, $2.25. Steamers leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, except Sunday.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:20 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave every weekday at 6 P. M. from foot of West 11th St., N. R., connecting at CATSKILL with the CAIRO R. R., and at HUDSON with the B. & A. R. R. for all points east.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamers City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily, (except Saturday,) 6 P. M. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

FALL RIVER LINE.
Fares Reduced. Only $3.00 to Boston for limited tickets. Reduced rates to all other points East. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN in commission. A fine Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18 North River, foot of Murray St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

$3. TO BOSTON. $2. TO WORCESTER.
Reduced Fares to all points East,
VIA **NORWICH LINE**
Steamers leave Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses Street, at 5:30 P. M., week days only.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Steamers RICHARD PECK and C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily 3 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) connecting with trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and North.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamers CITY OF SPRINGFIELD and HARTFORD leave Pier 24 East River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M., for Hartford and Connecticut River Landings.